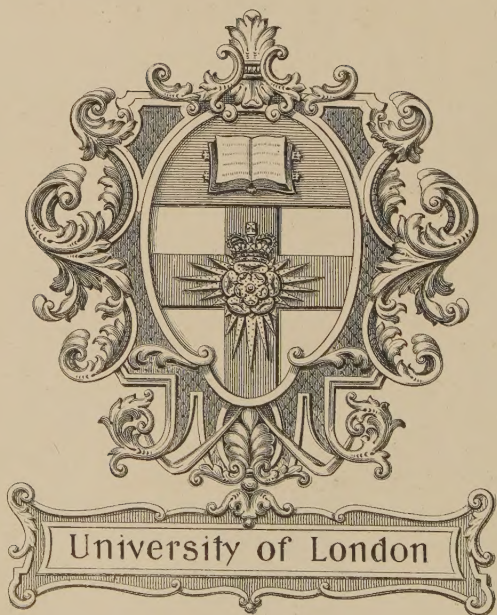


**THIS BOOK
MUST NOT BE REMOVED
FROM THE LIBRARY**





606176

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY-FIVE VOLUMES.

— (30.) —

MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, &c.; CHINA; COAL.

Session

19 *November* 1867 — 31 *July* 1868.

VOL. LXIX.

1867-8.

THIRTY-FIVE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE
THIRTIETH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N° at the foot of each Paper; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for *The House of Commons*.

Reports on Manufactures, Commerce, &c.:

[3954.]	Reports by Her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation, on the Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of the Countries in which they reside; Austria, Bavaria, Japan, Portugal, Prussia, Spain, Sweden, Wurtemberg - - - - -	p. 1
[3954-I.]	Ditto, Guatemala, Mexico, Bavaria, Grand Duchy of Baden -	253
[3954-II.]	Ditto, Austria, Denmark, France, Mexico, Netherlands -	315
[3954-III.]	Ditto, Italy - - - - -	461
[3954-IV.]	Ditto, Brazil, Persia - - - - -	505

China:

[3976.]	Reports on Trade by the Foreign Commissioners at the Ports in China open by Treaty to Foreign Trade, for the Year 1866 -	535
---------	--	-----

China, Japan, and Siam:

[4079.]	Commercial Reports from Her Majesty's Consuls in China, Japan, and Siam, 1866-68 - - - - -	723
---------	--	-----

Coal:

[3990.]	Reports received from Her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation respecting Coal, with an Appendix as to Coal in the British Colonies and India (in continuation of Papers presented in 1867) - - - - -	1053
---------	--	------

FIFTY-FIVE VOLUMES—CONTENTS OF THE

THIRTIETH VOLUME.

The first of the papers in this volume is by the late Professor W. G. L. F. of the University of London, and is entitled "On the Theory of the Group of Generators".

The second paper is by the late Professor W. G. L. F. of the University of London, and is entitled "On the Theory of the Group of Generators".

The third paper is by the late Professor W. G. L. F. of the University of London, and is entitled "On the Theory of the Group of Generators".

The fourth paper is by the late Professor W. G. L. F. of the University of London, and is entitled "On the Theory of the Group of Generators".

The fifth paper is by the late Professor W. G. L. F. of the University of London, and is entitled "On the Theory of the Group of Generators".

The sixth paper is by the late Professor W. G. L. F. of the University of London, and is entitled "On the Theory of the Group of Generators".

The seventh paper is by the late Professor W. G. L. F. of the University of London, and is entitled "On the Theory of the Group of Generators".

The eighth paper is by the late Professor W. G. L. F. of the University of London, and is entitled "On the Theory of the Group of Generators".

The ninth paper is by the late Professor W. G. L. F. of the University of London, and is entitled "On the Theory of the Group of Generators".

The tenth paper is by the late Professor W. G. L. F. of the University of London, and is entitled "On the Theory of the Group of Generators".

REPORTS
BY
HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARIES
OF
EMBASSY AND LEGATION,
ON THE
MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, &c.,
OF THE
COUNTRIES IN WHICH THEY RESIDE.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
November 1867.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS:
1867.

LIST OF REPORTS.

	Page
AUSTRIA :—	
Report by Mr. Bonar on the Commerce, Industry, and other Statistics of Austria for the last half-year ..	July 13, 1867 31
BAVARIA :—	
Report by Mr. Fenton on the Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of Bavaria	July ——— 179
JAPAN :—	
Report by Mr. Locock on the Ports of Osaka and Hiogo	June 10, ——— 237
PORTUGAL :—	
Despatch from Mr. Lytton, substantiating the Statements in his Report of January 1867, relative to the Manu- facture of Port Wine	July 6, ——— 1
PRUSSIA :—	
Report by Mr. Lowther on Trade and Commerce in Prussia and the Zollverein	July 29, ——— 93
SPAIN :—	
Report by Mr. West on the Commerce, Finance, &c., of Spain	July 1, ——— 222
SWEDEN :—	
Report by Mr. Doria on the Commerce and Shipping of Sweden for the year 1864	July 25, ——— 71
WURTEMBERG :—	
Report by Mr. Baillie on the Trade and Industry of Wurtemberg.. . . .	July 27, ——— 87

*Reports by Her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and
Legation, on the Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of
the Countries in which they reside.*

Portugal.

*Despatch from Mr. Lytton, Her Majesty's Secretary of
Legation, substantiating the Statements in his Report of
January 1867 relative to the Manufacture of Port Wine.**

My Lord,

London, July 6, 1867.

IN my last official Report upon the agricultural produce of Portugal, referring incidentally to the manufacture of port wine, I stated, 1st, that previous to the year 1865, no wines were allowed to pass the bar of the Douro for exportation to England, without having first been "approved" by an official Committee of Tasters, as wines adapted to the assumed taste of the foreign consumer; 2nd, that the natural character of the pure produce of the Oporto grape is not in accordance with the arbitrary standard of taste which the manufacturer was thereby constrained to satisfy, as regards colour and substance, before his wines could be legally exportable to the markets of this country; and 3rd, that the required qualities were obtained by means of brandy and elderberries. A short description was also given of the manner in which port wines were thus sophisticated for consumption in England; and, in conclusion, it was stated, that the foregoing observations referred only to the general operation of a system which expired in 1865, and that no artificial hindrance to the export of pure port wines any longer exist.

As the purpose of the present communication will involve frequent reference to the precise words of the short paragraph of my above-mentioned Report in which these statements are embodied, I will ask permission to quote them before proceeding further. They are as follows:—
"The Paiz de Vinhateiro abounds in elder trees: the

* See "Reports of Her Majesty's Secretaries of Legation, 1867,"
No. 4, page 508.

berries of these trees are dried in the sun or in kilns. The wine is then thrown on them; and the berries are trodden (as previously the grapes) till it is thoroughly saturated with the colouring matter of the berries. Brandy is then added in the proportion of from 3 to 16 gallons to every pipe of 115 gallons. This is the composition of all the port wine hitherto drunk in England. No pure wine—no wine not thus specially adulterated for the English taste, was allowed by the Government Committee of Tasters to pass the bar of the Douro for export to England previous to the year 1865. This system by the law of that year was abolished. The trade is now perfectly free; and there is therefore no reason why pure wines should not now be exported to England.”—(Reports of Her Majesty’s Secretaries of Legation, 1867, No. 4, page 508.)

This paragraph having been copied by a popular and influential London journal (the “Pall Mall Gazette”), has elicited from the wine merchants in England and Portugal the most vehement denials of its accuracy. A Portuguese journal, the “*Commercio do Porto*,” describes it as “extraordinary,” “unscrupulous,” and “totally unfounded;” and simultaneously the writer of an article in the “*Wine Trade Review*” of June 15 declares it to be clear that “Mr. Lytton has done one of two things: he has either recklessly slandered the wine trade of Portugal, or he has been hoaxed by mischievous informants.” This writer then demands my authority for the statement “now under consideration,” as he says. With that demand my compliance will be ample and precise.

Now although, in point of fact, the statements thus impugned, are nothing more than simple reproductions of what has frequently been stated in much greater detail both by my predecessors at Lisbon in their official and published Reports to Her Majesty’s Government on this subject, and also in evidence before a Parliamentary Committee, charged with the investigation of it (so that I am really unable to claim on their behalf that merit of “startling novelty” which is ironically ascribed to them by the “*Wine Trade Review*,” yet I can assure your Lordship that they were not admitted into my Report without foundation in a mass of testimony so positive and so concurrent as to leave no reasonable doubt of its truthfulness.

In face, however, of the comprehensive contradiction encountered by the paragraph above quoted, I confess, my

Lord, that my first impression was one of painful apprehension that I might possibly have exaggerated the value of the information upon which it was founded; and I therefore refrained from again addressing your Lordship on this subject until I had been able to test and verify the accuracy of that information by scrupulous comparison with the results of another class of evidence derived from other sources. Assuredly, if there were any part of my statement which this process had failed to substantiate fully, any error, either of fact or deduction, which it had enabled me to detect, I should be, not willing only, but most eager, whilst withdrawing or modifying any such erroneous utterances, to give to my regret for them the amplest and unqualified expression.

With the exception, however, of a word or two in one sentence, which, if taken separately, and not considered in connection with the paragraph to which it belongs, and by which it is explained, implies more than it was meant to imply, and more than is, strictly speaking, the fact, the evidence which I am about to record so completely substantiates the statement made in my Report relative to the manufacture of port wine, and so comprehensively corroborates the information on which it was originally founded, that I can only request your Lordship to accord to the contents of this letter the means of enabling all who may be interested in the subject, to judge for themselves whether that part of my Report (referring incidentally to the manufacture of port wine) which has been objected to by gentlemen interested in the wine trade, contains any statement that is "totally unfounded" or "recklessly slanderous."

In furtherance of this object I will now ask permission to record, firstly, the information upon which the observations contained in my above-mentioned Report were founded; and, secondly, the additional evidence which I have consulted with a view to the verification of that information.

I do not clearly gather from the wording of the newspaper articles to which I have referred, whether my statement is denied by the writers of them in whole or in part; but, assuming the whole of it to be challenged, I will take the whole of it to pieces, and review each part of it in detail. It will be convenient to take the last part first, because the statement therein contained specifies and

limits the period of time to which the preceding statements refer, and thus prescribes the number and nature of the questions in dispute.

This statement is, that previous to the year 1865, no wine could legally pass the bar of the Douro for exportation without the previous approbation and permission of an officially authorized Committee of Tasters; and that the standard of taste thus arbitrarily fixed for the character of exportable wines could only be attained by manipulating and sophisticating the wine.

It is almost incredible to me that any attempt should be made to deny the evidence or character of a law so notorious as that which controlled the export, and thereby influenced the manufacture, of port wine until the abrogation of that law in the year 1865. The wine trade of the Douro was originally placed under the exclusive control of the Royal Oporto Wine Company. The charter of this Company was granted in 1754; renewed, under certain conditions in 1843; and entirely superseded, in 1852, by a law which, reducing the existence of the Company to that of a simple mercantile body, devolved upon a Committee of Tasters, invested with attributes and powers similar to those formerly belonging to the Company, the duty, on behalf of Government, of separating the qualities of the wines of the Alto Douro, and fixing the quantity admissible to exportation. It was the duty of this Committee to grant permits for exportation (called "*bilhete*") *only* to those wines which were approved by the Tasters as satisfying a certain standard of flavour, strength and colour. These wines were admitted into the "*first class*" as exportable wines; and all wines falling short of the prescribed standard of colour, body, and flavour, &c., were relegated to the "*second class*" for home consumption, as wines unfitted to satisfy the supposed taste of the foreign market, or otherwise not adapted for exportation, and therefore likely, if admitted to the foreign market, to impair the demand of that market for Oporto wines. This law remained in force till the year 1865; when, after protracted discussion in the Cortes, it was abolished shortly after my arrival in Lisbon.

To subjoin the text of this law would needlessly increase the bulk of my present communication to your Lordship, which I am anxious not to overload with superfluous transcription of documents that, being public, may be easily consulted by all who wish to consult them. But I may be allowed to mention that the character and opera-

tion of the law has been repeatedly and elaborately described in the Reports made to Her Majesty's Government by my predecessors at Lisbon.

Writing, in the year 1857, Sir Augustus (then Mr.) Paget states that "What takes place is this: There is a certain district in the Alto Douro which is supposed exclusively to grow the wines of the first quality. After the vintage, about the month of November, a Commission, appointed by the Commercial Association at Oporto, proceeds to this district for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of wine produced. Having made inquiries on this head, a Commission of Tasters, in the month of January, again visits the same localities; and, on approval of the wines submitted to them, 'bilhete' are given to the farmers, which enable them to dispose of their wines, which are then conveyed to Villa Nova. Without these 'bilhete' *no wines are admitted to the depôt (i.e., for export).*"—(Secretaries' Reports, presented to Parliament 1858.)

Writing on the same subject in 1861, Mr. Barron, then Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, states that "the port wine trade is now regulated by the Law of 1843 and the Decree of October 11, 1852. By the Law of 1843," he says, "every vat of wine must be registered, sampled, and *tried by a jury of tasters.* . . . The first formality required by the Law is that of 'arrolamento,' or enrolment; this is effected by official gaugers. . . In January the sampled bottles are opened and tasted by the 'prova-dores,' and 'bilhetes'" (permits foreexportation) "are delivered to the *approved wines.*"—(Secretaries' Reports, No. 4, 1861.)

Writing from Lisbon in the same capacity, and on the same subject, in the year 1862, Mr. Herries says, "I did entertain some slight hopes of being able to record in this half-yearly Report the repeal of the Douro wine laws. But the Government did not think proper to bring forward this long wished for, often promised, and urgently required measure." He then adverts to the "pernicious absurdities of the existing system." It must be borne in mind that this "existing system" existed till the year 1865, and that my statement does not refer to the manufacture and export of port wine *subsequent to that date.*

I think I need say no more on this preliminary question of the existence and provisions of the Law incidentally referred to in my Report; and I will at once assume that

what is disputed is, not the fact, but my deduction from the fact. I presume, in short, that what was meant by the writers who have attacked my statement in general terms, is virtually to this effect:—"We do not, of course, deny the *existence* of the Law which Mr. Lytton states to have been in force till 1865; but what we do strenuously deny is, that the character of that Law was such as Mr. Lytton's statement implies, or that, under the operation of that Law, and in consequence of any standard fixed for the quality or character of exportable wines, by the tasters who carried out the provisions of that Law, port wine was ever sophisticated, and artificially fortified and coloured in the manner described by Mr. Lytton."

That is the only ground of objection open to those who dispute this part of my statement. But it is untenable.

Referring again to the Reports of my predecessors, I find that, in 1859, Mr. Barron, describing the manufacture of port wine under the operation of this Law, declares that "to be approved" (*i.e.*, for exportation) "*Douro wine must possess certain qualities which the grape juice alone cannot impart.*"—(Secretaries' Reports, No. 3, 1860.)

In the same Report he says: "*A simple unloaded wine cannot lawfully receive a 'bilhete'*" (permit for exportation.)

In another Report (No. 4, 1861) he says: There are two practices which constitute absolute adulterations, and which were formerly punished by law, but are now tolerated without any restriction, *and actually encouraged by the system of tasting now in force*: I allude to the admixture of gerupiga and elderberry juice."

Elsewhere he states that "what is *exported* from this country" (Portugal) "as wine is, in reality, a *compound of wine and brandy.*" And in another part of the same Report he thus writes: "Various circumstances have led to the production of the present type of port wine *as exported to England.* One of them was the extraordinary vintage of 1820, which, by its intrinsic richness and ripeness, gained the highest approbation. Since then, rich, ripe, and full-bodied wines came into fashion, *and these qualities had to be imparted by artificial means.* The provadores *always classified* thick, dark, syrupy wines as *first class*" (*i.e.*, approved for exportation) "*and pure light wines as second class*" (*i.e.*, not approved for exportation). And the special qualities thus exacted by the provadore as a condition to the permit to export, "the growers of light

wines," he adds, "endeavoured, by sugar, spirit, elder, and gerupiga, to imitate.

Similarly, in 1857, Mr. (now Sir Augustus) Paget officially stated that "it is a fallacy to suppose that such a thing as what is called pure port wine exists."—(Secretaries' Reports, 1858.)

And again, alluding to the law in question, and its effect upon the manufacture in the year 1863, *only two years* previous to the abolition of the Law, Mr. Herries, then Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Lisbon, observes that "there is the *clearest evidence* to prove that the genuineness and purity of the thing called port wine never have been, as, indeed, they never could be, secured by laws and regulations *which, requiring, as they do, certain special qualities, in accordance with an artificial standard,* provoke the adulterations *notoriously practised* within the circle of the *demarkation*."

If the truth of the foregoing statements (which, renewed from year to year by all Her Majesty's Secretaries of Legation, writing officially upon this subject, down to the year 1863, represent the impartial though concurrent opinion formed by those gentlemen of the character of the Law referred to by me, and of its effect upon the manufacture of port wine for the foreign market)—if, I say, the truth of these statements, closely corroborative of each other as they are, be now denied by those who resent my passing reference to the facts they record, I cannot but express my astonishment that a denial so hardy should, at the same time, be so vehement. But if these statements are *not* now denied, then what are the grounds upon which I am denounced for affirming, on the strength of such statements, that port wines approved by the Tasting Committee for export to England are not pure wines, and that the qualities which specially ensured the "approval" of that Committee have been, and, generally speaking, only could be, artificially produced?

But to the statements above quoted must also be added those which were made, in evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Bill of Mr. Oliveira, in 1852, by Messrs. Gassit, Forrester, and others. Among the Members of Parliament who sat upon this Committee were Mr. Cardwell and Sir James Emerson Tennent; Mr. Chisholm Anstey being in the chair. The report of the evidence taken by the Committee is very voluminous

and, indeed, exhaustive as regards all questions of the habitual sophistication of port wine for the English market. But for all present purposes it will suffice to quote only a few words from the evidence of Baron Forrester :—

“ If,” he says, “ the wine be unsophisticated, *as a matter of course, by law, that wine is not allowed to come to this market ; the law distinctly prohibits its being shipped thence.*” And again, in the course of a detailed and interesting reply to the following question from the Chairman, “ Will you describe the port wine from its growth to the period of exportation, *specifying what are the manipulations by which, its general qualities being lost, it acquires those of blackness, sweetness, and strength?*” Baron Forrester says, “ It is quite usual for a man to reason thus : my bilhete may be worth 3*l.*, and if I expend 1*l.* in the purchase of elderberry, I shall give the additional colour *the law requires ; ergo, I will use my bilhete, and gain 2*l.**”

This is conclusive as to the operation of the Law and its effect on the manufacture.

But perhaps the evidence of Baron Forrester may be objected to by those impulsive representatives of the wine trade whom I have had the misfortune to displease, on the ground that, having been given in the year 1852, it cannot fairly be considered applicable to the system which only came into force in that year.

Being honestly in search of objections, I mention this as the only plausible one that occurs to me. It disappears, however, as soon as it is examined. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that the evidence of Baron Forrester (above-referred to) relates specially and precisely to the system of “*provadore*” and “*bilhete* ;” and, as I have elsewhere shown, that system, in all its force and with all its vices, was perpetuated as Law by the arrangement of 1852, which only expired in 1865. In the second place, it is to be observed that in one of his many interesting and valuable publications relative to the manufacture of port wine, dated 1860 (that is to say, eight years after the Law of 1852 had been in operation), Baron Forrester renewed, and adhered to, all the statements made by him to the Committee of 1852 ; that he incorporated those statements in the latest edition of his Prize Essay on Portugal ; and that, to the last day of his life, he never ceased to maintain and urge upon public attention, both at home and in Portugal, the earnest remonstrances with

which, on behalf no less of manufacturers than consumers, he accompanied those statements on every occasion. Furthermore, attention must be recalled to the fact that the evidence of Baron Forrester in 1852 is corroborated by the Reports of Mr. Barron in 1859 and 1860, and by the Report of Mr. Herries in 1863, only two years previous to the abrogation of the Law of 1852.

Baron Forrester's evidence, therefore, cannot be put out of court on the plea that it is inapplicable, in point of time, to the consideration of the effects of the Law of 1852 upon the manufacture of port wine for the foreign market. But if this evidence be admitted, its validity cannot be questioned when we perceive that it is in perfect accordance with all the other component links of a closely coherent chain of impartial testimony extending from the year 1852 to the year 1863. Finally, a general reflection is irresistibly suggested by a review of all the foregoing statements. The manipulations of wine which these statements describe as habitual and inevitable under the operation of the Law of 1852, have been resorted to (all the witnesses aver) for the purpose of securing the exportation of wines called first class. Now a considerable time must, of necessity, elapse before first class port is in a fit state for exportation, and wines of very recent vintage are not those which are in general demand in this country. New raw ports are not what port-wine drinkers seek in the market. It is, therefore, very improbable that the majority of port wines now on sale or in cellar in England have been manufactured subsequent to the year 1863. And in that year Mr. Herries reports the system of sophisticating port wines for the English market to have been in full force. I shall presently have occasion to refer to evidence of an entirely different kind from the foregoing, which will show that subsequent to the year 1863 the manufacture of port wine for the English market continued to be precisely the same, as regards the system of brandying and colouring, as it is described by all the authorities above cited, to have been down to the year 1863. This evidence, indeed, will leave little, if any, reason to suppose that, notwithstanding the abolition of the system of "provadore" and "bilhete" in the year 1865, any important change has yet taken place in the mode and results of the manufacture. That, however, is a question which does not properly come within the range of

the present inquiry. My only object in this letter is to answer questions. I refrain from asking them.

Dislodged, however, step by step, as the examination of this subject proceeds, from every ground of contradiction which can be sought in facts appertaining to the existence and general character of the Law of 1852, there is yet a last position to which the assailants of my statement may find it judicious to retreat, because this position has the great advantage of being far removed from the region of clearly ascertainable fact.

Intrenched on this ground, they may say, "We do not deny indeed, as a general fact, either the existence of the Law of 1852, or that its terms and tendency have been such as Mr. Lytton asserts. But we meet his assertion by another, viz., that the arbitrary and artificial exactions of the Law have been systematically evaded; that it is—not the wines—but the 'bilhete' that have been 'manipulated'; and that, notwithstanding the premium placed by the provisions of the Law upon the manufacture of highly artificial ports, the only artifice really employed by manufacturers and merchants has been for the shipment of pure ports."

Well, this is not indeed an argument which I can suppose that any Portuguese journalist would be willing to adopt, except for want of a better one. I think, however, that there is some truth in it, and, as I can discover no better one, I offer it to the opponents of my statement.

My own belief is, that no pure port wine (*pure*, I mean, in the simple sense of that word as applied to French, German, or any but Peninsular wines), that is to say, no port wine not largely mixed with adventitious spirit, has ever reached the English market. Indeed, one of the arguments most often used in Portugal for the abolition of the duties levied in England on port wines (which, if admitted free, would, it is apprehended, become an active medium for the introduction and distillation of pure spirit in quantities sufficient to inflict serious injury on our Excise revenue), is based on the universal assertion of the manufacturers that these wines cannot be prepared for export without such an admixture of adventitious spirit as must bring the strength of the wines up to the highest number of degrees marked on the alcoholic scale. It is also my belief that the peculiar colour of nearly all port

wines drunk in England (a colour which is strikingly different from that of nearly all port wines drunk in Portugal—by the Portuguese themselves at least) can only be produced by artificial means. But, at the same time, I have no doubt that by the surreptitious and illegal transfer of “bilhetes,” wines free from the worst, at least, of those artificial qualities which insured the “approval” of the Tasting Committee may have frequently been exported to England—not in conformity to, but in evasion of, the Law restricting the export. This fact, however, which cannot be satisfactorily investigated, is not, under any circumstances, incompatible with the strictest accuracy in all that I have stated in my Report. My statement, of course, referred to the legal and not to the illicit exportation of port wine.

On the whole, I take it that the assertion “all port wine drunk in England is an artificial compound,” may be fairly made as an identic proposition. But to say that this compound, because artificial, is, therefore, deleterious, is to infer more than is necessarily implied by the proposition. That is an inference the fairness of which must depend on a verification of averages. The compound may be deleterious, but it is not necessarily so. The particular character of it will, in each case, be the result of particular circumstances.

But putting aside this aspect of the subject as one which has obviously no place in the consideration of the special questions of fact still under discussion, I think that the habitual sophistication of port wine for the English market being now placed beyond doubt as a general fact, the only remaining question is one of detail, viz., to what extent has this sophistication been carried on, and have I either misstated the process or overstated the result?

Perhaps, after all, the sweeping assertion that the whole of my statement on this subject is “worthless,” “utterly unfounded,” and “recklessly slanderous,” means nothing more than the general expression, in somewhat strong terms, of a belief on the part of the writers using those terms, that elderberries, although used, have not been used in the manner described by me, and brandy, although used, has not been used to the extent asserted by me.

Well, my Lord, having, I hope, succeeded in narrowing the question from generals to particulars, I need not now

occupy much space in substantiating every word of my statement on these two points.

And first, as to the elderberries. Again, for the sake of precision I ask permission to quote my own words on this subject. They are :—"The Paiz de Vinhateiro abounds in elder trees. The berries of these trees are dried in the sun or in kilns. The wine is then thrown on them and trodden (as previously the grapes) till it is thoroughly saturated with the colouring matter of the berries."

These are my words. Allow me now to record those of Baron Forrester before the Committee of 1852.

"250. (Mr. Anstey, Chairman). You have mentioned in your evidence that elderberry is *freely* used in Portugal for the purpose of *dyeing* the wine, and giving it the blackness which is so much desiderated In what way is the elderberry used for the purpose of dyeing the wine ?

"251. (Mr. Forrester). In a dry state, *dried in the sun, or, during wet weather, in kilns.*

"252. Is it simply thrown into the vat?—No, *the wine is thrown upon the husks of the elderberry, and hence the colouring matter is extracted by being trodden upon by the men who tread the grapes.*"

Again, allow me to quote from Mr. Barron's Report of February 1861, the following :—

"*Elderberry is grown and used extensively for the sake of its colouring matter. It is trodden with the grapes in the lagar.*"

As before, for the sake of precision and convenient reference, I will now place my short statement respecting elderberries side by side with the above-cited authorities for it :—

"The Paiz de Vinhateiro abounds in elder trees."—*Mr. Lytton.*

"Elderberry is grown and used extensively for the sake of its colouring matter."—*Mr. Barron.*

"The berries of these trees are dried in the sun or in kilns."—*Mr. Lytton.*

"Elderberry is freely used in Portugal for the purpose of dyeing the wine. . . . It is dried in the sun, or, during wet weather, in kilns."—*Mr. Forrester.*

"The wine is then thrown

"The wine is thrown

on them and trodden (as previously the grapes) till it is thoroughly saturated with the colouring matter of the berries.”—*Mr. Lytton.*

upon the husks of the elderberry, and hence the colouring matter is extracted by being trodden upon by the men who tread the grapes.”

—*Mr. Forrester.*

“It is trodden with the grapes in the lagar.”—*Mr. Barron.*

Mr. Johnstone, of the London Custom-house, a gentleman to whom I shall presently have occasion to refer more particularly, and whose keen intelligence is exercised upon an unequalled practical experience of this subject, has estimated the average quantity of elderberry matter in every 115-gallon pipe of port wine entered at the port of London to be as much as 5 gallons—“either dry, or in gerupiga;” gerupiga being, according to Mr. Barron, “a strong sweet cordial, composed of one-third brandy and two-thirds must of wine, coloured with elder juice, and sweetened with muscovado sugar.”—(Secretaries’ Reports, No. 4, 1861.)

I think I need say no more at present about elderberries.

Now, about brandy. What I stated was this : “Brandy is then added in the proportion of from 3 to 15 gallons to every pipe of 115 gallons.”

Well, to revert to authorities already cited ; the evidence of Mr. Forrester before the Committee of 1852, is, in the reported proceedings of that Committee, as follows :—

“87. What is the minimum, and what the maximum, quantity of brandy in a pipe of port wine when it reaches this market?—If the wine be perfectly fermented, as a matter of course, one half the proportion of spirit would be requisite. If it be not fully fermented, then double the proportion.

“88. Will you state it in gallons?—The minimum? There is no port wine, to the best of my belief, comes to this country that has less brandy in it, that is to say, *adventitious* spirit, than half an almude (16 quart bottles); that is to say, three gallons to a pipe; but that is a very small per-centage. . . . The heavy brandied rich wine cannot ever contain less than from 15 to 17 gallons to each pipe of 115 gallons.”

Mr. Barron in his Report of 1860, says—“The minimum of *adventitious* spirit in port wine shipped to England is

2½ per cent.; but the heavy, full-bodied, so-called rich wines cannot ever contain less than from 15 to 17 gallons per pipe of 115 gallons." Elsewhere Mr. Barron, observing that "brandy enters into the composition of port wine in the proportion of one-fifth or one-sixth, and is therefore a principal raw material required," estimates the average spirituous strength of port wines reaching the British market at 26 per cent. Mr. Forrester puts the average of adventitious spirit in full-bodied ports at 33½ per cent.; and the average estimate taken by the London Custom-house of the alcoholic strength of port wines entered at this port is from 38 to 40 per cent., ranging from 40 to 50 per cent. in the highest class wines. My statement, therefore, so far from being exaggerated, is, in all probability, under rather than over the mark. In any case it will be seen, if compared with the statements of Messrs. Forrester and Barron, to be strictly within the warrant of their authority, *e.g.* :—

"Brandy is then added in the proportion of from 3 to 16 gallons to every pipe of 116 gallons."—*Mr. Lytton.*

"There is no port wine, to the best of my belief, comes to this country that has less brandy in it—that is to say, adventitious spirit—than half an almude (16 quart bottles); that is to say, *three gallons to a pipe.*

. . . The heavy branded rich wine *cannot ever contain less than from 15 to 17 gallons to each pipe of 115 gallons.*"—*Mr. Forrester.*

"The minimum of adventitious spirit in port wine shipped to England is 2½ per cent.; but the heavy full-bodied so-called rich wines *cannot ever contain less than from 15 to 17 gallons per pipe of 115 gallons.*"—*Mr. Barron.*

"No pure wine, no wine not thus specially adulterated for the English taste, was allowed by the Govern-

"According to the prevailing law, which ordains that *no port wine shall be allowed to be exported to*

ment Committee of Tasters to pass the bar of the Douro for export to England before the year 1865."—*Mr. Lytton.*

Great Britain unless it possesses qualities which certainly cannot be derived from the grape. . ."—*Mr. Forrester.*

"If the wine be unsophisticated, as a matter of course by law that wine is not permitted to come to this market."—*Mr. Forrester.*

So much for the assertion that my short statement relative to the manufacture of port wine for the English market is "totally unfounded." I have said enough to show that no word of that statement was written without ample foundation.

I have now to add that both previous and subsequent to the writing of the words objected to by the "Wine Trade Review" and the "Commercio do Porto," the public statements of Messrs. Paget, Barron, Herries, and Forrester, upon the authority of which those words were admitted into my Report, have been corroborated to me by the private testimony of persons of respectability and competent experience. The writer in the "Wine Trade Review," who coolly assumes these gentlemen to have been in a conspiracy to "hoax Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation," asks for the names of my private informants. I am not acquainted with the name of the writer who makes this request, and I decline it on public as well as private grounds. On private grounds, because I have neither the right nor the inclination to expose my private acquaintances to the public discourtesies of an anonymous and irresponsible writer. On public grounds, because in the discussion of a subject like the present, public evidence such as that which I have adduced can neither be confirmed nor invalidated by private testimony. Such testimony is, indeed, both a legitimate and a useful auxiliary to the formation of a personal opinion; but the worth and justice of that opinion, once publicly expressed, can only be publicly verified by reference to facts or statements of facts, which are accessible to public inquiry. Private evidence cannot be sifted by the public, and therefore private evidence ought not to be demanded on behalf of the public, nor obtruded upon public notice, except where no better evidence can be furnished in relation to any matter of public interest.

I may mention, however,—and I do so merely as a matter of incidental interest,—that amongst others whom I have privately referred to for information on this subject, I was given to understand by a gentleman of eminent trustworthiness and high character, who was for many years one of the largest, if not the largest, wine-growers in the Douro country, that it was, on his property, the custom *not* to tread the elderberries in the lagar, but simply to put them, when dried, into sacks, those sacks being then dipped into the lagar, and left there, till the wine was sufficiently coloured. This is a mere detail of procedure; and I must certainly say that I have never met with any person, experienced in the mode of manufacturing port wine, and not personally interested in suppressing or qualifying the truth, who has denied the habitual use of elderberries under the operation of the Law of 1852, for colouring the high class full-bodied wines appropriated to the English market.

I have now indicated the authorities consulted by me upon this subject, previous to writing the Report in which allusion is made to the manufacture of port wine. It remains to indicate the authorities which I have subsequently consulted with a view to the verification of those already mentioned.

First, as regards the use of elderberries.

In the year 1864, Mr. James L. Denman, himself an eminent English wine merchant, published an interesting work upon the cultivation and manufacture of wine in all countries, “drawn,” the title-page of it announces, “from the best authorities.” This work, entitled “The Vine and its Fruits,” only came into my hands after my above-mentioned Report was in print. From the pages of it I now beg leave to extract the following paragraph, descriptive of the manufacture and preparation of port wine for the English market:—

“When the fermentation in the vat is complete, the product would not suit the English conventional palate, being thin and tart, and astringent. It has, therefore, to be sweetened and fortified. For sweetening, *geropiga* is employed. This latter is made by the addition of brandy to a portion of fresh must, which, being thus prevented from fermenting, retains all the sugar contained in the grape. Brandy is further used to strengthen the wine. Frequently, too, there is deficiency of colour, *and this*

defect is cured by putting dried elderberries, tied in a sack, into a tub about half full of wine. Into this tub a man is placed, who, by treading on the sack, quickly expresses the colour from the berries, and the darkened liquor is added to the rest. This practice is common throughout the wine districts, and favourable spots are set apart for plantations of elder bushes, solely to supply this demand for the fruit.— (“The Vine and its Fruit,” section v, on the Wines of Portugal, page 101.)

It will have been observed that this statement, distinctly and emphatically made by a gentleman of eminent position and high character in the wine trade, was published in the year 1864, that is to say, only one year previous to the abolition of the Law of 1852, referred to by me. But a fact to which I invite particular notice is, that in the present year, viz., 1867, Mr. Denman, the author of the above-mentioned work, issued a pamphlet upon “Wine and its Adulterations,” and that this pamphlet contains the following paragraph, reproducing the words of the late Baron Forrester:—

“HOW PORT WINE IS MADE.—When the wine is about half fermented, it is transferred from the vat to tonels, and brandy (several degrees above proof) is thrown in, in the proportion of twelve to twenty-four gallons to the pipe of must, by which the fermentation is greatly checked. About two months afterwards this mixture is coloured thus:—*A quantity of dried elderberries is put into coarse bags; these are placed in vats, and a part of the wine to be coloured being thrown over them, they are trodden by men till the whole of the colouring matter is expressed, when the husks are thrown away. The dye thus formed is applied according to the fancy of the owner, from twenty-eight to fifty-six pounds of the dried elderberries being used to the pipe of wine.* Another addition of brandy of from four to six gallons per pipe, is made to the mixture, which is then allowed to rest for about two months. At the end of this time it is, if sold (which it is tolerably sure to be after such judicious treatment), transferred to Oporto, where it is racked two or three times, and receives two gallons more of brandy per pipe; and it is then considered fit to be shipped to England, it being about nine months old; and at the time of shipment one gallon more of brandy is usually added to each pipe. The wine having thus received, at least, *twenty-six gallons of brandy per pipe*, is

considered by the merchant *sufficiently strong*,—an opinion which the writer, at least, is not prepared to dispute.”—(*Vide* “Wine and its Adulterations,” by James L. Denman : London, 20, Piccadilly, 1867.)

I really cannot understand why, in face of declarations so explicit and so strong as those which I have just quoted, publicly put forth, as they are, with all the just authority of one of the most eminent members of their own community, writers representing that section of the wine trade which is specially interested in the importation of Douro wines should reserve all the vials of their indignation in order to pour them upon me.

Now, as regards my statement relative to the brandying of port wines. The foregoing extracts will have already shown that, in addition to the evidence on which it was founded, this statement is fortified by the concurrent testimony of Mr. Denman, expressed in his most recent publications.

But upon this subject there exists an authority which I conceive to be more weighty than the published declaration of any individual wine merchant, more impartial than the officially recorded opinion of any Secretary of Legation, more conclusive even than the collective evidence of witnesses examined by a Parliamentary Committee,—and that authority is the alcoholic test.

After perusing the newspaper articles to which I have had occasion to make frequent reference in the course of these remarks, it appeared to me that, as regards this particular question of fact, the ultimate criterion must be a chemical one. London, as is well known, is the largest and most important testing port in the United Kingdom. Vast quantities of wine arriving daily from all the wine markets of Great Britain are here tested, and their alcoholic strength accurately ascertained. Through the kindness and courtesy of the authorities, I have been enabled, not only to visit the Testing Department of the London Custom-house, and there inspect the process of testing port wines, but also to enjoy the great advantage of frequent and frank personal communication, on this subject, with the able and enlightened gentleman who superintends this important department. I feel sure that I have only to mention the name of Mr. James L. Johnstone in order to evoke from all who have the privilege of knowing him that respect which is due to the testimony of

a gentleman whose mind is eminently scientific, whose character is singularly independent, whose official position and high personal qualities place him above all prejudice and partiality, and whose practical experience of this subject cannot be disputed.

Well, I have frankly submitted to the judgment of Mr. Johnstone my own estimate of the quantity of adventitious spirit admitted into the composition of port wine, and that gentleman not only assures me that my estimate is a moderate one, but he has also had the kindness to favour me with his own, derived from long observation of the results of the application of the alcoholic test to port wines since that test was first adopted to the present day, as well as a thorough knowledge of all the details of the manufacture, and a comprehensive and impartial examination of all existing evidence upon the subject. I subjoin this estimate. "I find," says Mr. Johnstone (writing to me in reply to my questions upon this subject), "that the strength of the spirit commonly used in Portugal varies from 45 per cent. O.P., to 50 per cent. O.P., and I assume it at its lowest, viz., 50 per cent. But the German spirit now so largely imported for fortifying purposes into wine-growing countries is often as high as 70 per cent. and rarely below 67 per cent. Elderberries are added, sometimes in a dry state, but the prepared 'geropiga' is often preferred, as it imparts other qualities besides colour.

"The composition applies, in this instance, to the higher qualities of port wine."

"To the half-fermented wine there is added, to check fermentation, first : —

			Gallons of proof spirit.
"25 gallons brandy, at 45 degrees, equal to ..			36.25
And, say,	5	" geropiga, or elderberries.	
Then,	6	" more of brandy, equal to ..	8.70
Again,	2	" " after racking "	2.90
And	1	" " on shipment "	1.40
39 liquid gallons, equal to ..			49.30
76 of wine.			

Total. . 115 gallons of port wine.

"That would be," he continues, "of proof spirit upon the pipe of 115 gallons, a little above the maximum of 42 degrees, at the higher duty of 2s. 6d."

Now to sum up the result of the foregoing pages. They prove, I think, that every part of that statement relative to the manufacture of port wine, in my Report of June 15, 1867, which has been characterised by certain organs of the wine trade as "totally unfounded," "recklessly slanderous," and "a gross and iniquitous assertion," is in strict accordance, firstly, with the official Reports of all my predecessors, writing, as Her Majesty's Secretaries of Legation at Lisbon, upon the subject; secondly, with the evidence taken by the Parliamentary Committee of 1852; thirdly, with all the published statements of Baron Forrester, which statements, though received with much animosity by gentlemen interested in the perpetuation of the system denounced by Baron Forrester, have never been disproved; fourthly, with the most recent publications of Mr. Denman, to whose precise and explicit declarations might indeed be added, inferentially, the authority of more general opinions incidentally applied respecting the character of "the port wine of commerce" throughout the writings of Mr. Robert Druitt, Dr. Lancaster, and others; and, finally, with the estimates of the London Custom-house, and the results of the application of the alcoholic test.

I doubt if it be possible for a statement of this kind to rest upon firmer or broader foundations than those by which I have shown my own to be sustained.

I must now revert to what I have said at the commencement of this letter, viz., that my Report of June 1867 contains one sentence which, if unfairly dislocated from the context of the entire paragraph to which it belongs, must appear exaggerated. But the exaggerated meaning, which can only thus be ascribed to it, is quite incompatible with the words which continue the paragraph, and, reading that paragraph in its entirety, I cannot believe that any candid reader would be in doubt as to the meaning assigned by myself to the particular words of this sentence, which contains the remark that all the port wine manufactured for the English market, under the operation of the Law and system of 1852, "*is composed almost quite as much of elderberries as of grapes.*" Of course if these words be isolated from what follows, they will convey to the mind of the reader an impression which is not in strict accordance with fact. But the paragraph in which they occur immediately proceeds to state simply and plainly

what the fact really *is*. And, read in their natural connection with this statement, I do not think that the words in question will imply any other meaning than that which I intended them to convey, viz., that, in view of the facts briefly summarised in my Report, and more elaborately described in the present communication, elderberries must be regarded as being almost as necessary and important a raw material for the manufacture of port wine destined for consumption in England, and almost as integral a constituent in the composition of that wine, as the grapes themselves. This indeed is obvious, for, as I have shown, without the assistance of the elderberries, the wine could not legally find its way to the markets of this country.

One last word before I quit this part of the subject:—

I have heard with great pain from some of my Portuguese friends who, of course, have never read a word of my above mentioned Report, that this Report has actually been described to them as abusive of their country and countrymen. I hope it is needless for me to refute that baseless and preposterous calumny; but I wish to take this opportunity of publicly placing on record my feelings of sincere regard for a country in which I have found much to like and admire, and for a people from whom I have received invariable kindness and hospitality. To those gentlemen, whether Portuguese or English, who are personally and pecuniarily interested in the Oporto wine trade, I beg leave to state that it is quite incompatible both with my position and my disposition either to attack or defend the pecuniary interests of any class in any country where I may happen to be officially resident. The statement to which these gentlemen, or some of their representatives, at least, have objected, is a statement of fact not of personal feeling, and the Report in which it occurs is perfectly impartial, expressing neither blame nor praise of the facts which it records.

If, however, I may be allowed to introduce into the discussion of this tedious and dreary subject a somewhat whimsical anecdote, I cannot better illustrate the impression made upon my mind by the articles which I have read upon this subject in the “Wine Trade Review,” and other similar organs of the interests therein represented, than by relating a misadventure which befel one of the members of an itinerant brass band in the city of Vienna many years ago, when I was resident in that capital. This

musician had the misfortune to be stone deaf; but that misfortune did not diminish his efficiency as a member of the band to which he belonged, because the instrument confided to his skill was a kettle-drum, and all that was required of him was to read his notes, count his time, and occasionally interpose an appropriate thump upon the drum. On one ill-starred occasion, however, when the itinerant minstrels happened to be playing in an exceedingly narrow street, where it was necessary to economise space, the deaf musician was posted, out of sight and out of reach of his fellow-minstrels, in the back yard of a neighbouring house. Scarcely had the band struck up before it was dispersed by the police for obstructing the thoroughfare. Half-an-hour afterwards, when the traffic of the street had been completely restored, and its inhabitants had completely dismissed from mind that momentary musical interruption to their ordinary business, the whole neighbourhood was suddenly startled and disconcerted by a sonorous, but quite uncalled for, thump upon the kettle-drum. The deaf musician had been forgotten and left behind in the hasty flight of his companions.

Now, all this vehement, but inappropriate, animation amongst the organs of the wine trade appears to me to be very like that ill-timed thump on the kettle-drum. At the time when my last Report was printed and laid before Parliament, I apprehend that all the evidence collected by the Committee of 1852, and all the statements published during his lifetime by the late Baron Forrester, had been pretty generally forgotten, or, at least, dismissed from mind, by all persons not professionally interested in the manufacture and trade of port wine. The many elaborate official Reports of Messrs. Paget, Barron, and Herries on this subject were not immediately under the public eye; the recent publications of Mr. Denman were in all probability best known to those who had most interest in diverting attention from them; the recorded results of the application of the alcoholic test to port wines reaching the London market were slumbering in the silence and quietude of an official department; and in all human probability, if its opponents had not specially invited attention to it, my very short and cursory allusion to the mode in which port wine has hitherto been manufactured for English consumers would have passed utterly unnoticed by a public habitually indifferent to subjects of this kind. The more publicly this subject is discussed and examined,

however, the less is the result likely to be satisfactory to those who have thus rashly challenged inquiry. They will do well to rest quiet for the future in their obscure back-yard, and consult their companions before they again thump their kettle-drum.

It now only remains for me to notice two documents relating to this subject which I had no opportunity of perusing until after I had commenced this letter to your Lordship, in the writing of which I have been interrupted by ill-health. Of these, the first is a sort of publication known, I believe, to members of the wine trade as "Ridley's Circular," and the second is Mr. Consul Crawford's last Report upon the wine trade of the Douro.

About the first of these documents I need here say but little. It is a reproduction, in terms somewhat more virulent and less grammatical, of the article in the "Wine Trade Review" to which I have already alluded. The little of it that is not mere personal abuse has been amply answered in the preceding pages; and I have but one remark to add on the subject of this circular. It is this: I find in Mr. Denman's pamphlet about "Wine and its Adulterations, a note to an extract from the "Times" newspaper "on the spirits used for adulterations," which is as follows: "Our best consumers are the Portuguese wine-growers, who have taken upwards of 1,500,000 gallons to fortify their unfermented juice. In 1864 we received from the Portuguese 3,334,871 gallons of port wine. They took from England 1,630,304 gallons of spirit:" to which statement, quoted from Ridley's Circular, Mr. Denman adds this remark: "He must be dull, indeed, remarks Dr. Druitt, who does not see that in paying high prices for port wine we are really buying back dearly the British spirits that were engendered on the banks of the Thames.—Vide 'Ridley's Monthly Wine Circular for March 1865.' " *

* But at present this British spirit is unable to compete successfully with the coarser Prussian article for "fortifying" purposes; so that, in the words of the "Times," "The British manufacturer will soon be deprived altogether of the privilege of poisoning his fellow-countrymen, unless his ingenuity and resources enable him to produce a spirit which, in respect of coarseness and cheapness, shall be above all rivalry." I have had occasion in the course of this letter to refer to the works of Mr. Denman, and I take the present to recommend to the perusal of all persons anxious for general information about the manufacture of wines, his work entitled "The Vine and its Fruit," which is a really interesting and very pleasantly-written book.—R. B. L.

No wonder that with this significant statement on record the same circular, in referring to what it pleased to call "the climax of" my "folly," should now declare that "port wine is not entitled to the name if it lacks the assistance of the very brandy which he (Mr. Lytton) ignorantly calls adulteration."

Whether or not the term "adulteration" ought properly to be applied to the systematic dosing of half-fermented wine with coarse spirit, is a question upon which opinions will naturally differ according to each person's appreciation of the right meaning of words. But I am not alone in the application of this term to the brandying of port wine as carried on in the mode described by myself and others.

The writer of an able and very interesting article which has appeared in the "Edinburgh Review" on the subject of "Wines and the Wine Trade," since I commenced this letter to your Lordship, and which certainly does not appear to me to be characterized by "ignorance" of the subject, must undoubtedly have been carried by the force of induction to that "climax of folly" which I am declared to have attained, before he could have penned the following sentence: "Our quarrel with the dosing of wine with spirit has a much deeper reason than the loss of revenue; *it is an intolerable adulteration*, and is the mother of innumerable sophistications in other wines which corrupt our taste and render us the laughing-stock of Europe."—("Edinburgh Review" of July 1867, page 185.)

I fear that the "Edinburgh Review" is not my only fellow-sinner; and I apprehend that the term "adulteration" is one which will continue to be applied by the uninitiated or, as "Ridley's Circular" would say, "the ignorant," in such matters, to the facts which that Circular admits, defends, and applauds. For my own part, I can honestly say that I have not used it in any injurious or malignant sense, but simply as the word which appeared to me most applicable to those facts in the description of which I used it.

I now come to Mr. Crawford's Report, which is referred to by the "Wine Trade Review," as justifying the attack made in that journal upon my own. This document is one of a very different order and calibre, and I have perused it with the respect and attention due to the official utterances of an able and diligent public servant. Mr. Crawford's Report, however, contains nothing which either contravenes or invalidates the statements made in mine. It is

an exceedingly intelligent and friendly exposition of the views and opinions of the Oporto wine merchants and manufacturers, from whom Mr. Crawford appears to have derived the whole of his information, and who owe, I think, judging from the slovenly and intemperate language of their own organs, no small debt of gratitude to the British Consul at Oporto for his able and careful representation of their case.

Mr. Crawford speaks of these gentlemen as being "singularly free from prejudice." That is an appreciation of mental qualities which it would be discourteous to question. But it is necessary, I think, to bear in mind that however free from prejudice these gentlemen may be, they are parties to a dispute and advocates of a cause. Their opinion, therefore, however important or well-founded, cannot be accepted *judicially* as a final verdict upon their own case.

Mr. Crawford, in alluding to the statements of the late Baron Forrester, observes that they were "contradicted by every gentleman in the trade at the time." True--they were contradicted, and very acrimoniously contradicted. But they have never, to my knowledge, been *disproved*. Mr. Crawford admits this fact, and regrets it. He appears to have come to the conclusion that they *might have been* disproved. But after frequent and attentive perusal of Mr. Crawford's Report, I confess that I cannot find in it any statement of facts that *does* disprove them. The fact remains, as Mr. Crawford also admits, that the highest credit and authority continues to be ascribed to these yet uncontroverted statements of Baron Forrester, by all unprofessional writers on the subject of port wine. Contradiction is not confutation. *Hæc novimus ipsi.*

Mr. Crawford further observes, "that the amount used (*i. e.*, of spirit in the manufacture of port wine) is, the true necessary minimum might easily be argued from the fact that the Portuguese prefer light port wines."

The fact is indubitable, but the inference appears to me inadmissible. These brandied ports are not manufactured for the Portuguese, but for the English; and I shall heartily rejoice if my countrymen are at any future time enabled to drink and enjoy in England those light, limpid, exhilarating, wholesome, and delicious port wines which, as Mr. Crawford truly remarks, "the Portuguese prefer," but which I have never yet seen at any English table.

The inference which I am myself prompted to draw from the notorious fact that the Portuguese themselves do habitually and universally drink lighter and purer ports than those which exclusively monopolise the English market, and pervert the taste of the English consumer, is certainly not that these ports manufactured for England contain only "the necessary minimum" of adventitious spirit.

Mr. Crawford attributes to Mr. Forrester the statement that port wine was in his time adulterated with *treacle*, as well as elder-berries and geropiga. I am bound to say that having carefully perused all Mr. Forrester's publications on the subject of port wine, as well as the whole of his evidence before the Committee of 1852, I can find in them no such statement.

Mr. Crawford also says, in his Report, that "the blending of wines has itself been attacked as a vicious practice by those who have adopted Mr. Forrester's views." But no such view has ever been expressed by Mr. Forrester, and, therefore, I apprehend that those who take this view of the blending of wines cannot fairly or properly be said to have adopted it from that gentleman.

Mr. Crawford says that "the admixture of spirit with port wine is, at present, *probably* no more than is absolutely necessary." This is a matter of appreciation, not of fact. But, of course, my statement referred, not to the present, but to the period terminated in 1865.

Referring, however, to the present, there is a statement made by Mr. Crawford, of which my own explanation is certainly very different from his, or rather from that which he leaves to be inferred from the words in which he makes it.

He says that "it is a singular fact" that dried elderberry is now "largely exported" (from Portugal) "to Spain;" and he leaves it to be inferred from this fact that dried elderberries are now ceasing to be used in Portugal for the manufacture of port wines, and are beginning to be used in Spain for the manufacture of *other* wines. But the statement of this fact ought to be accompanied by that of another which furnishes a very simple, but very different, explanation of it.

Port wine is now largely manufactured at Tarragona in Portuguese fashion.

The most natural inference, therefore, to be drawn

from the export of dried elderberries to Spain (which is coincident with the establishment of this manufacture at Tarragona) undoubtedly is that port wine intended for the foreign market cannot, in the estimation of the manufacturer at least, be properly coloured according to the Portuguese method, *except by dried elderberries*.

Again, Mr. Crawford attributes to Mr. Forrester the assertion that elderberry *juice* was used in the preparation of port wine for the English taste. But Mr. Forrester, in his evidence before the Committee of 1852, expressly and very clearly explained that it is *not the juice* but the colouring matter of the *dried berry* which was used for that purpose; and he added that the elderberry was not used for *making*, but for *dyeing* the wine. I mention this only because Mr. Crawford characterizes as "unfair" the statement which he erroneously attributes to Mr. Forrester, and I cannot admit that it is with Mr. Forrester that the unfairness lies.

Finally, Mr. Crawford observes that "a fine port may be considered as a work of art." This appears to me to be a courteous euphuism for the coarser term "an artificial compound," which, undoubtedly, a port wine is, if fine according to the conventional English taste.

On the whole, I gather from the general tenor of Mr. Consul Crawford's Report that he is of opinion that the manufacture of port wine is now beginning to be conducted with greater attention than formerly to purity of produce, and, to some extent, I am able to share this satisfactory opinion. I have now before me four samples of port wine of the most recent vintages, each of which has been tested at the London Custom-house.

One of these samples is a wine of M. Feuerheerd, "the Olga," which I believe to be utterly unmixed with adventitious spirit. It yields to the test only 22·7 per cent., which is under 26 degrees of alcoholic strength. The colour of this wine is dark, but it is a perfectly natural colour, quite unstained by elderberry. The wine is yet very young, and, at present, I fear that the tone of it is too rough to please completely the taste of even the least sophisticated English palate; but, rough as it is, I apprehend this wine, even in its present condition, would be preferable for the consumption of invalids, in need of a wholesome tonic stimulant, than most of the fashionable ports now fetching high prices in the market. The present roughness and harshness of

The inference which I am myself prompted to draw from the notorious fact that the Portuguese themselves do habitually and universally drink lighter and purer ports than those which exclusively monopolise the English market, and pervert the taste of the English consumer, is certainly not that these ports manufactured for England contain only "the necessary minimum" of adventitious spirit.

Mr. Crawford attributes to Mr. Forrester the statement that port wine was in his time adulterated with *treacle*, as well as elder-berries and geropiga. I am bound to say that having carefully perused all Mr. Forrester's publications on the subject of port wine, as well as the whole of his evidence before the Committee of 1852, I can find in them no such statement.

Mr. Crawford also says, in his Report, that "the blending of wines has itself been attacked as a vicious practice by those who have adopted Mr. Forrester's views." But no such view has ever been expressed by Mr. Forrester, and, therefore, I apprehend that those who take this view of the blending of wines cannot fairly or properly be said to have adopted it from that gentleman.

Mr. Crawford says that "the admixture of spirit with port wine is, at present, *probably* no more than is absolutely necessary." This is a matter of appreciation, not of fact. But, of course, my statement referred, not to the present, but to the period terminated in 1865..

Referring, however, to the present, there is a statement made by Mr. Crawford, of which my own explanation is certainly very different from his, or rather from that which he leaves to be inferred from the words in which he makes it.

He says that "it is a singular fact" that dried elderberry is now "largely exported" (from Portugal) "to Spain;" and he leaves it to be inferred from this fact that dried elderberries are now ceasing to be used in Portugal for the manufacture of port wines, and are beginning to be used in Spain for the manufacture of *other* wines. But the statement of this fact ought to be accompanied by that of another which furnishes a very simple, but very different, explanation of it.

Port wine is now largely manufactured at Tarragona in Portuguese fashion.

The most natural inference, therefore, to be drawn

from the export of dried elderberries to Spain (which is coincident with the establishment of this manufacture at Tarragona) undoubtedly is that port wine intended for the foreign market cannot, in the estimation of the manufacturer at least, be properly coloured according to the Portuguese method, *except by dried elderberries*.

Again, Mr. Crawford attributes to Mr. Forrester the assertion that elderberry *juice* was used in the preparation of port wine for the English taste. But Mr. Forrester, in his evidence before the Committee of 1852, expressly and very clearly explained that it is *not* the *juice* but the colouring matter of the *dried* berry which was used for that purpose; and he added that the elderberry was not used for *making*, but for *dyeing* the wine. I mention this only because Mr. Crawford characterizes as "unfair" the statement which he erroneously attributes to Mr. Forrester, and I cannot admit that it is with Mr. Forrester that the unfairness lies.

Finally, Mr. Crawford observes that "a fine port may be considered as a work of art." This appears to me to be a courteous euphuism for the coarser term "an artificial compound," which, undoubtedly, a port wine is, if fine according to the conventional English taste.

On the whole, I gather from the general tenor of Mr. Consul Crawford's Report that he is of opinion that the manufacture of port wine is now beginning to be conducted with greater attention than formerly to purity of produce, and, to some extent, I am able to share this satisfactory opinion. I have now before me four samples of port wine of the most recent vintages, each of which has been tested at the London Custom-house.

One of these samples is a wine of M. Feuerheerd, "the Olga," which I believe to be utterly unmixed with adventitious spirit. It yields to the test only 22·7 per cent., which is under 26 degrees of alcoholic strength. The colour of this wine is dark, but it is a perfectly natural colour, quite unstained by elderberry. The wine is yet very young, and, at present, I fear that the tone of it is too rough to please completely the taste of even the least sophisticated English palate; but, rough as it is, I apprehend this wine, even in its present condition, would be preferable for the consumption of invalids, in need of a wholesome tonic stimulant, than most of the fashionable ports now fetching high prices in the market. The present roughness and harshness of

this wine, which, as I have said, is exceedingly young, will, in all probability, to a great extent at any rate, subside with age; and, if so, the result will be a very palatable, as well as a perfectly sound and wholesome, wine. For these reasons I think the wine deserves to be noticed as evidence of a very praiseworthy movement in the manufacture towards purity and simplicity.

But the sample to which I would beg leave, in passing, to invite special attention, is a wine of Mr. T. Sandeman, "the Beta." This wine is an ingenious and highly successful compromise between the perfectly pure and the conventional strong and rich port to which the taste of the English consumer is now habituated. The alcoholic strength of it is only 35·4 per cent., although the wine is a very rich one, full of natural body and flavour. It is light, pure, and clear in colour, quite untainted by elderberry; and although by those who, like myself, may happen to desiderate great dryness of flavour, it may probably be deemed somewhat over sweet and fruity, yet this will be, in the eyes of many, perhaps of the majority, of port-wine drinkers, a virtue, which has, at least, the rare merit of being a natural one. Moreover, I apprehend that there is no material reason why a much drier wine, if required, should not be produced equally pure of elderberry dye, and as moderately fortified with adventitious spirit, as this very successful production of Mr. Sandeman's, which is really a fine wine, an *immense* improvement on the port wine of commerce, and one the introduction of which into the English market, deserves, *me judice*, cordial encouragement.

I particularly mention this wine, because the alcoholic strength of it being only 35·4 per cent. appears to corroborate the truth of a report which has reached me, that the well-known maker of it, Mr. T. Sandeman, is of opinion that if port wines not exceeding 36 degrees of alcoholic strength were admitted under the 1s. duty, this would sufficiently satisfy all *legitimate* claims for a reduction of duty in favour of the Douro wine trade: an opinion which, if really entertained by Mr. Sandeman, must derive no inconsiderable weight from that gentleman's eminent and influential position in the trade. I believe it to be the opinion of many persons of experience who have devoted much attention to this question of the wine duties, that in the event of the 1s. duty being ever carried as a general

measure applicable to the import of all wines, it would be advisable that the payment of so small a duty should be made compulsory—without bonding—as in the case of grain and wood. It is thought that this would be, on the one hand, an immense relief to the trade, which would thereby be emancipated from the restrictions and restraints which necessarily fetter it in bond; whilst, on the other hand, the Customs would be relieved of a heavy expense occasioned by the maintenance of a large staff of officials to superintend all the various operations which are necessary to the wine before it is cleared for duty, not to mention a fertile source of disputes, which I believe to be of very frequent occurrence between the merchant and the Crown on the subject of operations in warehouse, now almost wholly confined to wines and spirits.

Of the other samples of recently manufactured wine above alluded to, I will not mention the names, as I cannot conscientiously speak of them in favourable terms. They are highly alcoholized, and I believe them to be strongly imbued with elderberry dye.

Mr. Consul Crawford in his Report observes, that the taste of the English consumer has now changed in favour of light and dry wines. True. But I apprehend that, at present, this change of taste is almost exclusively confined to that class of the community which has already ceased to be the chief consumer of port wine. At the tables of the upper classes in England this wine is fast coming to be regarded almost as a *liqueur*-wine, or *vin de luxe*. It has certainly ceased to be a staple beverage. At dinner it is not drunk at all. At desert it no longer seems to be a favourite. And in all probability a glass or two of it at the most after cheese will soon be the maximum quantity of port drunk at the tables of the upper classes. I somewhat fear, therefore, that this change of taste, so far as the upper classes are concerned, is more likely to diminish the demand than to improve the quality of the supply. And, indeed,—though I do not take this to be any fair indication of a permanent reduction in the demand,—I notice that, according to the last Report of the Customs Commissioners, the most recent returns show a falling-off of 5 per cent. in the import of Peninsular wines. But in all probability the chief consumer of port wine is now a certain portion of the middle class in this country, farmers especially, yeomen, and even a large pro-

portion of country gentlemen. The increasing wealth and expenditure of all classes in the community will probably more than counterbalance for a long period of time the diminished and diminishing consumption of port wine amongst that small section of the community upon which the influence of fashion immediately acts, in the modification of tastes and habits. But I greatly doubt if amongst these who are now the chief consumers of port wine, there has been any change of taste whatever. They still like their potations to be strong and cordial, possibly arguing that, although—

“Balnea, vina, Venus corrumpunt corpora nostra,
Sed faciunt vitam balnea, vina, Venus.”

And, if the consumer continues to demand loaded ports, neither the manufacturer nor the merchant are to be blamed for providing him with them. If the trade be free (and at present it *is* free), the quality of the commodity must of course be ultimately determined by the taste of the consumer restricted only by the natural conditions of the manufacture.

I now close this letter, for the length of which I must apologize, with the request that, unless your Lordship should see any reason to the contrary, it may be printed by way of annex or supplement to my Report containing that short statement which, having been public impugned, is herein explained in detail, and, I hope I may add, amply justified.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RT. LYTTON.

Austria.

*Report by Mr. Bonar, Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy,
on the Commerce, Industry, and other Statistics of
Austria, for the last half-year.*

Vienna, July 15, 1867.

THE events of the war, both in the north and south of the Empire during last year; the cession of the kingdom of Venice, in many articles of commerce and produce one of Austria's richest provinces; lastly, the continued embarrassing relations with the Zollverein, in consequence of the Provisional Treaty of July 1, 1865, not having been completed and extended by a General Treaty, as originally contemplated,—have combined to produce a state so abnormal and unfavourable in the commerce and trade of Austria, that the subjoined figures, giving a General Return of the amount and value of the exports and imports during the years 1865 and 1866, can as yet hardly be regarded as affording a faithful picture of the ordinary traffic of the Empire.

I have consequently in the annexed Tables given the Returns of only the most important articles of commerce, and those principally affecting the industry of the country.

The value of the total exchange in the staple articles of commerce and trade of Austria amounted to, in the years

				1866.	1865.
				Austrian florins.	Austrian florins.
Imports	..	..	..	258 640,123	267,074,332
Exports	..	..	..	369,858,731	357,634,138
Total	..	..	..	628,498,854	624,708,470

	Florins.
Showing for 1866 a decrease in the Imports of ..	8,434,209
And an increase in the Exports of ..	12,224,593

Or Increase on the Total ..	3,790,384
-----------------------------	-----------

Whilst deducting the commerce in the precious metals, and in gold and silver coins, the figures show—

	1866.	1865.	Decrease in 1866.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Value of Imports ..	232 379,055	246,997,000	14,617,945
„ Exports ..	324,837,254	342,224,439	17,387,185
Total ..	557,216,309	589,221,439	32,005,130

The above, however, as before said, applies only to the more important articles, and if we take the grand total of the foreign commerce of Austria during 1866 and 1865, we find in the value of the exports of 1866 an increase of 111,218,608 florins; or, after deduction of the commerce in precious metals, and in gold and silver coins, 92,458,199 florins.

The Customs receipts in the same periods were as follows :—

	1866.	1865.	Decrease in 1866.
	Austrian florins.	Austrian florins.	Austrian flo—
On Imports ..	9,811,411	12,330,520	2,519,109
Exports ..	249,766	292,019	42,253
Total ..	10,061,177	12,622,539	2,561,362

This decrease, both in the amount and value of imports, is due to a diminished consumption, especially in the following several articles :—Coffee, pigs, olive and rape oils, cotton and linen yarns, linen and silk stuffs, wearing apparel, ironwares, machinery, and hardware.

The falling off in the receipts on the exports is partly attributable to the abolition since July 1, 1865, of the exports duties on wood for fuel, building, &c., potash, silk, tartar, and gall-nuts.

The grand total of the Customs receipts for 1866 yielded 10,557,986 florins; or on imports, 10,297,471 florins; and on exports, 260,515 florins.

The Tables relative to the commerce of Dalmatia being kept separate from those of the rest of the Empire, we find the foreign trade of that province to have been as follows :—

		1866.	1865.	Decrease in 1866.
		Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Imports ..	..	7,127,906	7,523,081	395,175
Exports ..	..	5,248,796	6,772,837	1,524,041
Total	..	12,376,702	14,295,918	1,919,216

The Customs receipts for Dalmatia during the same period were :—

					Florins.
For 1866	..	..	..	..	208,950
1865	..	..	..	..	293,913
Decrease in 1866					24,963

The decrease in the value of the above imports was chiefly in the articles :—Grain and pulse, flour, herrings and cod-fish, candles and soap, woodwares.

The decrease in the exports was in :—Wood for fuel, prepared fish, horned cattle, wine, and olive oil.

(No. 1.)—GENERAL RETURN of the Amount and Value of the Principal Articles of Export and Import of Austria for the Year 1866.

Designation of Goods as classed in the Tariff.	Amount.		Value.	
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
1. Colonial Wares and Southern Fruits—			Florins ö.w.	Florins ö.w.
Cacao	4,205	—	120,668	—
Coffee and its "surrogates" (substitutes) ..	384,355	1,509	14,600,914	14,364
Spices	32,029	394	1,053,212	4,012
Southern fruits	295,579	3,406	2,565,842	19,265
Oranges, citrons, lemons	75,434	—	1,509	—
Tea	2,451	6	367,650	—
Sugar	22,882	217,729	166,540	3,748,338
2. Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures—				
Tobacco, raw	59,722	126,609	2,388,880	1,899,135
Tobacco, manufactured	2,814	369	1,407,000	36,900
3. Garden and Field Produce—				
Garden produce and fresh fruit	468,770	460,023	896,841	1,208,981
Cereals and pulse	2,069,204	8,834,532	5,961,103	25,836,921
Rice	107,208	77,097	792,699	578,185
Flour of all kinds	264,737	1,394,100	2,134,730	11,215,248
Hops	8,737	34,397	567,905	2,430,700
Oil-seeds: as rape, hemp, linseed, &c. ..	95,476	539,542	677,616	2,922,828
Clover and other seeds for garden or field ..	30,938	119,842	955,700	2,493,795
4. Animals—				
Fish, shell and others, fresh or prepared ..	111,422	3,551	1,166,564	48,839
Oxen and bulls	41,232	73,484	2,473,920	4,409,040

Designation of Goods as classed in the Tariff.		Amount.		Value.	
		Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
4. Animals— <i>continued</i> .				Florins ö.w.	Florins ö.w.
Cows and heifers ..	..	10,521	48,951	392,084	1,616,500
Calves ..	..	8,261	44,724	66,088	335,392
Sheep and goats ..	..	32,935	196,906	211,740	787,616
Lambs and kids ..	..	3,192	24,329	3,192	24,329
Swine ..	..	339,886	215,323	5,098,290	3,229,845
Sucking pigs ..	..	13,828	23,564	13,828	23,564
Horses and foals ..	..	6,120	13,798	457,750	1,034,850
Mules and asses ..	..	187	149	4,675	6,705
Leeches ..	..	654,175	75,361	19,625	2,261
5. Animal Products, not elsewhere classified—					
Skins, hides, and furs ..	Zoll. cwts.	137,572	52,333	9,660,165	3,842,525
Feathers ..	..	1,091	39,780	282,360	2,388,090
Meat and sausages ..	..	2,290	7,909	40,365	175,554
Honey ..	..	1,962	3,596	27,468	50,344
Wax ..	..	1,225	2,894	110,250	237,308
Cheese ..	..	18,090	12,479	495,420	336,933
Silkworms' eggs, milk, cream ..	..	1,211	2,745	210,012	23,193
Other animal products, not specified ..	..	1,260	2,036	30,723	49,808
6. Fats and Fat Oils—					
Fats ..	..	83,403	272,782	1,965,868	6,396,152
Fat oils ..	..	350,226	33,494	8,647,274	651,526
7. Beverages and Edibles—					
Beer ..	..	6,873	177,512	42,890	894,040
Brandies and spirits ..	..	10,456	141,248	473,410	2,160,280
Wine, grapes ..	..	77,627	354,847	688,897	2,874,054

Designation of Goods as classed in the Tariff.		Amount.		Value.	
		Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
7. Beverages and Edibles— <i>continued.</i>				Florins ö.w.	Florins ö.w.
Edibles	..	32,053	3,946	380,564	56,251
8. Woods, for building or working, Fuel—					
Wood for fuel	..	3,055,400	4,146,100	213,878	331,688
Carpenter's woods, and for building, common ..	..	4,586,200	49,785,000	1,834,480	22,403,250
Ditto foreign, not European	..	9,934	68	75,152	544
Charcoal	..	11,323	94,388	13,588	113,266
Coal	..	5,983,356	9,223,248	1,795,007	3,305,812
Woods for turning and carving	..	5,986	86	1,503,837	71,575
Minerals, not elsewhere specified	..	270,213	515,775	533,362	1,322,832
9. Medicaments, Perfumery, Dyeing and Chemical Stuffs—					
Medicaments and perfumery stuffs	..	6,672	799	834,670	263,450
Stuffs for dyeing and tanning	..	283,705	157,642	7,572,781	715,158
Gums, &c.	..	67,496	25,067	1,263,937	191,356
Salt for culinary and other purposes	..	745,470	958,609	372,733	958,609
Chemical stuffs	..	383,046	188,765	2,354,783	2,208,970
10. Metals, raw and others—					
Ores	..	65,539	58,910	13,141	634,154
Lead	..	2,554	59,968	46,619	649,095
Iron	..	126,256	393,102	771,580	4,032,670
Quicksilver	..	4	2,237	400	223,700
Zinc	..	37,749	9,121	348,298	87,209
Metals: as copper, brass, tin-plates	..	31,333	43,820	1,793,785	2,486,830
Metals, precious, raw or in coins, gold	..	0.040	5.52	24,000	331,200
.. .. . silver	..	77.03	1.49	338,332	4,917

Designation of Goods as classed in the Tariff.		Amount.		Value.	
		Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
10. Metals, raw and others— <i>continued.</i>				Florins ö.w.	Florins ö.w.
Gold coins	..	200.20	150.98	12,012,000	9,058,800
Silver coins	..	3,155.94	8,906.64	13,886,136	35,626,560
11. Weaving and Loom Materials—					
Cotton	..	558,248	40,370	55,824,800	3,027,800
Flax, hemp, &c. ..	..	291,983	89,632	7,007,387	2,179,121
Wool	..	212,720	325,708	14,294,135	42,450,040
Silk, &c.	..	4,040	8,952	3,777,405	3,370,795
12. Yarns—					
Cotton	..	116,756	5,311	12,625,150	545,575
Linen	..	16,846	62,881	1,955,000	4,326,355
Woollen.. ..	..	26,254	8,016	5,764,700	1,610,540
13. Woven and Loom Goods—					
Cotton goods	..	5,994	19,447	1,081,785	5,213,815
Linen goods	..	41,804	79,476	4,084,180	11,302,020
Woollen goods	..	10,653	69,401	3,870,870	15,268,029
Silk goods	..	1,693	8,893	6,577,400	12,266,240
Oil cloths, &c. ..	..	1,752	138	302,200	17,012
Wearing apparel and millinery	..	518	10,414	645,400	6,576,590
14. Goods made of Bristles, Bast, Paper, &c., and Stationery—					
Brush wares	..	200	594	33,820	100,775
Wares made of bast, grass, reeds, straw, &c. ..	..	1,377	9,216	30,989	236,320
Stationery and paper	..	15,716	129,815	480,400	5,723,424
Wares made of paper	..	2,970	15,413	321,610	1,477,356

Designation of Goods as classed in the Tariff.		Amount.		Value.	
		Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
15. Leather and Leather Goods for Manufactures—				Florins ö.w.	Florins ö.w.
Articles in fur	..	100	191	15,000	59,360
Leather	..	41,631	18,335	4,034,500	1,592,900
Leather and gutta percha wares	..	4,019	12,921	1,196,740	5,326,781
16. Wood, Glass, and Clay Wares—					
Articles in wood	..	54,833	155,094	1,193,890	4,201,749
Glass and glass wares	..	14,099	230,021	797,165	12,617,888
Stone wares	..	787	1,570	103,923	62,724
Clay wares	..	45,382	57,970	219,158	697,814
17. Metal goods—					
Iron wares	..	34,218	139,655	2,794,192	7,071,163
Metal wares	..	1,405	8,424	481,415	1,952,030
18. Land and Water Vehicles—					
Boats and other vessels	..	348	118,609	6,920	2,372,180
Carriages and sledges	..	38	2,484	4,100	773,800
Railway carriages	..	—	3	—	13,500
19. Instruments, Machines, and Hardware—					
Instruments	..	773	6,533	173,072	1,088,798
Machinery, and portions of machines	..	101,119	43,825	2,611,842	1,133,275
Hardware	..	2,128,066	57,191	3,292,970	37,998,675
20. Chemical Products, Colours, Fat, and Inflammable Articles—					
Chemical and colouring substances	..	37,937	40,230	1,881,011	1,945,163
Candles and soap	..	9,574	15,295	275,842	588,847
Inflammable articles (lucifers, &c.)	..	277	95,081	10,250	2,884,845

Designation of Goods as classed in the Tariff.		Amount.		Value.	
		Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
21. Literary Works and Works of Art—				Florins ö.w.	Florins ö.w.
Books, maps, musical works ..	..	21,392	11,092	4,746,730	2,457,280
Pictures on paper ..	..	807	465	556,500	277,710
22. Refuse—					
Oilcakes, oilcake flour, and similar refuse	..	4,223	194,965	6,334	292,447
Rags, paper cuttings, and similar refuse	..	564	54,740	3,948	388,187
Bones, horns, refuse of skins and hides, and similar refuse	..	5,939	70,042	59,060	280,512

(No. 2).—VALUE of the Imports as compared with that of the Exports.

Tariff Classification.	Value in Austrian Florins.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Increase in Imports.	Increase in Exports.
1. Colonial produce and southern fruits	18,876,335	3,785,979	15,090,356	...
2. Tobacco, raw and unmanufactured	3,795,880	1,936,035	1,859,845	...
3. Garden and field produce	11,956,594	46,695,658	...	34,739,064
4. Animals	9,907,756	11,518,941	...	1,611,186
5. Animal products	10,859,763	7,703,755	3,756,008	...
6. Grease and oils	10,613,142	7,047,678	3,565,464	...
7. Beverages and edibles	1,585,761	5,984,625	...	4,398,864
8. Materials for fuel, timber, and other woods ...	6,269,304	26,548,967	...	20,279,665
9. Medicaments, perfumes, stuffs for dyeing, &c. ...	12,398,904	4,337,543	8,061,361	...
10. Metals, raw, half-manufactured, coins, &c. ...	29,234,891	53,135,135	...	23,900,244
11. Materials for wearing and the loom	80,903,727	51,027,756	29,875,971	...
12. Yarns	20,344,850	6,482,370	13,862,400	...
13. Woven and loom goods	16,561,835	50,643,706	...	34,081,871
14. Bristles, bast, and paper wares, and stationery ...	866,819	7,537,875	...	6,671,056
15. Leather and leather goods; articles in fur ...	5,246,240	6,979,041	...	1,732,801
16. Wood, glass, stone, and clay wares	2,314,136	17,580,155	...	15,266,019
17. Metal wares	3,275,607	9,023,193	...	5,747,586
18. Land and water vehicles	11,020	3,159,580	...	3,148,560
19. Instruments, machinery, and hardware	6,077,884	40,220,748	...	34,142,864
20. Chemical colours, fatty and inflammable substances	2,167,103	5,418,855	...	3,251,752
21. Works of literature and art	5,303,230	2,734,990	2,568,240	...
22. Refuse of all kinds	69,342	956,146	...	586,804
Total	258,640,123	369,858,731	...	111,218,608
Exclusive of the value of the precious metals, and of gold and silver coins	26,261,068	45,021,477	...	18,760,409
Remainder	232,379,055	324,837,254	...	92,458,199

(No. 3).—AMOUNT of Principal Articles Imported and Exported in 1866 as compared with 1865.

Designation of Articles.	Imports.				Exports.			
	In the Years—		In the year 1866.		In the Years—		In the year 1866.	
	1866.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.	1866.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1. Colonial Produce and Southern Fruits—								
Cacao ..	4,205	4,537	..	332	..	3,119	..	1,610
Coffee ..	384,355	425,120	..	40,765	1,509	232	..	..
Spices ..	32,029	40,308	..	8,279	394	13,525	162	10,119
Southern fruits ..	295,830	300,939	..	5,109	3,406	53	..	47
Tea ..	2,451	2,564	..	113	6	110,812	72,819	..
Sugar, refined ..	1,848	2,380	..	532	183,631	363,144	..	329,088
" meal..	422	526	..	104	34,656	..	..	..
" for refining ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syrup ..	20,612	29,180	..	8,568	..	34	8	..
2. Tobacco—								
Tobacco, raw ..	59,722	98,823	..	39,101	126,609	156,989	..	30,380
" manufactured ..	2,814	2,332	482	..	369	399	..	30
3. Garden and Field Produce—								
Garden produce and fruits ..	468,770	295,213	173,557	..	460,023	634,388	..	174,365
Wheat, spelt ..	665,195	599,026	66,169	..	4,825,300	4,968,351	..	143,051
Rye, pulse, maize, beans, &c. ..	988,372	1,431,270	442,898	..	1,124,276	2,476,447	..	1,352,171
Barley, malt, oats ..	415,637	257,221	58,416	..	2,884,956	2,296,205	588,751	..
Rice ..	107,208	59,138	48,050	..	77,097	155,380	..	78,283
Flours ..	264,737	343,670	..	78,933	1,394,100	1,183,753	210,347	..
Hops ..	8,737	17,865	..	9,128	34,397	25,752	8,645	..
Oleaginous seeds ..	95,476	192,980	..	97,504	539,542	473,865	65,677	..
Clover and other seeds ..	31,192	33,502	..	2,310	116,441	93,012	23,429	..
Mustard seed, aniseed, &c. ..	8,746	8,139	607	..	3,401	22,388	..	18,987
4. Animals—								
Fish, fresh, prepared, salted, smoked, &c. ..	111,422	147,878	..	36,456	3,551	9,530	..	5,999
Cattle—	Heads.	Heads.	Heads.	Heads.	Heads.	Heads.	Heads.	Heads.
Oxen and bulls ..	41,232	38,757	2,475	..	73,484	66,663	6,821	..

Description of Articles.	Imports.				Exports.			
	In the Years—		In the year 1866.		In the Years—		In the year 1866.	
	1866.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.	1866.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
4.—Animals— <i>continued</i> .								
Cows and heifers ..	10,521	16,419	Heads.	5,898	Heads.	42,356	Heads.	3,129
Calves ..	8,261	15,540	..	7,279	48,951	42,356	6,595	40,755
Sheep and goats ..	52,935	43,349	9,586	..	44,424	47,553	..	3,378
Lambs and kids ..	3,192	2,927	265	..	196,904	237,659	..	..
Swine ..	339,886	486,198	..	146,312	24,329	27,707	107,301	..
Suckling pigs ..	13,828	26,549	..	12,721	215,323	108,019	6,836	..
Horses and foals ..	6,120	7,607	..	1,487	23,564	16,728	7,619	..
Mules and asses ..	187	140	47	..	13,798	21,417	..	477
Leeches ..	654,165	..	654,165	..	149	626	75,361	..
5. Animal Products—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Skins and hides not elsewhere specified, and furs	137,572	136,962	610	..	52,333	48,069	4,264	..
Feathers ..	1,091	2,136	..	1,045	39,780	48,350	..	8,570
Meat and meat sausages ..	2,290	2,956	..	666	7,909	5,320	2,589	..
Honey ..	1,962	5,108	..	3,146	3,596	7,006	..	3,410
Wax ..	1,225	1,628	..	403	1,889	1,005	..	1,303
Cheese ..	18,090	32,257	..	14,167	12,479	13,782	2,525	..
Silkworm eggs, milk, cream, &c. ..	1,211	54	1,157	..	2,746	221	..	1,392
Other animal products ..	1,260	3,907	..	2,647	2,036	3,428	..	..
6. Grease and oils ..	8,693	14,301	..	5,708	258,830	186,443	72,387	..
Fats, as butter, lard, &c., stearine, paraffine, &c. ..	44,224	49,601	..	5,377	580	208	372	..
Train oil ..	30,486	78,947	..	48,461	13,372	14,789	..	1,417
Other fats ..	259,743	314,887	..	55,144	1,389	1,640	..	251
Oils, olive ..	23,785	29,091	..	5,306	106	13	93	..
.. palm and cocoa nut ..	66,698	134,885	..	68,187	31,999	13,772	18,227	..
.. linseed, rape, and others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Beverages and Edibles—								
Beer ..	6,873	10,060	..	3,187	177,512	183,003	..	5,491

Designation of Articles.	Imports.				Exports.			
	In the Years—		In the year 1866.		In the Years—		In the year 1866.	
	1866.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.	1866.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
7. Beverages, &c.—(continued).								
Spirits ..	10,456	10,137	Cwts. 319	Cwts. ..	141,248	122,649	Cwts. 18,599	Cwts. ..
Wine, grapes ..	77,627	124,866	..	47,239	354,847	327,567	..	..
Eatables, common ..	29,375	28,822	..	553	3,308	3,369	..	61
„ finer sorts ..	2,678	4,243	..	1,565	638	999	..	361
8. Woods—								
Wood for fuel ..	3,055,400	Cubic feet. 3,506,800	Cubic feet. ..	Cubic feet. 451,400	Cubic feet. 41,461	Cubic feet. 54,572	Cubic feet. ..	Cubic feet. 13,111
Carpenters' woods, common ..	4,586,200	4,308,100	278,100	..	497,850	529,768	..	31,918
„ „ non-European ..	9,394	11,086	Cwts. ..	Cwts. 1,692	Cwts. 68	Cwts. 929	Cwts. ..	Cwts. 861
Charcoal ..	11,323	6,869	4,454	..	94,388	53,323	41,065	..
Coal and lignite ..	5,983,356	7,329,755	1,346,399	..	9,223,248	7,713,240	1,510,008	..
Woods for turning, and carving, &c. ..	5,986	5,688	298	..	86	1,333	..	1,267
Minerals, raw, polished, powdered, &c. ..	270,213	432,112	..	161,899	515,775	702,384	..	186,609
9. Medicaments, Perfumes, Chemical, and Dyeing Stuffs—								
Medicaments and perfumes ..	5,322	6,959	..	737	140	1,388	..	1,248
„ „ finer qualities ..	1,350	1,505	..	155	659	471	..	..
Colouring and dyeing stuffs, various ..	227,720	254,317	..	26,597	151,058	61,617	89,441	..
Madder wood, &c. ..	14,572	15,704	..	1,132	3,397	5,270	..	1,873
Garance, indigo, &c. ..	27,808	30,738	..	2,930	859	1,111	..	252
Lake, sepia, and others ..	657	1,821	..	1,164	78	162	..	84
Colouring and dyeing woods ..	13,948	15,296	..	2,348	2,250	2,156	94	..
Turpentine, pitch, and tar. (See Gums).	67,406	49,931	17,475	..	25,067	49,263	..	24,196
Salt for table, and other ..	745,470	587,099	158,371	..	958,609	1,223,554	..	266,945
Chemical stuffs ..	383,046	425,554	..	42,508	188,765	201,776	..	13,011
10. Metals, mineralized, raw, half-manufactured—								
Ores ..	65,539	50,761	14,778	..	58,910	27,235	41,675	..
Lead, raw, and other ..	2,554	6,016	..	3,462	59,968	33,333	26,635	..
Iron, raw, and other ..	77,057	156,159	..	79,102	71,222	21,707	49,515	..

Designation of Articles.	Imports.				Exports.			
	In the Years—		In the year 1866.		In the Years—		In the year 1866.	
	1866.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.	1866.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
10. Metals, &c.—(continued).								
Iron, worked, rolled, &c.	5,991	19,375	..	13,384	92,798	70,244	22,554	..
Railway rails	3,286	54,523	..	51,237	4,928	5,001	..	73
Steel of all sorts	2,644	4,863	..	2,219	79,717	71,888	7,829	..
Iron, sheet, iron and steel wire, tyres, &c.	20,800	29,875	..	9,075	54,454	60,517	..	6,063
Iron castings, common	16,478	34,914	..	18,436	89,983	43,269	46,714	..
Quicksilver	4	2	2	..	2,237	2,274	..	37
Zinc	37,749	54,424	..	16,675	9,121	10,982	..	1,861
Metals, as copper, brass, tin, in various forms, raw	31,212	32,624	..	1,412	31,025	20,344	10,681	..
Ditto, cast	121	772	..	651	12,705	10,391	1,904	..
Metals, precious—								
Gold	0.40 ¹⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	0.58 ¹⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	..	0.18 ¹⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	5.52 ¹⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	..	5.52 ¹⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	..
Silver	77 ¹⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	107 ¹⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	..	30	1 ¹⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	0.3 ¹⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	1 ¹⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	..
Gold coins	200 ²⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	127 ³⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	..	72 ¹⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	139 ¹⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	139 ¹⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	11 ²⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	..
Silver coins	3,155 ⁸⁴ ₁₀₀	2,980 ⁸⁰ ₁₀₀	175 ³⁴ ₁₀₀	..	8,906 ⁸⁴ ₁₀₀	1,750 ¹⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	7,155 ¹⁰⁰ ₁₀₀	..
11. Weaving and Loom Stuffs—								
Cotton	558,248	509,596	48,652	..	40,370	61,946	..	21,576
Flax, hemp, &c.	291,983	434,077	..	42,094	89,632	108,969	..	19,337
Wool	212,720	219,909	..	7,189	325,708	374,051	..	48,343
Silk	4,040	4,270	..	230	8,952	18,480	..	9,528
12. Yarns—								
Cotton yarns, raw, and jeweller's cotton	110,200	135,983	..	25,783	4,007	4,044	..	37
" bleached	1,848	2,511	..	663	580	395	185	..
" coloured	4,708	8,499	..	3,791	724	908	..	184
Linen yarns, raw	14,417	30,928	..	16,511	58,645	72,344	..	13,699
" bleached or dyed	489	849	..	360	2,255	650	1,605	..
" twisted	1,940	1,936	4	..	1,981	2,331	..	350
Woollen yarns, raw	24,753	28,670	..	3,917	7,148	13,616	..	6,468
Coloured, twisted	1,501	2,058	..	557	868	1,381	..	513

Designation of Articles.	Imports.				Exports.			
	In the Years—		In the year 1866.		In the Years—		In the year 1866.	
	1866.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.	1866.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
13. Woven and Loom Wares—								
Cotton goods, common	225	161	64	Cwts. 2,502	Cwts. 2,538	Cwts. 2,538	Cwts. 36	
" middling, fine	1,912	2,226	314	.. 314	13,352	13,352	2,703	..
" fine ..	768	734	34	.. 1	2,394	2,394	..	1,729
" finest ..	89	90	..	..	47	47	..	27
Linen goods, as ropes, string	3,139	2,217	922	..	31,513	31,513	..	6,234
" coarse ..	38,593	469	38,124	..	83,347	83,347	..	7,195
" middling, fine	50	111	..	61	2,607	2,607	..	55
" fine ..	22	67	..	45	1,328	1,328	..	583
" finest ..	..	1	..	1	25	25	..	7
Woollen goods, coarsest	853	859	..	6	5,069	6,693	..	1,624
" coarse	2,273	3,126	..	853	38,033	37,009	1,024	..
" middling fine	6,262	8,030	..	1,768	22,266	24,612	..	2,346
" fine ..	1,142	541	601	..	1,935	111	1,824	..
Woven goods, printed	105	347	..	242	1,650	2,676	..	1,026
" fine ..	18	34	..	16	448	757	..	309
" finest ..	946	1,702	..	756	440	585	..	145
Silken goods, fine ..	747	1,062	..	315	8,453	7,515	930	..
" coarse ..	1,752	2,162	..	410	138	151	..	13
Oil cloths, &c. ..	518	728	..	210	10,414	10,834	..	420
Apparel and millinery								
14. Goods made of Bristles, Bast, Coconut, Straw, &c.—								
Brushwares, &c. ..	200	599	..	399	594	1,317	..	723
Goods of bast, reeds, straw, &c.	1,377	2,203	..	826	9,216	10,606	..	1,399
Paper, coarsest	12,252	21,798	..	9,546	29,796	40,703	..	10,907
" coarse ..	557	6,467	..	5,910	33,768	36,806	..	3,038
" fine ..	2,654	4,379	..	1,725	64,616	62,457	2,159	..
" finest ..	253	365	..	112	1,635	1,052	583	..
Stationery, &c. ..	2,970	4,385	..	1,415	15,413	9,748	5,665	..

Designation of Articles.	Imports.				Exports.			
	In the Years—		In the year 1866.		In the Years—		In the year 1866.	
	1866.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.	1866.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
15. Leather, and Leather and Fur Goods—								
Articles in fur	100	162	..	62	191	343	..	152
Leather, common	40,369	44,008	..	3,639	16,094	18,811	..	1,877
" fine	1,262	2,192	..	930	1,401	1,564	..	163
Leather and gutta percha goods, common..	3,094	1,664	1,430	..	7,675	10,050	..	2,375
" fine	913	1,325	..	412	4,637	4,214	423	..
Gloves	12	26	..	14	609	456	153	..
16. Goods, made of wood, glass, clay, &c.—								
Wares of wood, common	48,963	52,945	..	3,982	110,235	131,721	..	21,486
" fine	3,732	5,028	..	1,296	34,970	40,235	..	5,265
" finest.. ..	2,138	3,864	..	1,726	9,889	9,146	743	..
Glass and glass ware, coarsest	2,090	2,041	49	..	48,847	38,541	10,306	..
" coarse	4,327	10,262	..	5,935	76,173	74,648	1,525	..
" middling fine	5,702	11,493	..	5,791	35,026	40,364	..	5,338
" fine	546	747	..	201	64,747	75,438	..	10,691
" finest	1,434	2,166	..	732	5,228	2,487	2,741	..
Stonewares	787	3,256	..	2,469	1,570	5,027	..	3,457
Claywares—coarsest	42,124	55,598	..	13,474	29,886	32,274	..	2,388
" coarse	1,090	1,712	..	622	10,436	12,710	..	2,274
" middling fine	941	1,351	..	410	8,019	5,137	2,882	..
" fine	1,227	2,514	..	1,287	9,629	10,653	..	1,024
17. Wares made of metal—								
Ironwares, commonest	17,651	37,166	..	19,515	55,131	49,411	5,720	..
" common	9,786	17,304	..	7,518	72,296	73,606	..	1,310
" fine	6,465	8,094	..	1,629	12,228	15,443	..	3,215
" needles	316	206	110	..	..	..	..	..
" metal wares	1,405	3,154	..	1,749	8,424	8,478	..	54
18. Land and Water Vehicles—								
Boats and other vessels, wooden	346	198	148	..	118,604	137,252	..	18,644
" iron	2	76	..	74	5	..	5	..

Designation of Articles.	Imports.				Exports.			
	In the Years—		In the year 1866.		In the Years—		In the year 1866.	
	1866.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.	1866.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
18. Land and Water Vehicles—(continued).								
Land vehicles, carriages and sledges	Cwts. 38	Cwts. 213	Cwts. ..	Cwts. 175	Cwts. 2,484	Cwts. 3,121	Cwts. ..	Cwts. 637
Railway carriages	..	24	..	24	3	..	3	..
19. Instruments, Machinery, and Hardware—								
Instruments..	773	2,877	..	2,104	6,533	7,425	..	892
Machinery ..	101,119	165,261	..	64,142	43,825	28,661	15,164	..
Hardware ..	2,128 ⁶ ₁₀₀	4,191 ³⁸ ₁₀₀	..	2,063 ³³ ₁₀₀	57,191	64,227	..	7,036
20. Chemical Products, Colouring, Fat, and Inflammable Substances—								
Chemical products, &c.	37,937	39,508	..	1,571	40,230	39,858	372	..
Candles ..	1,800	5,901	..	4,101	10,127	8,764	1,363	..
Soap ..	7,774	10,966	..	3,192	3,168	4,449	..	1,281
Inflammable (lucifers, &c.) ..	277	2,083	..	1,806	95,081	89,610	5,471	..
21. Works of Literature and Art—								
Books, maps, music ..	21,392	26,726	..	5,334	11,092	14,270	..	3,178
Pictures on paper ..	807	1,055	..	248	465	473	..	8
22. Refuse, various—								
Oilcakes, and such refuse	4,223	2,600	1,623	..	194,965	72,896	122,069	..
Rags, paper cuttings, and such like	564	20,199	..	19,635	54,740	29,422	25,318	..
Bones, horns, and such like ..	5,939	19,006	..	14,067	70,042	133,878	..	63,836

EXPORTS.

Description of Articles as classed in the Tariff.	Value.						Customs Receipts.			
	In the Years		In the Year 1866.		In the Years		In the Years		In the Year 1866.	
	1866.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Austrian Fl.	Austrian Fl.	Austrian Fl.	Austrian Fl.	Austrian Fl.	Austrian Fl.	Austrian Fl.	Austrian Fl.	Austrian Fl.	Austrian Fl.
Colonial produce and southern fruits..	3,785,979	6,789,253	..	3,003,274	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco, raw and manufactured ..	1,936,035	2,394,735	..	458,700	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garden and field produce ..	46,695,658	49,558,023	..	2,862,365	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animals ..	11,518,941	10,187,226	1,331,715	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal products ..	7,103,755	7,838,363	..	734,608	..	..	125,891	112,698	..	..
Grease and oils ..	7,047,678	4,734,580	2,313,098	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverages and edibles ..	5,984,625	5,553,453	431,172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woods, for building, working, and fuel	26,548,967	27,760,927	..	1,211,960	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicaments, perfumes, dyeing stuffs	4,337,543	5,378,387	..	1,040,844	..	..	..	47,190	..	47,190
Metals, mineralized, raw and worked	53,135,135	21,556,491	..	13,827,951	..	..	..	13,592	..	13,592
Weaving and loom stuffs ..	51,027,756	64,855,707	..	13,827,951	..	..	..	14,739	..	14,739
Yarns ..	6,482,370	8,364,527	..	1,882,157	..	..	..	26,973	..	26,973
Woven and loom goods ..	50,643,706	41,900,792	8,742,914	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bristle, straw, bast, and paper goods	7,537,875	7,939,917	..	402,042	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and leather wares, articles in fur and such like	6,979,041	10,793,853	..	3,814,812	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood, glass, stone, and clay wares ..	17,580,153	19,433,314	..	1,853,159	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metal wares ..	9,023,193	9,301,264	..	278,071	..	..	..	..	..	..
Land and water vehicles ..	3,159,580	3,617,440	..	457,860	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instruments, machinery, and hardware	40,220,748	39,061,622	259,126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical and inflammable substances	5,418,855	5,311,520	107,335	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Works of art and literature ..	2,734,990	501,180	766,190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Refuse ..	956,146	801,564	154,582	..	..	..	122,875	76,827	46,048	..
Total ..	369,858,731	357,634,138	12,224,593	..	249,766	292,019	..	..	..	42,253

Observations.

With regard to the above several chief articles of foreign commerce, we find:—The decrease in the importation of coffee, spices, and southern fruits, attributable to the high agio on silver, in which metal all such purchases have to be liquidated, to the general disturbance, almost stagnation, of trade, and to the interruption of communications during the period of the war of 1866.

An increase, on the other hand, is observable in the export of refined sugars, owing to the active supplies required in the East, in Russia, and in Southern Italy.

The importation of foreign tobacco takes place almost exclusively on account of the State monopoly, and is therefore regulated by the condition and present requirements of the Empire, which were abnormal, in every branch of commerce, during the events of 1866.

The decrease in the trade in grain was chiefly observable in maize, beans, and pulse. The diminished imports are to be ascribed principally to the prohibition by the Russian Government, in the early portion of last year, of the exportation of maize, or Turkish corn, from Bessarabia; whilst the exports from Austria of rye, and other grains, and pulse, acquired a considerable impulse during the first months of last year, in consequence of the abundant inland produce, but on the prohibition of their exportation in the month of May, in consequence of political events and of the approaching war, the total of the exports in those articles to Italy, France, England, and Greece, their habitual markets, remained on the whole below the Returns of the foregoing year.

The increased importation of oats in 1866 was principally from the rich plains of the Danube in Bavaria, and attributable to the requirements of the Austrian army. On account of the abundant produce in some, and most, portions of the Empire, the export of oats during the early months of 1866 to the markets of Italy, France, England, and Greece, was so unusually active that even the subsequent prohibition of exportation in May, and the further interruption of the lines of communications in July, August, and September, could not entirely counteract its beneficial effects.

The favourable inland harvest of hops accounts for the

decrease of imports, and increase of exports, in that article of produce.

In consequence of the change in the duties which took place in February 1866, the precise amount of the traffic in herrings, and other salt and prepared fish, cannot be given for last year.

Low prices in Bosnia, Servia, and Wallachia, necessarily led to an increased import into Austria of sheep and goats; whilst the larger export of sheep, &c., was induced by the requirements of the Prussian fortress garrisons and an increased demand at Hamburgh.

The falling-off both of import and export of horses and foals is to be ascribed to the prohibition of exportation in April from Prussia, and the immediately subsequent prohibition of exportation from the Austrian Empire.

The decrease in the import of butter and swine's lard was caused by the abundant supply in 1866 from Hungary, whilst from the same source an increased export took place of butter, *viâ* Trieste, to Egypt, and of lard to Great Britain, where the prevalence of the cattle plague produced a specially large demand for the latter article.

The considerable increase of exports of spirituous drinks was called for by the masses of troops assembled throughout the centre of Europe.

The import of wood for fuel, which is mostly derived from the extensive forest-land of Bavaria, is yearly diminishing, in consequence of the more general use of coal and brown coal in Austria, but the requirements of the war, and the construction of fortifications of various descriptions, caused the increase in 1866 of the import of woods for building purposes.

The larger import of foreign coal was due in 1866 to the agio on silver, as also to the long interruption or difficulties of communication caused by the German war, whilst the more active export went to meet the unusual demands of the Imperial navy, as also of the Danube Steam Navigation beyond the Austrian frontier, at Orsova and Semlin.

The considerable requirements of the Austrian fortresses account for the larger imports of salt in 1866. The usual export from Hungary alone towards Bosnia and Servia fell in 1866 short of other years by 104,836 florins.

The imports of lead fell in 1866 in consequence of the demand being almost fully met by inland produce. The

increase of exports of lead took the way of Prussia and Italy, as also to the Imperial navy in the Adriatic.

A considerable decrease is observable in the imports into Austria of iron and rails for railways, caused, firstly, by the increased duty on rails from the German Zollverein; secondly, by the interruption of the construction of railway lines in Bohemia, and by the lesser demand during the past year for machinery. On the other hand, an increased export of raw iron took place last year to cover the demands of the Eastern Railway Line of Bavaria; whilst the traffic in iron and steel was further augmented in the direction of Prussia, Russia, Turkey, and Saxony, partly for the more busy manufacture of arms, partly of ships and railway lines.

The increase in exports of silver coin went to meet the payment of the war indemnity to Prussia.

A renewal of, and increased activity in, the works of several inland spinneries induced a larger import of cotton by the frontier lines of Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, the Tyrol, and Bohemia.

The high price of silver acted depressingly on the import of foreign wool, whilst the reduced export of inland wool was caused by the sanitary regulations on the frontier which demanded a "bill of health" for Austrian wool in 1866.

The effect of the agio on silver diminished equally the Austrian demands for foreign yarns.

The import of woven fabrics, of wearing apparel and millinery, could not but suffer considerably from the state of war, from the continued ruinous price of silver, from the general stagnation of trade, and the complete disturbance of credit caused by the campaign. The increase of imports of the commoner linen goods was chiefly due to an unusual demand for sacks of the commonest and coarsest kind required for packing, and which began to be transmitted from abroad in large quantities about the 1st of February.

The export of all woven fabrics suffered in consequence of the lesser demand occasioned in Turkey and the Levant by the threatening aspect of affairs in those countries and in Greece. The export of coarser woollen goods consisted chiefly in cloth for uniforms shipped to Mexico, and also to Constantinople.

The import of paper and stationery into Austria suffered generally in 1866. The larger export consisted

mainly of wares made of pasteboard, in which the Vienna workmen are celebrated for variety, neatness, and taste, as well as low prices. Paper made for cigarettes is likewise an article of busy commerce in Austria, destined principally for the East.

The import in finer leatherwares is continually on the decrease owing to the rapid progress of the inland Austrian manufactures, whilst the constantly augmenting demand for the pretty and excellent work in leather peculiar to Vienna increases their exports considerably, and especially to Great Britain.

The commerce of Austria in grain during the past year suffered seriously in consequence of the unfavourable harvests of Galicia.

Railway carriages were admitted free of duty during the last year in aid of the newly constructing line of Waldsäss-Eger.

The manufacture of candles is progressing so rapidly in Austria as to render each year the requisite supplies from the foreigner less considerable.

The peculiarly good and tastefully prepared lucifers of Vienna are known all over world. Their export is continually and largely increasing. They are transmitted in quantities to Australia and the most distant ports.

The disturbance in the value of money throughout last year acted most depressingly on all works of literature and art.

The reduced duty on the exportation of rags from Austria since July 1, 1866, increased considerably the traffic to England and America.

The above detailed remarks upon each separate more important article of the foreign commerce of Austria will show that not only the events of the war of 1866, but also the embarrassing state of the finances, and the uncertainty of political affairs for several years back, have so greatly deranged the ordinary commerce, trade, and industry of the Empire, that the Returns of the last year cannot be safely accepted as a guide to foreign commercial speculators.

In Great Britain, that centre of opulent and active trade, the complete stagnation of commerce and industry throughout the Austrian Empire during the last several years could hardly be credited; but here it is unhappily observable at every step. Wheresoever the traveller may

direct his course, and even at the gates of the capital, evidences of this misfortune meet his gaze ; and there is hardly a town or village, hitherto the seat of activity and enterprise, where now industrial establishments on the largest and most costly scale may not be seen closed, and apparently hopelessly abandoned. A succession of especially unfortunate years have brought this calamity on the Empire. Let us trust that her embarrassments may be temporary ; and necessary, indispensable, as a prosperous and powerful Austria is to the peace and welfare of Europe, that she may soon take a place more prominent than ever among the Powers.

Unhappily at the moment of which we are treating, whilst the means are diminishing throughout all classes, the cost of almost every article, and even of the necessities of life, follow an inverse ratio ; and how severely this state of things must press upon the poorer classes may be gathered from the rise in prices of several articles which I shall here enumerate.

Even as compared to the prices of a few years ago the cost of beef has now risen 8 per cent., veal 39 per cent., mutton 19 per cent., wheaten flour 14 per cent., flour of other grain 10 per cent, white bread 20 per cent., black or rye bread, the principal food of the lower classes throughout Austria and Southern Germany, 29 per cent.

As if the calamities of Austria were never to end, even at the moment at which I write, inundations of the most terrible description have laid the richest portions of Galicia under water, carrying away bridges, interrupting communication, demolishing houses and whole portions of villages, destroying large numbers of cattle, sheep, &c., &c., and laying waste a whole harvest of better promise than had been for several years.

Post Office.

The postal Returns for the last year, as compared with those of 1865, show the following results of the general Austrian postal traffic in letters, packets, newspapers, and passengers, &c., by horsemails.

LETTER POST.

				Letters.		Registered.	Containing Patterns.	Under open Bands.	Not liable to Postage.
				Franked.	Unfranked.				
Inland Postal territory ..	..	{1866	78,955,791	8,022,439	7,945,977	1,028,261	3,987,711	20,760,051	
		{1865	67,580,188	8,962,112	7,634,224	779,649	4,578,763	22,814,311	
Union Postal territory ..	..	{1866	3,859,336	1,087,892	433,563	168,480	776,945	594,061	
		{1865	4,095,273	1,137,033	428,912	196,729	1,024,231	629,408	
Received from abroad ..	..	{1866	1,262,066	731,354	171,158	73,320	224,510	69,992	
		{1865	1,448,577	1,001,884	191,945	69,150	270,452	66,499	
Sent abroad ..	..	{1866	1,187,537	706,914	161,499	28,756	160,628	59,553	
		{1865	1,091,909	778,414	159,081	24,362	132,197	64,116	
In transit ..	..	{1866	287,405	257,231	34,008	8,073	54,470	11,063	
		{1865	285,519	337,324	18,616	4,524	57,318	3,692	

POSTAL PARCEL DEPARTMENT.

		Ordinary Packets.		Containing Money or other Valuables.		
		Number of.	Weight of.	Number of.	Weight of.	Value of.
Inland Postal territory—			Lbs.		Lbs.	Austrian florins.
A. Liable to postage .	..	1,437,072	5,243,264	11,786,931	8,270,262	1,205,817,002
	..	1,601,678	6,090,019	11,131,848	9,961,050	1,329,822,962
B. Free of postage .	..	794,482	4,966,998	2,207,998	4,069,949	1,223,071,187
	..	1,015,534	6,564,727	2,553,759	4,483,570	1,177,436,630
Received from abroad .	..	56,823	246,818	112,775	92,872	24,064,560
	..	76,284	337,896	123,942	152,022	26,437,333
Sent abroad .	..	41,002	265,906	127,075	196,154	52,638,898
	..	46,007	267,462	134,505	206,687	34,112,819
Received from the Postal Union .	..	224,549	1,013,987	405,586	517,569	62,134,670
	..	295,087	1,561,742	485,420	606,970	72,527,637
Sent to the Postal Union .	..	88,595	887,445	356,447	515,047	87,927,476
	..	108,495	1,182,805	470,704	582,933	86,139,430
In transit .	..	63,492	188,864	1,865,949	117,481	177,386,378
	..	30,368	140,725	1,329,809	144,014	210,957,136

There were further in the inland postal territory :—

Parcels, of which the value of the contents was at once paid to the sender, to be recovered by the post office from the recipient ("Nachnahme"), 773,643 parcels, containing a value of 8,359,533 florins, against 641,680 parcels, and value 6,842,550 florins in 1865; and money orders 115,193, value 3,370,731 florins, against 86,658 and 5,640,071 florins in 1865.

The newspapers dispatched through the post office in 1866 amounted to 37,564,176, against 35,384,281 in 1865.

The number of passengers by postal carriage in 1866 was 168,782, against 198,241 in the preceding year.

Telegraph.

The Returns for last year of the Austrian telegraph lines show a continual increase in their traffic, the increase in 1866 against 1851, when the first complete Returns were published, amounting to 2,500,000 telegrams, containing circa 48,000,000 words.

Year.	Number of Telegrams.	Containing Words.	Increase on preceding Year.	
			Telegrams.	Words.
1851	44,911	1,503,165	..	..
1852	62,717	1,970,056	17,806	466,891
1853	109,347	3,756,700	46,630	1,786,644
1854	190,522	6,736,569	81,175	2,979,869
1854	204,221	6,532,122	13,699	204,447 (less.)
1856	251,948	7,217,832	47,727	685,710
1857	381,720	10,035,837	129,772	2,818,005
1858	419,449	11,381,723	37,729	1,345,886
1859	692,379	20,427,829	272,930	9,046,106
1860	700,795	16,097,848	8,416	4,329,981 (less.)
1861	846,953	19,554,742	146,158	3,456,894
1862	946,675	20,068,779	99,722	514,037
1863	1,130,625	23,489,862	183,950	3,421,083
1864	1,610,663	33,329,449	480,038	9,839,587
1865	1,786,955	36,650,293	176,292	3,320,844
1866	2,507,472	53,435,132	720,587	16,784,839

The receipts on the above were:—

Year.	Receipts.	Increase on preceding year.
	Austrian florins, equal to 2s. sterling.	Austrian florins, equal to 2s. sterling.
1851	128,736	..
1852	209,547	80,811
1853	308,159	98,612
1854	549,697	241,538
1855	607,745	58,048
1856	778,294	170,549
1857	888,905	110,611
1858	760,811	128,694 (less.)
1859	951,240	191,229
1860	991,275	40,035
1861	1,226,404	235,129
1862	1,267,066	40,662
1863	1,290,447	23,381
1864	1,322,945	32,498
1865	1,435,478	112,533
1866	1,644,742	209,264

The Returns for 1866, as compared also with the year 1865, show:—

	1866.		1865.	
	Number of Telegrams.	Number of Words.	Number of Telegrams.	Number of Words.
Despatched—				
Private ..	1,845,114	37,323,029	1,396,849	28,043,658
Official ..	418,364	10,942,115	179,988	4,262,864
Total ..	2,263,478	48,265,144	1,576,837	32,306,522
Received—				
Private ..	237,884	4,865,958	207,468	4,221,135
Official ..	6,910	304,030	2,650	122,636
Total ..	243,994	5,169,988	210,118	4,343,771
Grand total for the year	2,507,472	53,435,132	1,786,955	36,650,293

The institution of the telegraph dates, in Austria, from the year 1847; and at the end of 1848 the whole Empire counted only seven stations, with an extent of wire of 124·7 geographical miles' length. In 1859 these had increased

as follows:—Number of stations to 160; extent of line, to 1,500 geographical miles.

They stood, however, at the close of 1866 as follows:—Number of stations, 851, being an increase of 30 on 1865. Extent of wire, comprising public lines, and those solely for the service of the railway, total, 7,385·4 geographical miles. Increase of 438 miles on 1865.

The number of persons employed by the telegraph establishment in Austria are:—

Officials	..	..	..	1,059
Lower servants	..	..	..	825
Total	..	..	..	<u>1,884</u>

Movements of the Population of Vienna.

The Register of Births and Deaths in the capital of the Austrian Empire for the year 1866 shows the following figures:—

Births.

Males—				
Legitimate	..	..	6,433	
Illegitimate	..	..	6,770	
Total	..	..		<u>13,203</u>
Females—				
Legitimate	..	..	5,962	
Illegitimate	..	..	6,406	
Total	..	..		<u>12,368</u>
Total infants	..	..		<u>25,571</u>
Still-born males—				
Legitimate	..	..	289	
Illegitimate	..	..	317	
Total	..	..		<u>606</u>
Still-born females—				
Legitimate	..	..	259	
Illegitimate	..	..	309	
Total	..	..		<u>568</u>
Total of still-born	..	..		<u>1,174</u>
Grand total of births	..	..		<u>26,745</u>

The greater number of births took place in March, or	2,273
The smallest number in December, or	1,971
January	2,248
May	2,214
April	2,188
July	2,144
October	2,140
June	2,110
November	2,105
February	2,098
September	2,064
August	2,016

Showing an average of 2,131 births per month, or 71 births per day.

Of twins, were born in 1866 :—

2 boys	185 times.
2 girls	178 „
1 boy and 1 girl	209 „

Total births of twins .. 572 „

One birth of 3 males occurred in the month of August 1866.

Deaths.

The deaths in Vienna in 1866 were as follows :—

Males	12,346
Females	11,515
	23,861

The greatest number of deaths occurred in September, or 1,392 males, and 1,409 females ; total, 2,801. And, in October, or 1,463 males and 1,572 females ; total, 3,035—in consequence of the prevalence of the cholera in that period. In November there were only 854 males and 749 females, or, total, 1,603 deaths.

In prison died 33 males and 12 females.

The mortality amongst infants and children amounted to :—

Males—				
Legitimate	..	..	..	3,427
Illegitimate	..	..	..	2,229
Total	..	..	..	5,656
Females—				
Legitimate	..	..	..	2,898
Illegitimate	..	..	..	1,906
Total	.	..	..	4,804
Grand total, infants and children	..			10,460

The Trade of Austria in Timber.

The produce of the vast forests of the Austrian Empire forms a most important and profitable branch of its foreign commerce.

The value of the annual produce of the Austrian forests is reckoned, according to official statistics, at 70,000,000 florins, representing, at 3 to 4 per cent., a capital value of 2,000,000,000 florins, or 200,000,000*l*.

The timber exported from Austria is chiefly for building purposes (in some few countries for the construction of ships), for carpenters' work, for staves and barrel hoops, &c. Egypt, as will be seen in the following detailed Tables, is the principal market for Austrian timber exported by sea. It is calculated that of the exported timber of Austria about one-half finds its way to the different markets of the Zollverein—more than one quarter to Russia, Turkey, and Switzerland, and the remainder is cleared at seaports, Trieste (hitherto Venice), Fiume, Buccari, &c. I shall give Tables further down of the export in this article of commerce from Trieste (the principal seaport), chiefly in the direction of Egypt.

The timber exported by sea from Austria goes almost exclusively to ports of the Mediterranean, and most rarely passes the Straits of Gibraltar.

Austria's important markets are Marseilles, Algiers, Syra, Alexandria, and the ports of the Lower Danube.

Although the timber of Austria has not yet found favour in France for the purposes of the Imperial navy, it is largely imported, through Marseilles, for staves and barrel hoops, for carpenter and building purposes, for the construction of musical instruments, and for the requirements of the vineyard districts.

To Egypt and Greece it is carried in large quantities for the construction of ships.

The Italian ports of Genoa, Leghorn, Messina, Palermo, Catania, and Ancona, also receive it in considerable quantities.

The official Returns of the Import and Export of Woods, for building or working, during the last fourteen years in Austria, give the following figures:—

In millions of cubic feet.

		Import.	Export.			Import.	Export.
1852	..	14.0	26.0	1862	..	11.5	70.0
1856	..	18.0	28.0	1863	..	10.0	66.5
1859	..	11.0	32.5	1864	..	8.5	56.0
1860	..	12.0	37.5	1865	..	8.0	57.0
1861	..	11.0	27.5	1866	..	7.6	54.0

Of wood, for working alone.

1854	..	5.0	18.0	1861	..	6.0	42.8
1855	..	5.3	17.3	1862	..	6.7	64.4
1856	..	8.0	22.5	1863	..	5.9	61.5
1857	..	7.8	21.9	1864	..	4.3	52.1
1858	..	7.9	22.8	1865	..	4.4	51.6
1859	..	6.1	26.4	1866	..	—	—
1860	..	6.6	31.5				

The exports from the seaport of Trieste alone were as follows :—

		Cubic feet.			Cubic feet.
1858	..	478,498	1863	..	6,179,367
1859	..	688,890	1864	..	7,218,439
1860	..	1,112,561	1865	..	9,966,369
1861	..	4,837,205	1866	..	10,315,100
1862	..	5,975,119			

The very considerable trade in timber of Austria with Egypt specially is shown as follows:—

		From Trieste alone.		Imports into Egypt.	
		Cubic feet.	Value.	General.	From Austria alone.
			Florins.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.
1858	..	478,498	215,000	1,126,000	480,000
1859	..	688,890	309,000	972,000	410,000
1860	..	1,112,561	500,000	1,112,000	700,000
1861	..	4,837,205	2,170,000	2,800,000	1,200,000
1862	..	5,975,119	2,680,000	3,200,000	1,500,000
1863	..	6,179,367	2,780,000	4,500,000	1,800,000
1864	..	8,191,700	3,250,000	6,800,000	3,300,000
1865	..	9,966,369	4,500,000	8,200,000	3,800,000

Sugar.

The manufactories of home sugar from beet root, as well as the refineries for colonial sugar, are making great progress in Austria, as well as throughout Germany. But whilst within the lines of the Zollverein the continually

increasing prosperity of the beet-root sugar manufactories has, despite the high rate of excise levied on the beet, enabled the inland industry to meet almost the whole demand of the country, and has nearly put an end to the importation of cane sugar, the consumption of the latter kind is still large in Austria, and considerable quantities of it continue to be imported, to be subjected to the process of refining in home establishments.

The import of Colonial sugar into Austria during the last thirty-six years may be shown by the following figures :—

IMPORTS of Colonial Sugar.

				Refined.	Brown Sugar for Commerce.	Brown Sugar for Refining.	Syrup.
				Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1830	..	..	..	2,213	4,147	395,892	583
1840	..	..	..	5,280	10,954	518,646	661
1850	..	..	..	35,005	22,206	632,402	92
1851	..	..	..	15,685	12,181	678,371	123
1852	..	..	..	20,291	15,601	731,058	1,462
1853	..	..	..	38,837	22,975	779,496	1,201
1854	..	..	..	19,103	36,710	548,170	203
1855	..	..	..	55,028	40,261	730,720	142
1856	..	..	..	87,655	38,426	653,173	9,476
1857	..	..	..	26,442	26,472	465,928	5,604
1858	..	..	..	14,051	18,840	505,903	5,670
1859	..	..	..	6,751	6,339	172,974	12,733
1860	..	..	..	4,656	1,261	35,149	27,004
1861	..	..	..	9,951	3,941	27,765	35,710
1862	..	..	..	31,280	7,182	124,514	31,762
1863	..	..	..	13,418	21,789	52,056	27,752
1864	..	..	..	3,940	3,841	..	31,662
1865	..	..	..	2,380	526	..	29,180
The first three quarters of 1866				1,600	339	..	11,743

It will be here seen that the space of little more than thirty years has sufficed to enable the inland beet sugar manufactories to reduce to a minimum the amount of foreign sugar imported for consumption, and to suspend altogether its importation for the purposes of refining.

The export of home-made or home-refined sugar from Austria during the last six years was as follows :—

Year.				Refined.	Brown Sugar.
				Cwt.	Cwts.
1860	..	..	..	10,757	1,359
1861	..	..	..	155	1,820
1862	..	..	..	..	587
1863	..	..	..	..	736
1864	..	..	..	47,673	39,245
1865	..	..	..	110,812	363,144
The first three quarters of 1866				64,472	11,325

1867. The export of beet-root sugar alone during the first three months of the current year equalled:—

				Cwts.
Refined	..	..	..	169,340
Raw	..	..	..	97,198
Total				266,538

Live Stock of Austria.

The export of horned cattle from Austria has been of late years continually and largely progressing; and some notices regarding it, as also relative to the amount of this kind of live stock maintained in Austria, may well be deserving of a place in this Report, since, however distant, Great Britain is a chief market for the produce of the Austrian cattle districts.

As late as the years 1863 and 1864, the import of horned cattle into the Empire was at least equal to the export. In 1865 the import had fallen to 70,716 head, while the export amounted to 156,572 head.

In the year 1866, or from October 1, 1865, to September 30, 1866, we find the export to have increased to 175,000 head—representing a value of nearly 15,000,000 florins.

The most important branch of this industry is, undoubtedly, that of the export of fattened animals, since from every detail connected with it, advantage accrues to the producer, and every portion of the profit remains in the country. For the feeding of the animals, the principal (as well as the best) substances are composed of the refuse collected in sugar and spirits manufactories, thus affording a rich yield in value for matter which would otherwise be comparatively worthless; whilst the enormous quantity of manure derived from such masses of live stock go to enrich the soil and increase largely its power of production.

Nothing but the live animal leaves the country; every, even the slightest, article which has been employed to bring it to a state fit for the market, was the produce of the Empire, and has yielded golden interest in the country.

By far the larger portion of these fatted animals goes to Great Britain and France, indeed almost exclusively; for so great is the importance attached by the Austrian producers to retain those markets, and so considerable is the traffic now regularly established with them, that direct and special railway trains are despatched to the Northern German seaports, and thence again special and quick-sailing vessels, for the sole transport of fatted horned cattle from Bohemia and Moravia to Great Britain.

A single firm engaged in this trade despatched in the course of last year, with the special arrangements above described, no less than 3,500 head of fatted animals, ready for the market, representing a value of 800,000 florins, or 80,000%.

I am assured that each head of cattle so exported is examined by a competent veterinary authority before embarkation on the Austrian railway, and again before shipment at the seaport; and none are exported save with clean "bills of health." Indeed, it has been found to be in the interest of the exporter to ship only such animals as may with certainty command an immediate sale on arrival at their destination; and to kill and sell on the spot, before further expenses are incurred for them, all animals which may in any way have suffered during their journey from the rearing-grounds.

The mean value of these fatted animals may be placed at 200 florins, or 20%.

The total amount of horned cattle maintained in Austria was, according to recent Statistical Returns for the year 1866, as follows:—

				Head.
Cows	..	..	..	6,100,000
Younger animals	..	..	..	4,500,000
Oxen	..	..	..	3,000,000
Total	..	..	..	13,600,000

Taking the cow at an average value of 50 florins; younger animals at 25 florins; and the oxen at 60 florins, the above number would represent a value of, say, 600,000,000 florins, or 6,000,000%: whilst I am told that

the whole amount of horses, sheep, and swine would not equal a value of more than, in round numbers, 400,000,000 florins, or 4,000,000*l*.

Of the total number of cows as above, *circa* 1,000,000 may be reckoned as not yielding milk, but kept (principally in Hungary, the Bukowina, and Transylvania) for calving.

The remaining 5,100,000 cows are estimated to yield in the average 660 Austrian measures each of milk, which 84,000,000 measures taken at 1 florin 50 kreuzers, or 3*s*. per measure, would equal a value of no less than 126,150,000 florins, or 12,615,000*l*.

The value of the animals brought to the shambles:—

	Florins.
Oxen, say 750,000 head, at 100 florins, would equal ..	75,000,000
Cows, say 762,500 head, at 50 florins, would equal ..	38,125,000
Younger animals, 225,000 head, at 40 florins, would equal	9,000,000
Calves and others	13,800,000

would show a total value of cattle for milk and shambles of 262,075,000 florins.

But three-quarters of the number of oxen, or 2,250,000 head, may be reckoned as fit for work, whose work may be reckoned at 45 florins (4*l*. 10*s*.) per year, producing, therefore, say 101,250,000 florins.

We then find the whole value arising out of the live stock in horned cattle to equal 363,325,000 florins, or 36,332,500*l*.

The amount of butter derived from the above live stock is reckoned at 1,300,000 cwt.

The produce in cheese at—

			Amount.	Per cwt.	Value.
			Cwt.	Florins.	Florins.
Fine	..	..	160,000	30	4,800,000
Middle fine ..	..	..	140,000	20	2,800,000
Commoner ..	..	..	1,000,000	11	11,000,000
Total	..	..	1,300,000	..	18,600,000

The exports and imports of horned cattle for the year 1865, in Austria, were as follows:—

Description of Animals.	Import.	Export.	Excess of Export.
	Head.	Head.	Head.
Oxen and bulls	38,757	66,663	27,906
Cows	14,314	25,572	11,258
Younger animals	2,105	16,784	14,679
Calves	15,540	47,553	32,013
Total	70,716	156,572	85,856

The export in 1866, or during the twelve months between October 1, 1865, and September 30, 1866, had risen to :—

				Head.
Oxen and bulls	..	..	..	72,888
Cows	..	..	..	30,975
Younger animals	..	..	..	18,826
Calves	..	..	..	51,933
Total	..	..	..	174,622
Increase on 1865	..	..	..	18,050

The export of butter in 1865, was :—

				Cwt.
Fresh and salted	..	..	..	98,693
The import	..	..	..	4,741
Excess of export	..	..	..	93,952

The import of cheese—

				Cwt.
In 1865 amounted to	..	..	..	32,257
The export to	..	..	..	13,782
Excess of import	..	..	..	18,475

The Watercourses of Hungary.

At the present era of universal establishment of railways, especially for the transport of heavier merchandize, it is curious to note the important traffic still carried on on the watercourses of Hungary.

Hungary (with its dependencies) is traversed by a whole network of broad and powerful streams all verging to one great artery, the Danube, and some of which have been again connected by well-constructed canals. The principal commerce and trade of Hungary is in raw produce derived from the vast plains bordering these numerous rivers and for produce of such bulk and

weight the watercourse is naturally the most convenient and least expensive mode of conveyance.

The Waag, Grau, Theiss, and Maros furnish the lowlands with the vast and rich products of the Carpathians in timber, or carry them to the Danube ports, together with grain of all kinds, rape, fruit, planks, stems, bricks, stones, cattle, salt, potash, and alum, iron and copper, woodwares, skins and furs, &c., &c. The Franzens canal traversing the fertile districts of Bacska; the Bega canal with the corn harvests of the Banat; the Drave bringing the produce of the iron industries of Carinthia and Styria; even the diminutive Temes stream, and the Save, all combine to raise the traffic of the watercourses of Hungary to the highest importance.

According to official statistics for 1865, the traffic during that year at the various landing-places and stations of the following streams and canals was as follows :—

			Packages, Pieces, or Head.	Cwts.
On the Theiss	..	..	7,956,017	16,671,280
Maros	..	..	23,867,625	9,953,635
Save	..	..	21,619,891	6,859,718
Drave	..	..	779,586	2,223,633
Franzens canal	..	..	..	1,504,048
Bega canal	..	..	..	1,376,500
Waag	..	..	5,869,389	452,687
Sarvisz	..	..	..	175,000
Temes	..	..	..	14,014
Grau	..	..	5,150,000	12,000
Szamos	..	..	2,004,000	..
Aranyos	..	..	676,200	..
Körös	..	..	36,032	..
Kokel	..	..	520	..
Total	..	..	67,959,260	39,242,515

The vessels of every description plying on the above watercourses during the same period were :—

			Number of Ships.	Power of Burden.
				Cwts.
On the Maros	..	..	117,494	44,416,220
Theiss	..	..	47,928	21,408,378
Waag	..	..	10,670	670,840
Drave	..	..	5,541	2,957,900
Save	..	..	5,240	13,546,758
Szamos	..	..	3,600	288,000
Franzens canal	..	..	2,132	6,396,000
Grau	..	..	1,500	150,900
Bega canal	..	..	1,032	1,617,400
Sarvisz	..	..	522	338,300
Aranyos	..	..	292	17,520
Körös	..	..	260	23,400
Kökel	..	..	176	10,560
Temes	..	..	9	24,024
Total	..	..	196,396	91,865,300

giving, of course, employment to a large portion of the population.

The large stems of trees are laid together in firmly constructed rafts, and thus conveyed with ease to the most distant Danube ports.

Danube Steam Navigation.

The Danube Steam Navigation Company continues to increase in prosperity, and under a wise and practical administration to reduce its charges for freight and to extend its activity in various branches of commerce and industry connected with it.

The report recently laid before a general assembly of shareholders gives the following most satisfactory returns of the working of the Company during the year 1866. Unfortunately this is the only branch of industry, and almost the sole industrial establishment in Austria of which so favourable an account can at present be given.

The circumstances of the year 1866 acted in a manner peculiarly depressing on all commerce, industry, or trade in the Empire. The war interrupted, for a length of time, many principal lines of communication, and prohibited the exportation of cattle, grain, and other articles of produce; whilst the prevalence of cholera in the Empire during three or four months closed for a time the frontiers of Turkey against importations from Austria.

Notwithstanding, we find the Steam Company on the

Danube, below Pesth, to have increased its activity and its receipts in 1866 largely, as compared to the foregoing year :—

	In 1865.	In 1866.
Passenger traffic	810,022 Cwts.	1,092,172 Cwts.
Goods traffic	19,257,042	24,266,705
Manufactured goods	7,966,949	9,866,882
Grain	7,145,509	10,100,148
Coals	4,144,584 Heads.	4,299,675 Heads.
Setaceous animals	27,663 Florins.	32,080 Florins.
Specie	24,585,362	35,201,777

The general receipts of the Company rose from 8,965,380 florins in 1865, to 11,068,663 florins in 1866, or 22 per cent.

Whilst the expenditure in 1866 to 7,758,272 florins, against 7,532,410 florins in 1865, or only 3 per cent.

But with the additional aid of the Mohacs-Fünfkirchen railway, connected with and in the hands of the same Company, the grand total of the receipts in 1866 amounted to 11,591,140 florins, showing, consequently, a total surplus of 3,832,868 florins; and after deduction of all payments and liabilities, such as interest on the capital, taxes, pensions fund, assurances, and other positions, leaving a net profit for 1866 of 401,142 florins, or nearly 10 per cent.

The distance traversed by the vessels of the Company equalled 979,236 geographical miles, or an increase of 111,247 geographical miles in 1865.

Whilst the working stock of the Company counted in 1866, 138 steamers with 12,818 horse-power, against 134 steamers with 12,418 horse-power in 1865, and 517 tugs.

The traffic in coal from the Mohacs-Fünfkirchen increased from 4,074,224 cwt. in 1865, to 4,075,254 cwt. in 1866, or 1,030 cwt.

(Signed) A. G. G. BONAR.

Sweden.

*Report by Mr. Doria, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation,
on the Commerce and Shipping of Sweden for the Year
1864.*

Mr. Doria to Lord Stanley.

My Lord, *Stockholm, July 25, 1867.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship my half-yearly Report on the commerce and shipping of Sweden for the year 1864.

Owing to the great delay which takes place in the publication of the official Returns, I have been unable to procure the requisite information up to a later date, which will explain to your Lordship the cause of my present Reports having reference only to the commercial transactions of this country for the year 1864.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. DORIA.

Inclosure.

Report.

*Trade and Shipping with Great Britain and the Colonies:
1864.*

Great Britain and Ireland.

THE value of the imports from Great Britain and Ireland, which in the year 1863 was estimated at 22,101,000 rixdalers, was in 1864 estimated at 24,329,000 rixdalers, showing an increase of more than 2,000,000 dollars over the previous year.

Coal.—The importation of coal, which was considerable,

rose in 1864 to a larger quantity than was imported in any former year. In 1863 the importation was 15,496,547 cubic feet, and in 1864 the importation was 16,333,487 cubic feet.

Cotton.—The importation of cotton, which, owing to the revolution in the United States of America, fell very considerably in the years 1862 and 1863, rose again to a great extent in 1864: the amount in skalpund is calculated at 3,190,350, which gives an increase of 1,659,205 skalpund over the quantity imported in 1863.

The other principal articles of importation on which there was an increase in 1864 are the following:—

Rails.—The number of centners imported in 1864 equalled 333,105; in 1863, 171,492 centners were imported, being an increase of 161,613 centners, or 67,099 tons.

Coffee.—1,709,731 skalpund, being an increase on 1863 of 1,031,196 skalpund.

Rice.—Mixed paddy and winnowed, 970,000 skalpund, being an increase on 1863 of 644,370 skalpund.

Raw Sugar.—1,858,737 skalpund, being an increase on 1863 of 621,424 skalpund.

Green Hides.—16,075 centners, being an increase of 7,554 centners on 1863.

Delf Ware.—108,173 skalpund, being an increase on 1863 of 41,670 skalpund.

The principal articles of importation on which there was a decrease in the year 1864 are the following:—

Wool.—7,857,198 skalpund, being a decrease of 278,189 skalpund on the year 1863.

Woollen Goods.—390,748 skalpund, being a decrease of 44,303 skalpund on the year 1863.

Molasses.—188,150 skalpund, being a decrease of 695,677 skalpund on the year 1863.

Rice Grit, &c., 863,702 skalpund, being a decrease of 312,888 skalpund on the year 1863.

Pork.—30,334 centners, being a decrease of 34,635 centners on the year 1863.

The importation of merchandize into Sweden from Great Britain and Ireland was effected as shown by the following Table:—

Vessels.				No.	Amount.
					Rixdalers.
Swedish	..	..	..	855	4,800,000
Norwegian	..	..	..	350	3,412,000
British	..	..	..	307	15,225,000
Finnish	..	..	..	28	892,000
Russian	..	..	..	1	
Prussian	..	..	..	4	
Danish	..	..	..	110	
Mecklenburg	..	..	..	1	
Hanoverian	..	..	..	28	
Dutch ..	..	..	..	33	24,329,000
French	..	..	..	9	
Total	..	..	..	..	24,329,000

Amount of value of the sum total of imports for the year 1854 was equivalent to 1,407,166*l.* sterling, or 24,329,000 rixdalers. The number of ships employed in carrying on the import trade equalled 1,726.

Exports.

There was an increase on the following articles exported from Sweden to Great Britain and Ireland in the year 1864 as compared with the previous year:—

Pig Iron.—258,367 centners were exported, being an increase of 93,528 centners.

Steel.—71,802 centners, being an increase of 35,914 centners over quantity exported in 1863.

Oil Cakes.—45,388 centners, being an increase of 11,157 centners over quantity exported in 1863.

Barley.—541,297 cubic feet, being an increase on 1863 of 292,772 cubic feet.

Wheat.—182,509 cubic feet, being an increase on 1863 of 110,097 cubic feet.

There was a decrease on the following articles exported as compared with the previous year:—

Oats.—8,557,265 cubic feet were exported, being a decrease of 1,217,806 cubic feet on quantity exported in 1863.

Tar.—16,179 centners, being a decrease of 42,113 centners on quantity exported in 1863.

Bar Iron.—The quantity of bar iron exported was about the same in both years, being 1,074,745 centners in 1864, and 1,089,205 centners in 1863.

The exportation of merchandize from Sweden to Great Britain and Ireland in the year 1864 was effected as shown by the following Table :—

Vessels.				No.	Amount.
					Rixdalers.
Swedish	..	..	..	987	16,252,000
Norwegian	..	..	..	930	15,438,000
British.	..	..	..	438	11,038,000
Finnish	..	..	..	99	} 5,982,000
Russian	..	..	..	1	
Prussian	..	..	..	5	
Danish	..	..	..	242	
Mecklenburg	..	..	..	8	
Lubeck	..	..	..	1	
Hamburgh	..	..	..	2	
Hanoverian	..	..	..	57	
Dutch ..	..	..	..	77	
French	..	..	..	1	
Total	..	..	..	..	48,710,000

The value of the sum total of exports for the year 1864 was equivalent to 48,710,000 rixdalers, or 2,700,611*l.* 2*s.* sterling, being an increase of nearly 2,000,000 rixdalers on that of the previous year. The increased exportation of wooden articles may be assumed to have been the chief cause of this increase in the value of the exports. From the commencement of the year 1864 the system of counting planks by dozens has been discontinued, and replaced by one of measurement by cubic feet. The reason for this alteration is that the former mode of calculation very imperfectly defined the real quantity of planks exported, on account of the various dimensions of which such planks consist.

British Colonies and Possessions.

In 1864 no merchandize was imported to Sweden from Malta or Gibraltar, as has hitherto most generally been the case in former years.

Exports.—The value of the articles exported from Sweden to Gibraltar and Malta in 1864 was estimated at 54,000 rixdalers, or 3,000*l.* sterling. In 1863 the exports were estimated at 69,000 rix-dalers, or 3,833*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* sterling.

The principal exports in 1864, carried exclusively by Swedish vessels, were as follows :—planks and deals,

57,392 cubic feet ; barks and spars, 26,000 cubic feet ; tar, 2,145 centners ; punch, 172 kanna (about 98 Imperial gallons English).

In the year 1864 2 Swedish vessels of 117 nyläst burden arrived at Gibraltar with cargo from Sweden, and 4 Swedish vessels of 498 nyläst reached Gibraltar from a third country. In the same year 6 Swedish vessels sailed in ballast from Gibraltar to foreign ports.

In the year 1864 2 Swedish vessels of 75 nyläst arrived at Malta with cargo from Sweden, and 16 Swedish vessels of 1,395 nyläst arrived at Malta from third countries. In the same year 1864 8 Swedish vessels of 610 nyläst with cargo, and 10 Swedish vessels in ballast of 974 nyläst sailed from Malta to foreign ports.

Canada.

In 1863 no Swedish vessel arrived at Quebec.

In 1864, 3 Swedish vessels of 630 nylästs reached Quebec without cargo, 1 vessel also of 127 nyläst from Sweden, and 2 Swedish vessels from a third country of 279 nyläst arrived at Quebec ; 6 Swedish vessels sailed from Quebec of 840 nyläst in the year 1863, and 6 also of 801 nyläst in 1864 to foreign countries.

The three vessels that arrived at Quebec from Sweden in the year 1864 did not carry freight, but emigrants, to the number of 1,129 persons.

Belle Isle, British Honduras.

At this port there arrived in 1864 in ballast 4 Swedish vessels of 467 nyläst from foreign ports not in Sweden, and all of them were cleared with cargo also for foreign ports, consisting of mahogany and logwood.

West Indies.—Jamaica.

The value of direct imports from the West Indian Islands, which consist almost exclusively of raw sugar, was estimated for the year 1863 at 3,036,000 rixdalers, and for the year 1864 at 3,319,000 rix-dalers, or 184,388*l.* 17*s.* sterling.

In 1864, 4 Swedish vessels carried goods of 1,204,000 rixdalers value : 5 Norwegian vessels carried imports to the value of 459,000 rixdalers ; and 1 Finnish, 6 English,

1 French, and 3 American vessels to the value of 1,656,000 rixdalers.

It is very seldom that any direct exportation has been carried on with the West Indies, which has been of little importance.

In 1864 the direct exports consisted of deals and planks of 67,565 cubic feet measurement, of 6,845 cubic feet measurement balks, 2,942 cubic feet measurement lesser balks, and 375 centners of pitch, which exports were valued at 90,000 rixdalers, or 5,000*l*.

The above exportation was effected by—

		Rixdalers.
1 Swedish vessel carrying goods to the value of	..	18,000
1 Norwegian	..	63,000
2 Danish	..	} 9,000
1 English	..	
Total	..	90,000

In 1864, 996 skalpund of cigars and 648 skalpund of wine also passed through the Custom-house from the West Indies, equivalent to about 933 lbs. English of cigars, and 608 lbs. weight of wine.

In 1863, 3 Swedish vessels arrived at Kingston, 2 of which carried cargo and 1 ballast. The measurement of these vessels was 324 nyläst. One Swedish vessel also arrived at St. Thomas in ballast, of 193 nyläst, in the same year. These four vessels came from foreign ports not in Sweden. Of Swedish vessels which left Kingston in 1863 there were 3 with cargo of 324 nyläst, and 2 which left St. Thomas, 1 of which carried cargo, the other ballast.

In the year 1864 no Swedish vessels reached Kingston: 8 Swedish vessels arrived at St. Thomas in 1864, 3 with cargo, and 5 in ballast. In the same year 8 Swedish vessels, also all without cargo, left St. Thomas.

Cape of Good Hope.

Imports.—In the year 1864 there was imported from the Cape of Good Hope to Sweden in 1 Norwegian vessel 10,800 centners of logwood valued at 2,166*l*. 13*s*. 0*d*. sterling.

Exports.—In 1864 the value of articles exported in Swedish vessels amounted to 409,000 rixdalers: 3 Norwegian vessels carried exports to the value of 38,000 riksdalers: 1 Hamburgh vessel, 4 Dutch, and 1 English vessel carried exports to the value of 297,000 rixdalers.

The goods exported consisted of 24,016 centners of bar iron, 568 centners of steel, 654,918 cubic feet of deals, 9,132 cubic feet of barks, 446 centners of tar.

In the year 1863, 6 Swedish vessels reached Cape Town from Sweden, and 12 arrived from foreign countries in ballast. 6 Swedish vessels in the same years left Cape Town with cargo, and 13 in ballast.

In 1864, 7 Swedish vessels reached Cape Town from Sweden with cargo, and 10 in ballast: 2 Swedish vessels sailed from Cape Town in the same year with cargo for Sweden, and 10 in ballast destined for foreign countries.

East Indies.

The importation of raw sugar considerably decreased in 1863, as compared with the estimates of imports from India in previous years. The quantity of raw sugar imported increased again in 1864, the estimates for the same increased from 381,000 rixdalers in 1863 to 606,000 rixdalers in 1864. It may be necessary to remark that the estimates of the value of goods imported on board Swedish vessels are based by the Board of Commerce on the current price of the said goods at the place of shipment.

The importation trade in 1864 was carried on by 2 Swedish and 1 foreign vessel; their value was equivalent to 33,666*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* sterling.

The value of the direct exports to the above named country and to Australia rose in 1863 to 1,781,000 rixdalers, but decreased considerably the next year, when the exports were estimated at 836,000 rixdalers, or 46,444*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*

The exportation trade from India in 1864 was carried on by 11 Swedish vessels, 1 Norwegian, 1 Danish, 1 Ham-
burgh, 1 Dutch, 7 English, 1 American.

The following list of goods imported from East India and other Asiatic countries passed the Custom-house in 1863 and 1864:—

				1863.	1864.
				Skalpund.	Skalpund.
Sugar	..	..	..	1,436,489	2,544,070
Coffee	..	..	..	50,599	19,505
Grits	..	..	..	..	132
Hides	..	..	..	385	73
Arrack	..	..	..	72,182	54,018
Pepper	..	..	..	4,643	2,880

Swedish vessels cleared out of the following ports in the year 1864.

From				To Sweden.		To a Third Country.				Total.	
				With Cargo.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.			
				No.	Tonnage in Nylästs.	No.	Tonnage in Nylästs.	No.	Tonnage in Nylästs.	No.	Tonnage in Nylästs.
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	96	1	96	
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	380	2	380	
Akyab	...	...	...	...	13	1,989	...	...	13	1,989	
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	9	1,274	...	...	9	1,274	
Singapore	...	...	...	...	2	209	3	254	5	463	
Batavia	...	...	1	61	20	2,486	...	...	21	2,547	
Shanghai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	566	
Sydney	...	...	...	...	1	112	1	110	2	222	
Melbourne	...	...	...	...	1	52	11	1,409	12	1,461	
Port Adelaide	...	...	...	...	3	552	1	209	4	761	

Foreign Shipping in general, 1864.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Swedish Board of Commerce.)

THE NUMBER and Tonnage, in Nylästs,* of Vessels with Cargo, Entered at Swedish Ports from other Countries in the Years 1863 and 1864.

Year.	Swedish Vessels.		Norwegian Vessels.		Vessels of other Countries.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage in Nylästs.	No.	Tonnage in Nylästs.	No.	Tonnage in Nylästs.	No.	Tonnage in Nylästs.
1863	3,164	69,236	889	31,610	2,323	64,752	6,376	165,598
1864	3,595	77,874	814	32,225	1,836	55,105	6,245	165,204

THE NUMBER and Tonnage, in Nylästs, of Vessels with Cargo Entered at the Ports of other Countries, and coming from Sweden, in the Years 1863 and 1864.

Year.	Swedish Vessels.		Norwegian Vessels.		Vessels of other Countries.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage in Nylästs.	No.	Tonnage in Nylästs.	No.	Tonnage in Nylästs.	No.	Tonnage in Nylästs.
1863	3,891	103,294	1,680	131,878	2,357	114,515	7,928	349,687
1864	3,622	101,469	1,907	150,701	1,958	94,220	7,487	346,390

From the above it appears that the total tonnage of vessels with cargo cleared and entered at Swedish ports, to

* 1 nyläst equal to 83 cwt. 75 lbs. avoirdupois.

and from other countries, in 1864 was 511,594 nylästs; being 3,691 nylästs less than in the year 1863. The tonnage of Swedish vessels was increased by 6,813 nylästs, and that of Norwegian vessels by 19,438 nylästs, but the tonnage of vessels of other countries was reduced by 29,942 nylästs.

STATEMENT of the Carrying Trade in 1864, performed by Swedish Vessels between the under-mentioned Countries and a third Country, and also by Vessels belonging to the under-mentioned Countries between Sweden and a third Country.

VESSELS WITH CARGO FROM A THIRD COUNTRY.

	Swedish Vessels to the under-mentioned Countries.		Vessels of the under-mentioned Countries to Sweden.	
	No.	Tonnage in Nylästs.	No.	Tonnage in Nylästs.
Finland and Russia	82	3,219	46	3,027
Denmark	216	4,971	160	4,977
Prussia	38	1,019	10	491
Mecklenburg	11	217	2	87
Lubeck	31	895	1	71
Hamburg	31	2,553	2	163
Bremen	10	532	..	..
Hanover and Oldenburg	..	..	44	1,183
Holland	23	2,673	80	2,332
Belgium	39	3,110	1	43
Great Britain	201	14,973	22	1,509
France	29	3,309	17	619
Spain	35	2,615	..	..
Portugal	18	1,348	..	..
Italy	41	3,385	..	..
Austria	6	430	..	..
Turkey and Egypt	12	1,487	..	..
United States	39	3,577	3	307
Canada	1	127	..	..
West Indies	29	2,848	..	..
Brazil	62	4,673	..	..

VESSELS WITH CARGO TO A THIRD COUNTRY.

	Swedish Vessels from the under-mentioned Countries.		Vessels of the under-mentioned Countries from Sweden.	
	No.	Tonnage in Nylästs.	No.	Tonnage in Nylästs.
Finland and Russia	94	3,624	170	11,060
Denmark	83	1,381	335	12,716
Prussia	95	2,939	19	572
Mecklenburg	11	230	10	489
Lubeck	15	435	1	71
Hamburgh	11	990	7	659
Bremen	..	..	..	..
Hanover and Oldenburg ..	..	..	65	1,719
Holland	..	..	103	3,846
Belgium	11	724	..	..
Great Britain	308	20,504	27	3,783
France	20	1,100	6	273
Spain	41	2,847	..	..
Portugal	21	1,141	1	74
Italy	8	632	..	..
Austria	5	260	..	..
Turkey and Egypt	5	498	..	..
United States	45	4,170	3	568
Canada	5	801	..	..
West Indies	23	2,259	2	171
Brazil.. ..	62	4,496	..	..

TABLE showing the Value of Goods carried to and from Sweden in Swedish and other Vessels in the Year 1864.

Value of Goods Imported to Sweden from other Countries, in Swedish Rixdalers.

	In Swedish Vessels.	In Norwegian Vessels from other Country than Norway.	In the Vessel of the Country from which the Goods were imported.	In Foreign Vessels not belonging to the exporting Country.	Total.
Norway	1,745,000	..	2,878,000	30,000	4,653,000
Finland	247,000	..	2,333,000	..	2,580,000
Russia	2,456,000	339,000	83,000	413,000	3,291,000
Denmark	5,880,000	160,000	2,195,000	124,000	8,359,000
Prussia	3,570,000	93,000	675,000	236,000	4,574,000
Mecklenburg	39,000	..	1,000	..	40,000
Lubeck	21,342,000	..	..	25,000	21,367,000
Hamburgh	1,659,000	..	..	412,000	2,071,000
Bremen	362,000	..	64,000	3,962,000	4,388,000
Hanover and Oldenburg ..	..	..	5,000	3,000	8,000
Holland	328,000	3,000	3,711,000	386,000	4,428,000
Belgium	897,000	63,000	..	519,000	1,479,000
Great Britain and Ireland	4,800,000	3,412,000	15,225,000	892,000	24,329,000
France	696,000	369,000	1,011,000	185,000	2,261,000
Portugal	253,000	75,000	1,000	89,000	418,000
Spain	409,000	40,000	..	126,000	575,000
Gibraltar and Malta	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	404,000	62,000	..	157,000	623,000
Austria	..	..	..	57,000	57,000
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	..	..	..	..	..
Algiers	..	..	..	..	..
Other ports on the coast of North Africa	..	..	..	..	..
United States	76,000	378,000	28,000	395,000	877,000
West Indies	1,204,000	459,000	..	1,656,000	3,319,000
Brazil	1,429,000	911,000	..	2,841,000	5,181,000
Other States in North and South America	..	..	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope and district	..	39,000	..	..	39,000
East Indies and other Asiatic countries	489,000	..	..	117,000	606,000
Total	48,285,000	6,403,000	28,210,000	12,625,000	96,549,000

Value of Goods Exported from Sweden to other Countries, in Swedish Rixdalers.

	In Swedish Vessels.	In Norwegian Vessels to other Countries than Norway.	In the Vessel of the Country to which the Goods were exported.	In Foreign Vessels not belonging to the importing Country.	Total.
Norway	1,191,000	..	594,000	10,000	1,795,000
Finland	303,000	..	944,000	2,000	1,249,000
Russia	168,000	..	9,000	30,000	207,000
Denmark	5,052,000	49,000	1,256,000	205,000	6,562,000
Prussia	355,000	44,000	280,000	38,000	717,000
Mecklenburg ..	521,000	..	5,000	94,000	620,000
Lubeck	4,337,000	7,000	..	149,000	4,493,000
Hamburgh	553,000	..	..	176,000	729,000
Bremen	102,000	..	..	139,000	241,000
Hanover and Oldenburg ..	..	..	36,000	19,000	55,000
Holland	731,000	1,080,000	820,000	153,000	2,784,000
Belgium	624,000	1,248,000	11,000	407,000	2,290,000
Great Britain and Ireland	16,252,000	15,438,000	11,038,000	5,982,000	48,710,000
France	1,655,000	5,514,000	2,139,000	97,000	9,405,000
Portugal	1,444,000	391,000	..	..	1,835,000
Spain	1,258,000	3,241,000	..	206,000	4,705,000
Gibraltar and Malta ..	54,000	..	..	..	54,000
Italy	515,000	345,000	..	222,000	1,082,000
Austria	..	39,000	..	..	39,000
Turkey	164,000	..	..	40,000	204,000
Egypt	37,000	139,000	..	..	176,000
Algiers	239,000	192,000	..	6,000	437,000
Other ports on the coast of North Africa ..	..	120,000	..	..	120,000
United States	637,000	258,000	272,000	1,284,000	2,451,000
West Indies	18,000	63,000	..	9,000	90,000
Brazil	707,000	77,000	..	87,000	871,000
Other States in North and South America ..	54,000	..	..	..	54,000
Cape of Good Hope and district	409,000	38,000	..	297,000	744,000
East Indies, other Asiatic countries, and Australia	430,000	23,000	..	383,000	836,000
Total	37,810,000	28,306,000	17,404,000	10,035,000	94,003,000

TABLE showing the Number and Tonnage of Registered Swedish Vessels, and also the Number of Merchant Captains and Seamen belonging to the Chief Towns of the Country from the Year 1795 to the Year 1864.

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage in Nylåsts.	No. of Captains.	No. of Seamen.
1795	721	26,499	796	5,475
1800	800	28,151	919	6,948
1805	864	30,598	931	7,377
1810	852	29,893	928	6,614
1815	994	37,140	1,016	7,667
1820	819	29,845	845	6,017
1825	700	27,732	880	6,388
1830	909	29,911	866	6,713
1831	891	29,481	982	6,730
1832	864	28,097	949	6,227
1833	847	27,513	955	5,722
1834	855	27,812	940	5,633
1835	825	26,408	900	5,938
1836	818	26,099	903	6,133
1837	820	26,319	876	5,948
1838	853	28,295	902	6,240
1839	919	31,989	934	6,689
1840	983	36,052	1,000	6,944
1841	994	37,264	1,034	7,319
1842	980	38,029	1,063	7,315
1843	976	38,265	1,065	7,569
1844	940	37,006	1,101	7,323
1845	932	36,667	1,144	7,405
1846	906	34,577	1,137	7,773
1847	944	35,850	1,237	7,780
1848	962	38,281	1,234	7,812
1849	1,014	40,790	1,243	8,204
1850	1,042	42,366	1,283	8,050
1851	1,051	42,942	1,320	7,999
1852	1,050	42,830	1,336	8,359
1853	1,017	42,199	1,307	8,152
1854	1,000	43,802	1,379	8,602
1855	1,025	47,413	1,419	9,015
1856	1,113	52,012	1,397	9,272
1857	1,143	55,876	1,380	9,594
1858	1,205	57,268	1,407	9,666
1859	1,210	59,049	1,432	9,836
1860	1,166	57,189	1,407	10,010
1861	1,113	54,460	1,370	10,080
1862	1,097	54,633	1,338	10,001
1863	1,037	51,913	1,365	8,733
1864	983	51,397	1,226	8,944

TABLE showing the Tonnage in Swedish Nylästs of Vessels belonging to Sweden, Norway and other Nations, Entered at and Cleared from Swedish Ports, with Cargo, from and to other Countries, in the Years 1863 and 1864.

VESSELS ENTERED WITH CARGO.

From	Tonnage in Nylästs.	
	1863.	1864.
Norway	12,323	9,713
Finland	10,315	8,028
Russia	1,957	2,549
The Danish States	16,407	15,376
Prussia	8,061	9,172
Mecklenburg, the Hanseatic Cities, Hanover and Oldenburg	9,028	7,512
Holland	3,450	3,542
Belgium	1,017	1,703
Great Britain and Ireland	82,648	87,179
France	3,492	2,492
Portugal	2,645	3,263
Spain	4,356	4,332
Gibraltar and Malta	—	—
Italy	4,602	6,147
Austria	97	39
Turkey	—	—
Egypt	—	—
Algiers and other ports on the north coast of Africa	—	—
United States	—	—
West Indies	1,855	1,801
Brazil	3,067	1,567
Other countries in North and South America	—	—
Cape of Good Hope and district	—	106
East Indies, other Asiatic countries, and Australia	278	180
Total	165,598	165,204

VESSELS CLEARED OUT WITH CARGO.

To	Tonnage in Nylåsts.	
	1863.	1864.
Norway	5,194	5,924
Finland	4,621	4,909
Russia	849	844
The Danish States	29,878	22,381
Prussia	3,302	2,645
Mecklenburg, the Hanseatic Cities, Hanover, and Oldenburg	15,092	13,028
Holland	12,446	10,028
Belgium	8,429	9,953
Great Britain and Ireland	183,625	183,554
France	46,181	50,021
Portugal	3,467	4,024
Spain	19,329	19,864
Gibraltar and Malta	713	376
Italy	2,007	2,125
Austria	50	61
Turkey	73	106
Egypt	599	1,168
Algiers and other ports on the north coast of Africa	2,599	1,878
United States	1,576	3,294
West Indies	207	352
Brazil	1,431	2,660
Other countries in North and South America	85	109
Cape of Good Hope and district	664	2,741
East Indies, other Asiatic countries, and Australia	7,270	4,345
Total	349,687	346,390

(Signed)
Stockholm, July 24, 1867.

WM. DORIA.

Wurtemberg.

*Report by Mr. Baillie, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation,
on the Trade and Industry of Wurtemberg.*

Stuttgart, July 27, 1867.

As the publications on which a detailed and reliable Report on the operations of trade and industry for the past year can alone be founded, have not yet appeared, I confine myself on the present occasion to a brief account of the progress of industrial activity which has been made of late years, and of the effect of such progress upon the condition of the working classes in this country.

I may add, that this subject has been treated in an elaborate Report, furnished by Professor Mährlen, of the Central Section of the Department of Commerce in Stuttgart, for the French Government in connection with the Exhibition, which will shortly appear in print in Paris, along with other Reports of a similar character from different parts of Germany and elsewhere.

The development of the natural resources of Wurtemberg, that is the production of the raw material, has not fallen off in any branch during the last ten years; but it has been far outstripped by that of the productive industries, which during that period have made remarkable progress.

The mineral resources of Wurtemberg are iron and salt. The geological formation excludes all other metals.

Iron and salt are still Government monopolies, though not likely long to continue so. The production of both has increased.

In the last five years large and annually increasing quantities of corn, flour and oleaginous fruits have been exported from Austria (Hungary). This competition lowers the prices of the produce of the soil in Wurtemberg, and is gradually effecting a change in the agricultural con-

dition of the country, tending to increase the production of meat, and forcing the numerous smaller farmers to grow hops, flax, hemp, beet-root, &c., instead of cereals.

Bavaria alone excepted, more cattle are raised in Wurtemberg in proportion to its area, than in any other State of Germany.

Bavaria produces 662, Wurtemberg 552, Hanover 495, Prussia 303 head of cattle to the square mile.

In consequence of the above-mentioned importation of corn from Hungary, the prices of bread-fruits have fallen below those which ruled in the period from 1855 to 1862, and though at the present moment they stand somewhat higher, the rise is not likely to be permanent.

The prices of wine have risen, since 1857, 80 per cent. and upwards.

The eimer (=320 bottles) cost on an average from 1827 to 1856, 27 florins (2*l.* 5*s.*) The average price from 1857 to 1866 was 48 florins (4*l.*)

The prices of wood rose from the year 1857, the epoch of great industrial activity, from 150 to 300 per cent., according to the different kinds, in consequence of the large demand for wood on the Rhine and in Holland, as well as for buildings and railways in the country.

They have fallen considerably since the autumn of 1865, owing to the extensive exports by railway from Bohemia and Hungary to the Rhine, chiefly oak.

The wood trade is still much depressed.

In the seven years, 1857-62, the harvests were unusually luxuriant, and were accompanied at the same time by high prices.

The raw agricultural produce amounted on an average during that period to 126,000,000 florins (10,575,000*l.*), the vineyard produce to 6,000,000 florins (550,000*l.*), forest produce (1,200,000*l.*), altogether to 151,000,000 florins.

Of late years it has fallen to 130,000,000 florins. It is beginning, however, again to rise, owing to the high price of meat.

On the other hand, the net returns of industry, that is of the employers and workmen engaged in manufacturing industry (profits and wages), are estimated at 115,000,000 florins.

Manufacturing establishments have increased both in number and extent. This is especially the case in the

manufacture of cotton, wool, and linen, also in the working of metals.

In the smaller industries ("handwerken,") the number of employers (masters) has diminished, that of the workmen increased,—a proof that their business has been enlarged.

Wurtemberg has only entered into the number of the German Industrial States within the last fifteen years. Previous to that time she was chiefly an agricultural country.

Exportation.—As the country possesses no Customs frontier, the amount of the exports and imports cannot of course be determined.

For the last fifteen years, but especially since 1856, the exports have annually increased. There can be little doubt that Californian and Australian gold, and extended trade to the East, have exercised an influence on Wurtemberg, though her present commercial and industrial prosperity is mainly due to the establishment of the Zollverein.

The principal exports go to the Zollverein and Switzerland, very little to Austria. Certain branches of industry send their produce to every European State, and to other parts of the world.

North America too furnishes a most important market for a variety of articles.

According to the Report of the American Consul in Stuttgart, the exports to America from October 1, 1864, to September 30, 1865, amounted to 788,555 florins (65,712*l.*), from that time to September 30, 1866, to 3,201,874 florins (266,822*l.*)

The articles exported beyond the limits of the Zollverein are chiefly:—gold, silver, lacker, zinc and plaque wares, toys, crinolines, stays, linen (middle fine), and damask, woollen, half wool and fine cotton goods, woollen coverings, printed calicoes, knitted curtain stuffs, shoes, saddler's and polished leather, gold frames, "galanterie," leather wares, colours, anilin and quinine and other pharmaceutical products, sparkling wines, locomotives, furniture frames (unstuffed), pianos, harmoniums, watches, telegraph apparatus, straw hats, agricultural machines and implements, ploughs, baked figures ("tragant waaren,") chicory, paper, &c.

To England only inconsiderable quantities of leather, "galanterie," wares (albums) are exported, some copper

kitchen utensils, wooden and metal toys, fine ivory, bone and wood carved work.

Condition of Working Classes ; Wages, &c.

The sudden revival of industrial activity in 1855-56, after the depression produced by the Revolution of 1848, and the bad harvests in 1852-54, created an unusual demand for labour in all branches of industry. Wages rose from 30 to 40 per cent. In certain factories and establishments, and for ordinary labourers in the streets or on the railways, from 70, 80, up to 100 per cent.

A statistical Table of wages in the factories and business houses from 1830 to 1865, will be found annexed.

The prices of bread, however, did not rise by any means in the same proportion.

Barley has risen in price in the space of thirty years 21 per cent., wheat 32 per cent.

Beef, on the other hand, 33 to 50 per cent. ; veal, 48 per cent. ; pork, 30 to 40 per cent. The best beef now costs 6*d.* per lb. ; pork, 5½*d.* ; veal, 4⅔*d.* Ten years ago the rates were—4*d.*, 4⅔*d.*, and 3*d.*

Beer, 33 to 40 per cent.

Population in the towns increased universally with the progress of industry. House-rents rose from 80 to 100 per cent. This gave rise to the construction of workmen's dwellings.

The workmen, however, nevertheless live better now than they did ten to fifteen years ago, and have accustomed themselves to a certain amount of luxury both in food and clothing. They now universally smoke cigars.

As the additional hands required for manufacturing industry could only be drawn from the agricultural districts, a want of labourers in the country followed as a necessary consequence. This deficiency affects very sensibly the larger farmers and landed proprietors, and diminishes their rents.

Agricultural wages began to fall only about a year ago.

During the time of the continued rise of wages, there were no strikes among the workmen. No instance is known in this country of workmen combining for the purpose of influencing wages.

The complaint of the owners of factories and masters

is, that the workmen feel themselves more independent than formerly, and are more difficult to manage; because if dissatisfied in one establishment, they can easily find employment in another, and often for better wages.

This is a proof that the demand on the part of the employers has always hitherto been greater than the supply of labour.

With respect to the working-hours. The "Industrial Code" of 1862, § 39, regulates the hours of the day in which the master's ("Handwerker") workmen are bound to labour. They are fixed according to local usage, or the particular custom of the business.

§ 41. In factories there exist statutes regulating the mutual obligations and rights of employers and work-people.

§ 46. If employers, whether owners of a factory or masters of a trade, agree together to suspend the business or dismiss the workmen, on the latter refusing to submit to certain acts or concessions, they are liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding four months, or to a fine of 300 florins (25*l.*).

§ 47. Operatives who endeavour to force their employers to certain acts or concessions by previously concerting for the purpose of refusing to work, or of preventing work being done for one or more employers, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding four weeks, or 30 florins (2*l.* 10*s.*) fine.

§ 48. A combination for the purpose of refusing to work on legal working-days, or legal working-hours, or in particular factories, is subject to the same penalty.

Co-operative Societies.

The only Co-operative Societies existing among the working classes in Wurtemberg are the following:—

(1.) Societies for general improvement ("Bildungs Vereine"), twenty-four in number. They possess libraries, &c. Instruction is given in writing, arithmetic, account-keeping, singing; and public lectures are held on a variety of useful subjects.

(2.) Unions for the purchase of the necessaries of life wholesale, and selling them retail. Of these there are sixteen, formed on the same principle as those in England (Rochdale).

(3.) Productive Associations. Unions for the production and sale on a common account, and sharing the profits. Of these there are only four—tailors, shoemakers, staymakers, and linen-weavers.

(4.) Credit Banks, on the Schultze-Delitzsch system.

Of these unions, Nos. 1, 3, and 4 are the most popular, and promise well for the future.

The Productive Associations do not appear to answer in Wurtemberg, but they have only been two years on trial.

STATISTICAL TABLE of Wages of Labour in Factories and Trades from 1830 to 1865.

	Number of Establishments.	1830-39.	1840-49.	1850-59.	1860-65.	Rise per cent.	
I. Factories.		kreutzers.	kreutzers.	kreutzers.	kreutzers.		
Cotton spinning	7	40	45	50	66	65	
Wool	5	42	43	55	66	57	
Cotton weaving	6	38	40	48	60	60	
Cloth	4	40	42	50	66	65	
Gold wares	4	60	70	75	96	60	
Pianofortes	4	54	62	76	96	77	
Lacquer zinc wares	1	54	69	84	90	66	
Paper mills	4	36	40	50	57	58	
Book printing	1	66	75	75	100	52	
Chemical	4	35	40	44	57	63	
Paper hangings	1	42	48	54	72	71	
Cutlery	1	40	48	60	66	65	
Silver wares	1	65	70	85	105	61	
II.							
Dyers	34	41	46-47	55	63	53·2	
Tanners	46	41-42	45	51-52	60-61	51·7	
Stone-cutters	43	50-51	57-58	69-70	85-86	80·5	
Masons	46	40-41	45-46	55	77-78	90·2	
Carpenters	44	40	44-45	53-54	72-73	79·5	
Painters	36	54-55	63-64	77-78	98-99	81·7	
Smiths	43	34-35	39-40	46-47	56-57	62·2	
Locksmiths	43	38-39	41-42	48-49	61	65	
	33	38	42-43	49-50	62-63	65	
Coppersmiths	27	38-39	43	50	60	48·2	
	33	37-38	41-42	49-50	58-59	57	
Tailors	45	31	35-36	43-44	51-52	65·2	
Shoemakers	43	30-31	33-34	41-42	50-51	67·2	
Saddlers	40	35-36	40-41	48	56-57	61·5	
	44	36-37	41-42	49	59-60	61·5	
Turners	31	35-36	38	46-47	53-54	51·2	
III. Daily wages in Public Works		45	30	35-36	41-42	51	68·7

(Signed)

EVAN P. M. BAILLIE.

Prussia.

*Report by Mr. Lowther, Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy,
on Trade and Commerce in Prussia and the Zollverein.*

Mr. Lowther to Lord A. Loftus.

My Lord.

Berlin, July 29, 1867.

IN conformity with the existing regulations, I have the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship a Report upon Prussia, containing an account of the extent of its territory and of its population; statistics of the religions in Prussia; of its agriculture and forests; of its mines, salt-works, and metallurgic industry; and of the manufactory of various kinds of machines; of the textile linen and silk industry; of the manufacture of china, and of sugar from beet-root; of tobacco, cigars, and brandy; of its railways, highroads, and navigation; of its telegraphs and trade with foreign countries, including its imports and exports.

To the above I have added a detailed account of the receipts of the Zollverein from import and export dues during the first three quarters of 1866; a comparison of the common receipts of the Zollverein during the first three quarters of 1866 with those of the same period of 1865; and an account of the total receipts of the Zollverein in 1866 as compared to those of 1865; a Table showing the number of vessels which arrived at and left Prussian ports in 1866; a Table showing the amount and build of vessels forming the North German mercantile fleet in 1865, taken from official sources; the yield of the harvest in Prussia in 1866, exclusive of the newly-acquired territories, showing the yield of each kind of grain in each province as well as in each district; an account of the prices paid for wool at the Prussian wool markets in 1866 and 1867; an account of the receipts of the Zollverein from the tax upon beet-root sugar from September to December 1866, with

the prices paid for beet-root sugar; an account of its export, and the amount of beet-roots used in making the sugar, from September 1, 1865, to August 31, 1866; a detailed account of the produce of the mines, salines and smelting-works in Prussia in 1865; an account of the emigration from Germany in 1866; statistics of Prussian telegraphs in 1866; the amount of certain articles imported in 1864, 1865, and 1866 from the Zollverein into Belgium.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. LOWTHER.

(No. 1.)—*Prussia, its Territory, Population, Religion, &c.*

The extent of the Prussian Kingdom covers 6,392·71 square miles (144,215 square English miles). In the year 1411, as the Elector Friedrich I began to reign in the Mark Brandenburg, it was 423 square miles (German) in extent. By the conquests of his successors it increased—under Friedrich II, by 391; under Johann Sigismund, by 756; under the Great Elector, by 541 square miles; in the time of the Elector Friedrich III, it had increased to 2,013 square miles; in the time of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV, it contained 5,067·75 square miles; and, during the reign of King Wilhelm, in 1865 and 1866, by the acquisition of Lauenburg, Hanover, Electoral Hesse (Kurahessen), Nassau, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Schleswig-Holstein, and parts of Bavaria and Hesse Darmstadt, it has been increased to the amount of 1,324·96 square miles. Of the provinces, Prussia, consisting of Prussia Proper, containing the Governments of Königsberg, Gumbinnen, Dantzig, and Marienwerder, contains an area of 1,179·03 square miles; Posen, Government Posen and Bromberg, 525·44; Pomerania, Governments Stettin, Cöslin, and Stralsund, 574·83; Brandenburg, Governments Potsdam and Frankfort, 724·40; Silesia, Governments Oppeln, Breslau, and Liegnitz, 731·20; Saxony, Governments Magdeburg, Merseburg, and Erfurt, 458·19; Westphalia, Governments Münster, Minden, and Arnsberg, 366·63; the Rhine, Governments Düsseldorf, Cologne, Coblenze, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Treves, 486·63; Hohenzollern contains 21·15; and the territory of Jahde contains 0·25 square miles. The extent of the newly acquired countries is—Lauenburg, 19; Hanover, 628·72; Hesse, 172·85; Nassau, 85·19; Frankfort-on-the-Maine,

1·57; Schleswig-Holstein, 317·65; taken from Bavaria and Hesse Darmstadt, 29·96 square miles.

According to the census taken in December 1864, the population in the old Prussian provinces amounted to 19,254,649, giving to one square mile 3,800 inhabitants. In 1816 the population was 10,319,993, giving 2,041 inhabitants to one square mile; thus, since that period, there has been an increase of 8,934,656, or nearly 87 per cent., and 1,759 per square mile.

During a period of 60 years, from 1801 to 1861, according to statistical calculations, the increase of the population in the Kingdoms of Europe was—in Great Britain 1·27 per cent.; in Russia, 1·18; in Prussia, 1·16; in Austria, 0·72; and in France, 0·57, so that Prussia, though behind the two former, has got beyond the two latter. The importance of this increase becomes of interest when the question of consumption is considered.

In 1816 the consumption in Prussia might be taken at 30 thalers (4*l.* 10*s.*) per head, and was 310,000,000 thalers (46,500,000*l.*) per annum; now the consumption may be taken at 40 thalers (6*l.*) per head, making a total of 770,000,000 thalers (115,000,000*l.*). In order to consume, it is necessary first to produce, the inhabitants of the old Prussian provinces would therefore have to produce for about 460,000,000 thalers (69,000,000*l.*) more than they did in the year 1816.

The population of the newly acquired territory amounts to 4,336,154, or, on an average, 3,280 to every square mile. In Europe, according to the last calculations, there are 283,950,586 inhabitants, or 1,595 to one square mile, so that Prussia, which has 8·3 per cent. of the total amount may be taken as one of the best populated.

As regards its area, it is the seventh largest State in Europe; as regards its population, it is the fifth, Russia, France, Austria, and England having larger populations.

As regards sexes, the population in the old provinces is divided into 6,365,452 men and boys, 6,492,662 women and girls, 3,217,915 male and 3,178,620 female children under 14 years; on an average there was in a family 5·16 souls, the number of families being 3,731,604. There is a larger number of females than of males, but this is not the case in all the provinces, for on the Rhine and in Westphalia the males exceed the females. The total amount of children who have not completed their 14th year is

6,396,535, or 33·2 per cent. of the population; adding to these those over 60 years, about 6 per cent., who can do little or no work, there remains of the total population about 60 per cent. who may be reckoned as the working part of the nation.

In Hanover there were 641,641 men and boys, 653,888 women and children, 318,632 male and 310,011 female children under 14 years, in 402,391 families, so that there were, on an average, 4·78 people in one family.

With regard to creeds, the Protestant religion is represented by 64·64 per cent., whilst 32·71 per cent. of the population is of the Roman Catholic religion; 2·65 per cent. are of other religions. In the old provinces 60·23 per cent. of the whole population were Protestants, 36·81 per cent. Roman Catholics, 2·96 per cent. belonged to other creeds, according to the census taken in 1864. By the annexation of the new territories the proportion has been altered in favour of Protestantism. There were added from Hanover 1,682,777 Protestants and 266,009 Roman Catholics, chiefly from the former Sees of Hildesheim and Osnabrück; from Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg there were added 990,085 Protestants and 1,953 Roman Catholics; from Hesse, Nassau, Homburg, and Frankfort, 986,605 Protestants and 336,075 Roman Catholics.

Before 1866, in the provinces of Prussia Proper, Pomerania, Brandenburg, and Saxony, the Protestant religion preponderated: the number of Roman Catholics is greater, however, in the provinces of Posen, Silesia, Westphalia, and the Rhine. In the old provinces the proportion was of one place of worship to 1,234 souls, and one minister to 1,797 Protestants. Not calculating the monasteries, there was one place of worship for 887, and one priest to 1,074, Roman Catholics. The few adherents to the Greek Protestant Church, belonging to the sect of Phillippones, living in the kingdom, are to be found in Governments of Gumbinnen, being mostly emigrants from Russia. Mennonites are chiefly in Prussia Proper and on the Rhine; many have lately emigrated to Russia. Jews, in proportion of 1 to 73 of the population, are scattered over all the provinces; 70,000 live in Posen, 13,000 in Pomerania, 6,000 in Saxony; Berlin contains 25,000. In 1864 there were 1,029 synagogues in Prussia. The annexed provinces number 49,356 Jews.

The greater part of the population in the old provinces, about 86 per cent., consists of Germans; there are also Poles, Wends, Moravians, and Lithuanians. In 1864, in a population of 18,222,848 civilians, there were 15,718,637 Germans; the rest belonged to other nationalities. Of Poles there were 2,214,903 (12 per cent.), chiefly in Prussia Proper, Posen, and Silesia; of Wends, 82,232 in the districts of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and Liegnitz; of Bohemians and Moravians, 58,880; of Lithuanians in Prussia Proper, 136,990.

By the addition of the new provinces the German element in Prussia has become even much more preponderating. The present population is composed of 88.1 per cent. Germans, 10 per cent. Poles, 0.6 per cent. Danes, 0.6 Lithuanians, 0.4 Wends, 0.3 Bohemians. The Danish element has been increased by the addition of Northern Schleswig; there are as yet no correct data as to those who use the Danish and German languages promiscuously. Taking the census of 1860, 258,059 would represent the German, 151,848 the Danish population.

In classifying the population according to vocation it is found that the old Prussian provinces contain proportionally the smallest number of officials and military, whereas, with regard to industry, trade, and commerce, they show a higher per-centage than the new countries, the population of which chiefly follows agricultural pursuits.

With regard to the changes in the population, the number of births in the old provinces was 764,050 on an average in the years 1862-64, that is, 1 birth to 25 inhabitants. The number of deaths during the same period amounted to 505,211 annually, that is, 1 to 38 inhabitants. There were more boys born than girls, and more males died than females. The surplus of births amounts to 258,840 annually; from this, however, must be deducted the surplus of emigrants over immigrants of 9,293 persons annually, so that the real increase of the population amounted to 249,556 souls annually. According to official statements, 238,231 persons emigrated out of the kingdom of Prussia during the years 1844-63, of whom 207,349 went to America. Only 62,429 persons immigrated during the same period, so that the country, in consequence of the preponderance of emigration, lost 144,920 persons, on an average 7,246 annually. The emigration was greatest in the last years from the pro-

vinces of Brandenburg, Pomerania, Saxony, and the Rhine. Proportionally, however, fewer persons emigrated from Prussia than from other German countries, such as Electoral Hesse, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hesse Darmstadt, and Mecklenburg Schwerin. The number of dwelling-places in the old provinces amounted to 3,000 towns, 380 boroughs, 31,139 villages, 12,439 estates, 9,331 settlements, 17,453 single establishments, so that there is one town or borough to 3·7 square miles, and 6·1 villages to one square mile. In Hanover there were 1 town or borough to 3·9 square miles, and 9·7 villages to 1 square mile; in Electoral Hesse 1 town or borough to 1·8 square mile, and 7·3 villages to 1 square mile; in Nassau, 1 town or borough to 1·25 square mile, and 9·5 villages to 1 square mile. In Holstein there are 14 towns, 18 boroughs, and 1,400 villages; in Schleswig, 13 towns, 10 boroughs, and 18 country districts. Of the 1,212 towns at present existing, according to the census of 1864, only 4 have over 100,000 inhabitants, viz., Berlin, 632,749; Breslau, 163,919; Cologne, 122,162; and Königsberg, 101,507. Eleven towns have 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, viz., Danzig, 90,334; Hanover, 79,649; Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 78,177; Stettin, 70,759; Magdeburg, 70,147; Aix-la-Chapelle, 63,811; Elberfeld, 62,088; Barmen, 59,544; Crefeld, 53,421; Pozen, 53,383; and Altona, 53,039. There are 100 towns of 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants; 123 of 6,000 to 10,000; 600 of 2,000 to 6,000; and 374 below 2,000 inhabitants. The population of the rural districts is greater than that of the towns. The proportion of the population in towns to that of the country is, in the old provinces, 100,238; in Hanover, 100,285; in Hesse, 100,276; in Nassau, 100,257; in Holstein, 100,390; in Lauenburg, 100,460. The district of the former free city of Frankfort-on-the-Maine alone has a preponderating town population.

The Evangelical Church in Prussia contained at the end of 1861, 11,249,259 members; the Roman Catholic, 6,905,115. Of the evangelical fraternity of Moravians (Herrnhuta), there were at the same period 16, with 4,536 members; adherents of the Russian Greek Church, 263; of Mennonites, 13,725; adherents of the Anglican Church (at Berlin), 250; Philippones, 940; Quaker, 1; of Jews, 251,145; Mahometans, 3; Alt-Lutherans, 36,648; Dutch Reformers in Elberfeld, 1,923; Seehofianel, 2,082; Men-

zelianer, 123 ; Lutheran Separatists in Lower Silesia, 55 ; New Separatists from Old Lutherans, 1,078 ; Free Thinkers, 6,735 ; German Catholics of the Rouge School, 6,125 ; German (Christ) Catholics of the Ezerski School, 270 ; Christ Catholics of the Pribil School, 253 ; adherents of the new free religious communities since the Gotha Union (of 1859), 1,352 ; Baptists, 5,452 ; Irvingites, 2,822 ; Darbysts, 153 ; Edwardites, 136 ; Nazarenes, 100 ; Brockhausenites, 160 ; Mount Zionites, 12 ; Nagiesianer, 123 ; Inspired, 8 ; Methodists, 60 ; Dissenters who have seceded from the church of the country and have not joined any religious party, 301.

Agriculture.—The cultivation of tobacco occupies a smaller area than does that of the vine. In 1864, according to the report of the Excise officers, there were 28,154 morgen planted with tobacco in the old provinces ; in the new provinces the cultivation is of little importance ; in Hanover there were 2,430 morgen, in Hesse 915 morgen, used for this cultivation. Tobacco is cultivated to a much greater extent in Pomerania, Silesia, Brandenburg, Saxony, and the Rhine. The yield of the harvest of dried leaves was, in 1864, in Prussia Proper, 185,423 centners ; in Hanover, 17,092 centners ; in Hesse, 11,401 centners ; making a total of 213,916 centners, or 6·7 centners per morgen. This amount, however, does not meet the consumption, which is reckoned at 3 lbs. per head, of the population, and large quantities are imported from America.

The cultivation of hops, known in the last century in the mart of Brandenburg, Pomerania, Saxony, and Silesia, has latterly met with much more attention. In the province of Posen, where hops were cultivated in small quantities, from 25,000 to 30,000 centners are now obtained annually, and the proprietors have made large fortunes. About 6,000 morgen are employed in this cultivation, and the amount is on the increase. The hops cultivated generally in the country only serve for the home manufacture of beer, but the hops from Posen are exported. The exact amount of hops produced in Prussia is not exactly known, but it is reckoned at about 40,000 centners. Of other important plants cultivated there are oily plants, colour plants (madder, woad, and safflower), spice plants (carraway, anniseed, and fennel), flax, hemp, and chicory. Fruit trees are much cultivated in the

Rhenish province, in the Rhine, and most valleys, in some parts of Saxony, and Brandenburg and Silesia. There is an export of fruit to Sweden and Russia by Stettin and Danzig, but it is often surpassed by that from southern countries, particularly Bohemia and Thuringia.

Amount of animals according to last lists :—

	Horses.	Oxen.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.
In the old Provinces	1,863,009	6,111,994	19,529,030	871,259	3,257,531
In Hanover	213,946	949,179	2,211,927	164,852	554,056
In Electoral Hesse	51,300	225,000	561,000	51,000	149,000
In Nassau	13,055	202,691	156,954	81,939	13,387
In Holstein	77,081	290,373	165,344	...	82,398

There are no details upon this subject with regard to other parts of this country. Reckoning the amount of horses according to the area and the population of the country, there come in Prussia Proper 368 horses to 1 square mile, 1 to 10·3 of population; in Hanover, 306 to 1 square mile, 1 to 9 inhabitants; in Hesse, 296 to 1 square mile, 1 to 14·4 inhabitants; in Nassau, 153 to 1 square mile, 1 to 35·6 inhabitants; in Holstein, 497 to 1 square mile, 1 to 7·2 inhabitants. There are 3 establishments for the breeding and improvement of horses in the old provinces of Prussia, at Trakennen, Neustadt, and Graditz. They are supported by the State, which pays towards them annually 500,000 thalers (75,000*l.*) A large number of horses are exported from Holstein every year.

The breeding of cattle (oxen) is much more considerable in the new territory in general than in the old provinces. In Prussia Proper it is calculated there are 1,206 oxen to a square mile, 1 to 3·2 inhabitants; in Hanover, 1,358 to a square mile, 1 to 2 inhabitants; in Hesse, 1,301 to a square mile, 1 to 3·2 inhabitants; in Nassau, 2,384 to a square mile, 1 to 2·3 inhabitants; in Holstein, 1,873 to a square mile, 1 to 1·7 inhabitants. Of the above-named number, 6,111,994 cattle, there were 76,497 beasts of burden, 3,641,147 cows, 702,148 oxen, 1,418,083 young animals, and 274,119 calves.

The breeding of sheep is very much improved since the introduction of the merinos. Formerly the majority of the sheep were the common sheep of the country. In 1825, Prussia had 11,606,000 sheep, of which 1,734,000, or 15 per cent., were merinos, 4,558,000 half breds, and 5,314,000 sheep of the country; in 1864 there were 19,329,030 sheep, 10,820,285, or 56 per cent., merinos,

and only 8,508,745 half bred and natives : the latter are fast disappearing.

The breeding of pigs is much attended to in the Provinces of Prussia, Brandenburg, and Saxony ; in Prussia Proper there are 643 pigs to the square mile ; in Hanover 793 to the square mile ; in Hesse 861, in Nassau 157, in Holstein 532 to the square mile.

In conjunction with agriculture the cultivation of bees and silkworms deserve mention ; in 1864 there were in the old provinces 761,284 bee-hives, in Hanover 230,689, in Hesse 40,000, in Nassau 13,387. Silkworms were introduced into Prussia by King Friedrich II, later they were much neglected ; now, in many provinces, societies have been formed for the cultivation of the silkworm, whose object is to introduce gratis, or at very low prices, plants and worms among the poorer people. Establishments are also being formed for the purchase of the produce of the silk harvest. A cocoon market has lately been opened at Berlin.

Much has been done by the State (the Government) as well as by Companies for the improvement of farming. Large sums appear in the budget for the furthering the cultivation of the land, for breeding of horses, and for embanking. There are also several schools, partly supported by Government, where farming is taught, such as that of Eldena near Greifswald, at Prockau (in Oppeln), at Waldau near Königsberg, and at Poppelsdorf near Bonn. They are attended every year by above 200 students of whom one-quarter are foreigners. They are in connexion with model farms. There are also agricultural places of instruction which are in connexion with the Universities of Berlin and Halle. There are several schools of husbandry for the education of peasants, of these there were, in 1862, twenty-one, also supported by the Government ; they educate every year upwards of 300 pupils, whilst the higher branches of the art are taught in a superior kind of educational establishment. Societies for the improvement of agriculture under the superintendence of the best farmers forming "The Landes Ockonomic Collegium" at Berlin, of which the Minister for Agriculture is at the head, are extended over the whole country. Their object is the furtherance of farming in all directions ; they do this by regular meetings of experienced people, by talking and publishing, by exhibi-

tions, shows, and prizes. Besides these there are others for gardening, bees, silkworms, and improvement in animals. There is an educational gardening establishment at Potsdam (in Sansouci), which is supported by Government, it is for the improvement of gardens in the Kingdom of Prussia.

The woods and forests in the old Provinces of Prussia extend over 26,800,029 morgen, equal to 1,243 square (German) miles, or 25 per cent. of the total area of this country. With regard to the separate provinces they are divided in the following manner, Prussia has 4,904,075 morgen, or 20 per cent.; Posen, 2,449,132 morgen, or 21·6 per cent.; Pomerania, 2,334,130 morgen, or 19·8 per cent.; Silesia, 4,670,451 morgen, or 29·9 per cent.; Brandenburg, 5,041,858 morgen, or 32·3 per cent.; Saxony, 1,975,290 morgen, or 20 per cent.; Westphalia, 2,202,384 morgen, or 27·9 per cent.; the Rhine, 3,222,709 morgen, or 30 per cent. The most extended forests are in the Provinces of Brandenburg and the Rhine.

Added to the above number of 26,800,029 morgen there are 156,700 morgen of woods in Hohenzollern and 4,893,271 morgen in the newly acquired territories, making a total of 31,850,000 morgen, which gives to every square mile 4,982 morgen and to every inhabitant 1·4 morgen. Of the new provinces Hanover has 1,910,000 morgen, Electoral Hesse has 1,500,000 morgen, Nassau has 739,100 morgen, Holstein and Lauenburg only 265,000 morgen, Sleswig has only 190,000 morgen. With regard to the possession of these woods a great part of them belongs to the State, in the old provinces 7,322,157 morgen, or 27·3 per cent. of the whole extent of the wooded part. The private woods, which are chiefly in the Provinces of Silesia and Brandenburg, have an area of about 14,000,000 morgen; the other 4,000,000 consist of such woods as belong to communities, churches, and other institutions.

The revenues of the woods in Prussia Proper, when the land tax was imposed, amounted to 9,819,798 thalers (1,472,969*l.*), or was calculated at 11 silber-groschen (1*s.* 1½*d.*) per morgen of wood country. The highest yield from the woods, per morgen, were, in the Rhine, 19 silber-groschen; in Saxony, 18 silber-groschen; Westphalia, 16 silber-groschen; the lowest in Prussia, 5 silver-groschen; Posen, 7 silber-groschen; and Pomerania,

9 silber-groschen; while Silesia and Brandenburg gave an average between these. The yield of the State forests, in consequence of the care bestowed upon them, are, on an average, higher than any of the others. The budget for 1866 puts the revenue from them at 4,962,000 morgen, (744,300*l.* 2*s.*) which is 19 silber-groschen 7 pfennige per morgen. Of the forests in Hanover about 1,000,000 morgen, about 52 per cent., of the total forest country is in possession of the State, 431,000 morgen are private property, 435,800 belong to communities, and 45,200 morgen belong to churches and other spiritual institutions. In the State forests there are cut down annually 7,571,000 cubic feet of building and useful wood, and 31,502,000 cubic feet of wood for fuel; the revenue from the (Landforsten) forests was 649,080 thalers (82,662*l.*), or 27 silber-groschen 7 pfennige per morgen; from the Hesse forests, 495,320 thalers (74,288*l.*), or 2 thalers 12 silber-groschen 4 pfennige (7*s.* 4*d.*) per morgen. The woods in Electoral Hesse, consisting chiefly of brush-wood, covers about 887,000 morgen; 782,000 morgen, or 33 per cent., are in the possession of the State. In Nassau about 19 per cent. of all the woods are State and domain forests, 75½ per cent. forest of communities, the rest is in the hands of private persons, church, &c. The gross receipts of the State forests were, on an average, 312,048 thalers (46,807*l.*), the expenditure 128,547 thalers (19,282*l.*), so that there was a net receipt of 183,501 thalers (27,525*l.*), or 1 thaler 8 silber-groschen 7 pfennige per morgen.

Although a large portion of the wood annually cut down is consumed in the country, yet a part of it, particularly wood for building and for useful purposes, is exported and is sent to various towns on the Baltic, on the Elbe, the Weser, and the Rhine. Dantzic does a great business in wood, and is the means of disposing of a large quantity of wood not only from Prussia and Posen but it causes a large amount of wood to be brought on the Vistula and from Poland. The shipments of wood—to England, France, and Denmark—amounted in 1865 to 1,084 loads of the value of upwards of 4,500,000 thalers (675,000*l.*)

In Neustadt-Eberswald there is a school where those who have studied forestry and woodcraft for more than one year are instructed in the higher branches of these accomplishments. At the head of this institution is a

director, who lectures upon forestry; there are teachers of mathematics, natural history, and the laws of forests. There belong to this establishment forest gardens from which proprietors of private forest can buy plants of all sorts at low prices; from 20,000 to 30,000 are sold annually. In Silesia similar institutions have been formed by Silesian proprietors having for object to give those persons who may be occupied in the cultivation of wood a proper education in the matter. There are also establishments of this kind at Clausenthal (Hanover) and at Kiel (Holstein).

Considerable progress has been made during the last few years in the metallurgic branch of industry in Prussia, particularly in the old provinces where iron and steel were produced. In 1861 there were 655 iron works, employing 37,282 people; formerly there was a larger number of works—in 1846 913,—but they were of less importance with regard to the number of persons employed in them (16,000 less) as well as with regard to the amount of business done.

The principal iron works are in the neighbourhood of the siderite mines in the districts of Oppeln, Arnsberg, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Coblenz, Treves, and Aix-la-Chapelle; Berlin possesses some works of this kind, occupying 1,335 people.

The total amount of iron produced in 1861 was 8,254,032 centners of raw iron, 152,523 centners of raw steel iron, 2,308,573 centners of cast iron from ore and raw iron, 5,679,824 centners of rod iron and rolled iron, 815,871 centners of iron plates of the total value 43,530,773 thalers (6,529,616*l.*); since that period the produce has very much increased, as according to the latest reports published of the mining administration in 1865, there were produced 13,862,750 centners of raw iron, 941,700 centners of raw steel iron, 3,748,635 centners of cast iron, 8,085,894 centners of rod iron and rolled iron, and 1,509,393 centners of iron plates, of a total value of 66,290,672 thalers (8,843,650*l.*), showing an increase of 22,759,899 thalers, or 52 per cent., caused by increased demand for iron in foundries and manufactures of machines for railways, &c.

Iron wire works, 166 in number, in 1861 employed 1,989 workmen (in 1864 there were 191, with only 1,731 workmen), which produced 421,499 centners of iron wire,

of the value of 2,061,136 thalers (309,175*l.*). In consequence of the laying down of numerous telegraphic lines the manufacture of this wire increased in 1865 to 661,735 centners, of the value of 2,816,221 thalers (422,433*l.*). The most extensive works are in the district of Arnsberg.

Of steel works there were 275, in which, in 1861, 4,533 people were employed, now there are more employed. The produce of steel has very much increased of late years; in 1861 there were produced 666,853 centners, of the value of 5,341,811 thalers (801,271*l.*); in 1865 there were produced 1,950,606 centners, of the value of 16,059,102 thalers (2,408,865*l.*), nearly three times as much. The manufacture of steel in the Eastern Provinces is but of small importance, and is much more considerable in Westphalia and on the Rhine. The steel which is produced there improves every year in quality, and is said to be little inferior to that of England. The manufacture of cast steel has continued to increase, the article is much used for military and railway purposes; the development has increased with the construction of works for hammering, rolling, and boring. Mr. Krupp's large factory of cast steel is at Essen in the district of Düsseldorf. This factory in 1854, with 525 workmen, produced 27,500 centners of cast steel, and in 1865, with 8,187 workmen, produced about 1,000,000 centners, more than one-half of that produced in the whole Kingdom.

Besides the factories for other metals, including those for leaden pipes, sheets of lead and lead wire, there are almost exclusively in the Rhine Province and in the district of Arnsberg 57 lead and silver works, which occupy 3,302 persons, and in 1865 produced 51,290 lbs. of silver, of the value of 1,536,456 thalers (235,468*l.*), and lead in other forms to the value of 3,481,363 thalers (522,204*l.*); whilst in 1861 they only produced silver to the value of 1,140,720 thalers (171,108*l.*), and lead to that of 2,421,506 thalers (363,225*l.*).

The zinc trade supplied from 52 works, with 6,427 workmen, chiefly in Sillesia and in the districts of Arnsberg, Düsseldorf, and Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1861 zinc, to the value of 7,956,715 thalers (1,193,507*l.*), and in 1865 to the value of 9,843,715 thalers (1,476,557*l.*), showing an increase of 1,887,000 thalers (283,050*l.*). After Prussia, the most zinc is produced in Belgium and the United States. Great quantities of zinc are sent to England,

Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, as well as to India, and South America; and in consequence of the conclusion of the Treaty of Commerce there will be a large export of this article to France, where it is used for building purposes and for works of art. Considerable works for copper and brass, 99 in number, exist in the districts of Oppeln, Merseburg, Arnsberg, and in Berlin; they employed 2,345 people, and produced in 1861 copper and brass together to the value of 3,792,615 thalers (568,892*l.*), in 1865 they produced to the value of 4,933,126 thalers (739,968*l.*), an increase of more than 1,000,000 thalers (150,000*l.*). Worked copper and brass is produced in almost all provinces, and particularly in Berlin, where 5 factories employ 333 workmen, producing worked copper to the value of 575,950 thalers (86,392*l.*), and 6 others, employing 156 workmen, produce brass to the value of 524,088 thalers (78,613*l.*). Other metallurgic trades are of little importance, though there are produced in Prussia arsenic, sulphur, vitriol, alum, quicksilver, antimony, and bismuth, &c.

Prussia is also rich in minerals of various sorts, particularly in coal and brown coal (bovey coal), iron, zinc, lead, and copper ore. In 1865 there were altogether 2,344 mines at work in the old provinces, which produced to the value of 47,978,346 thalers (7,196,751*l.*), they employed 148,070 work people, and 256,435 women and children, so that 404,805 people, or more than 2 per cent. of the whole population looked to them for support. Of the new provinces, Hanover, Electoral Hesse, and Nassau have also considerable mines. In Hanover the total value of the produce of 1,175 mining works in 1864 was 1,882,719 thalers (282,407*l.*), and they employed 6,097 workpeople; Electoral Hesse had, in 1864, 61 mining works, occupying 3,430 people, and producing 752,096 thalers (112,813*l.*); Nassau has 656 mining works, with 7,476 workmen, producing metals to the value of 1,012,113 thalers (112,813*l.*). The total value of all the mining produce in Prussia is about 50,000,000 thalers (7,500,000*l.*). Amongst the mining produce of Prussia coals occupy the first place, they are found in large quantities, and are of good quality. There are five large coal fields in Prussia. Two in Upper Silesia, at Beuthen and Waldenburg; two on the Rhine near Aix-la-Chapelle, and on the Saar; the fifth on the Ruhr, which is partly on the Rhine Province and partly in Westphalia. Besides these there are smaller fields in Silesia, Saxony, and Westphalia. In 1865 there

were 409 pits at work, producing 371,842,299 centners of coal of the value of 33,032,910 thalers (4,954,986*l.*), they employed 89,192 work people. In 1824 there were produced 24,000,000 centners ; in 1844, 62,000,000 centners ; and in 1854, 134,000,000 centners. In consequence of the reductions of the Tariffs for the transport of coals on the railroads large quantities are now sent to the ports of the North Sea, particularly to Bremen and Harburg, this gives a regular trade to Westphalian coal, which is said to be as good as the English, and is used by the Transatlantic steamers, and is carried to transmarine places. Of the more important coal pits, 91 in Upper Silesia produced 86,093,394 centners ; 43 in Waldenburg, 24,161,796, centners ; 234 on the Ruhr, 183,313,507 centners ; 15 at Aix-la-Chapelle, 15,624,076 centners ; and 16 at Saarbrück, 58,776,244 centners. Of the 409 in work, 393 were in the possession of Companies and private persons ; 16 belonged to the State. The most important of the latter are on the Saar, which produced 57,459,980 centners, of the value of 7,373,229 thalers (1,105,984*l.*), and they employed 15,856 workmen and 362 horses. Of the coal sold, 50,713,989 centners, 14,075,520 centners, or 28 per cent., went into the interior ; 11,487,416 centners, or 22 per cent., to the States of the Zollverein ; 22,636,873, or 45 per cent., to France ; and 2,514,180 centners to Switzerland. Hanover possesses, in the neighbourhood of Hanover, Hildesheim, and Osnabrück, 33 coal-pits, which produced in 1864, 6,890,671 centners, employing 2,776 people, at the value of 749,292 thalers (112,393*l.*) ; some of these pits, which brought in a clear revenue of 55,760 thalers (8,364*l.*) are in the possession of the State. The single coal-pit in Electoral Hesse is also in possession of the State ; it employed in 1864 1,193 workmen, and produced 2,926,638 centners, valued at 450,686 thalers (67,602*l.*). The more considerable fields of brown coal are in the Provinces of Saxony and Brandenburg ; in the other provinces, with the exception of Prussia, they are of little importance. In 1865 there were at work 511 pits, occupying 14,137 work people, and producing 100,428,921 centners of brown coal, value 4,736,265 thalers (710,437*l.*). In Hanover the brown coal produce is unimportant : in 1864, from 2 pits, only 105,663 centners were produced, of the value of 6,391 thalers (958*l.*) ; they were more important in Electoral Hesse and Nassau ; the former produced from 26 pits, with 1,573

workmen, 3,039,531 centners, of the value of 205,423 thalers (30,813*l.*); the latter produced from 28 pits, with 714 work people, 1,031,917 centners, of the value of 81,766 thalers (12,264*l.*). The brown coal is chiefly used in households, sugar factories, spirits of wine, chalk and brick kilns, and its use increases from year to year in consequence of the high price of wood.

The produce of iron ore is also on the increase, owing to the promising state of trade in general. In 1865 there were in the older provinces of Prussia 1,071 iron ore pits, occupying 17,766 people, producing 34,484,135 centners of ore, of the value of 3,927,373 thalers (589,105*l.*) In 1861, there were produced from 1,137 pits 19,969,019 centners, of the value of 1,727,696 thalers (259,154*l.*) The principal works are in the district of Arnsberg and Coblenz. In Hanover, the 111 pits, occupying 774 workmen, produced 3,350,987 centners of ore, valued at 119,967 thalers (17,995*l.*); in Electoral Hesse, the 22 pits, with 307 workmen, produced 325,530 centners, of the value of 47,576 thalers (7,134*l.*); and in Nassau the 520 works, employing 3,561 workmen, produced 6,508,568 centners, of the value of 537,216 thalers (81,582*l.*) The iron ore obtained is all worked in the country. The produce of zinc in Prussia is larger than in any country. The oldest and largest fields of zinc ore are in Upper Silesia at Beuthen, whilst those in the districts of Arnsberg, Cologne, Coblenz, and Aix-la-Chapelle were opened later, but are also very productive. In 1865, there were produced from 77 pits, employing 10,804 people, 6,538,899 centners of zinc ore, of the value of 2,283,430 thalers (342,514*l.*) There were obtained from the lead and copper mines of Hanover, 26,145 centners of zinc ore, of the value of 16,708 thalers (2,506*l.*), and in Nassau, 73,773 centners of the value of 36,760 thalers (5,514*l.*) Besides the above, Prussia has a right to half the produce in the neutral Prussian-Dutch-Belgian territory of Moersnet: this is one German mile from Herbesthal, occupies about 1,600 morgen, and produces 900,000 centners of zinc ore annually.

Lead ore was taken from 168 pits in 1865; the most important are in the districts of Aix-la-Chapelle; there are some of less importance in the districts of Oppeln, Arnsberg, Cologne, and Coblenz. The produce in 1865, when 10,469 workmen were employed, amounted to 1,156,171 centners, of the value of 2,780,784 thalers (417,117*l.*), of which almost half—573,379 centners—came from 16 pits

in Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1851, there were produced in the whole kingdom only 246,768 centners; in 1858, 685,090 centners; in 1861, 946,419 centners of lead ore, so that in the course of fifteen years a considerable increase in the production may be remarked. In Hanover and Nassau lead ore is also obtained. The lead ore obtained contains a good portion of silver; and when it was worked, there were got from it in Prussia 51,954 lbs. of silver, of the value of 1,550,708 thalers (232,606*l.*); in Hanover, 20,431 lbs., of the value of 603,333 thalers; and in Nassau, 8,355 lbs., of the value of 246,782 thalers (37,017*l.*) Copper ore was taken from 69 pits, which occupying 5,202 workmen, yielded 2,867,311 centners of ore, valued at 1,052,074 thalers (157,811*l.*) The most important pits are the Mansfelder in the Province of Saxony, which occupying 4,047 workmen, produced 1,939,819 centners; there are also copper ore mines of importance in the district of Arnsberg, which produced 817,952 centners. The total produce has, since 1851, when only 988,284 centners were obtained, doubled in quantity. Hanover produced from 3 pits 34,425 centners of copper ore, of the value of 21,803 thalers (3,274*l.*) Electoral Hesse produced from 1 pit, 74,947 centners, of the value of 20,035 thalers (3,005*l.*); and Nassau, from 20 pits, 11,677 centners, of the value of 41,518 thalers (6,227*l.*) Of other ores there were taken from other pits in the older provinces, 5,394 centners of quicksilver ore, 24,526 of arsenic ore, 13,238 of manganese ore, 764,964 centners of sulphur gravel and vitriol ore, 301,441 of alum ore, 96,696 of fluor spar; in Hanover, 78,525 centners of gold and silver ore, of the value of 47,840 thalers (7,176*l.*); 5,313 of manganese ore, 11,990 of asphalt, 4,588 of ponderous spar; in Electoral Hesse, 676 centners of cobalt ore, of the value of 20,465 thalers (3,069*l.*), 2,270 of manganese ore, 32,866 of vitriol, and 1,254 of fluor spar; in Nassau, 19,567 centners of cobalt ore, of the value of 21,754 thalers (3,263*l.*), 289,197 of manganese ore, of the value of 110,083 thalers (16,512*l.*), 3,070 of alum ore, and 10,087 of ponderous spar.

With regard to the production of rock salt from mines, there are 3 large salt work establishments belonging to the State, employing 457 workmen, producing 1,088,430 centners of rocksalt, 732,713 of kali salt, kieserit, and boracit, of the value of 231,305 thalers (34,695*l.*) The largest establishment is at Stassfurt, in the Province of

Saxony. This source has only lately been discovered; it is very productive, and is of great utility for agricultural purposes. Large quantities are sent to Bohemia, and are used in the soda factories, and some quantities are sent to Hamburgh and Holland. The other sources, one at Erfurt, the other at Stettin (in Hohenzollern), are of much less importance. Another rocksalt mine was lately opened at Elmen, in the neighbourhood of the greatest salt works in the Prussian kingdom at Schönebeck (in the Province of Saxony), till now there have been no profits from it.

Common salt, in 1865, was taken from 18 saline works, of which 10 belong to the State, and 8 are in private hands; the produce amounted to 2,371,313 centners, of the value of 1,266,633 thalers (190,000*l.*) The most important is that of Schönebeck, whence 1,020,000 centners (almost the half of the total produce), were obtained. According to the Budget of 1866, the capital invested in the whole salt works of the State, was 3,058,040 thalers (458,716*l.*), the working stock was 292,434 thalers (43,865*l.*), the capital invested 3,350,474 thalers (502,571*l.*), the receipts from them 1,175,015 thalers (176,252*l.*), of which 1,141,843 (171,276*l.*) for produce, leaving a surplus of 381,544 thalers (57,231*l.*) Of the new provinces, only Hanover and Electoral Hesse produce common salt; in the former, in 1864, 16 saline works, with 402 workmen, produced 745,352 centners of salt, valued at 532,086 thalers (79,812*l.*); in Hesse, 3 saline works, with 313 workmen, produced 202,647 centners, of the value of 301,870 thalers (45,280*l.*)

Besides the Universities and the Mining Academy of Berlin, where people are educated in the higher branches of the mining art, there are 8 mining schools maintained by State funds, which give practical instruction in the lower branches; of these 4 are at Eisleben, Siegen, Düren, and Saarbrück. The other mining schools are supported chiefly by contributions from the trade and from the funds subscribed for the promotion of mining interests. There are mining schools also at Clausthal in Hanover, and at Dillenburg in Nassau.

In close connection with the mining and foundry trade, is that of machine building; in 1861 it was represented by 314 different establishments, of which the more important were at Berlin, Breslau, Königsberg, Elbing, Stettin, Magdeburg, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Aix-la-Chapelle, &c.

The machine factories are indebted to the railways for their flourishing state and development. The continual demand for making new railways, the traffic on the railways, and the constant supply necessary to the railways already existing, naturally produced the construction of other machines. This branch of industry occupied in 1846 only 7,644 people; in 1861, 20,658 people; and since that period it has become more extensive. One of the largest manufacturers of machinery is Borsig, of Berlin, whose establishment began to exist in 1837. In 1865 he supplied 142 locomotives with tenders, chiefly for Prussian railways. The first locomotive was completed in this establishment in 1841, and the two thousandth was lately completed. Here, as in other establishments at Berlin, are made bridges, turning platforms, sidings, axles, arrangements for water stations, pumps, steam engines, steam boilers, &c.; cast steel guns are also bored and worked at several establishments. Iron ships are also made at the machine works at Königsberg, Elbing, and Stettin. The Stettin machine works "Vulcan" have supplied 4 new iron steamers, of which 2 were large postal steamers for the Austrian Lloyd. Another Stettin establishment supplied 1 screw steamer, 1 paddle steamer, and 21 pontoons. The machine factories on the Rhine supply various machines for wool-spinning and cloth factories, particularly mechanical weaving chairs for cloth, and large fine spinning machines. Agricultural machines which formerly came chiefly from England are now made to a greater extent in Prussia.

The number of factories of railway and other carriages has increased since 1846 from 45 to 87, the number of workmen from 1,269 to 6,281. The most important proprietors of these are at Berlin, Stettin, Breslau, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, &c. One establishment in Berlin furnished, in 1865, 189 railway passenger carriages, 763 carriages for goods and post, 187 road carriages, of the value of 1,509,389 thalers (226,408*l.*), and paid 378,735 thalers (56,815*l.*) for wages, and 717,025 thalers (107,553*l.*) for materials. The Breslau factories supplied railway carriages for the Silesian railways and Poland; one factory supplied 400 iron carriages. The establishment at Aix-la-Chapelle supplied, besides railway carriages, various driving carriages, which are exported, particularly to South American ports, where there is a great demand for them.

There has been a great impetus given to business by the manufactory of articles for heating and cooking, of iron; in 1846, there were only 11 such establishments with 74 workmen; in 1861 there were 262 with 6,481 workmen. The most numerous and considerable, 80 in number, were on the Rhine with 2,000 workpeople, besides these there were 33 in Silesia with 1,400 workmen, 50 in Westphalia with 1,000 workmen.

The iron foundries work up (being in connexion with machinery establishments) the raw iron by refounding it into shapes for parts of machines, utensils, implements, agricultural and architectural objects, &c. These are said to be distinguished for the taste, the purity, and the artistic properties of the casting.

Of other factories for the manufacture of metal goods there were, in 1861, 1,937, employing 28,974 people; in 1846, 1,928 establishments employing 20,778. Amongst these the factories of the most importance produce iron and tin goods, steel, and cutting goods, edge tools, muskets, and side arms, sewing needles, gold and silver goods, as well as copper, bronze, and brass goods.

Of factories making iron and tin goods, scythe hammers, chains, anchors, screws, nails, and tacks were 794, employing 11,141 people, chiefly in the same districts where iron is produced; in Oppeln there were 25, with 455 workpeople; in Arnsberg 334, with 4,848 workpeople; in Düsseldorf 338, with 2,513 workpeople; in Aix-la-Chapelle 17, with 1,890 workpeople. The district of Düsseldorf has factories of steel and edge-tools, of which 424 employ 1,724 people; the whole number in the kingdom is 460 employing 2,151 workpeople; of which the most remarkable is that of Solingen for the production of steel goods and edge tools, more particularly of table knives and forks, pens, pocket knives, and scissors, these articles are considered good and are produced at a low price. Besides the supply to Germany and other countries of the Continent the Solingen produce finds a good and certain market in America. They are also exported to the West Indies, China, Japan, Australia, and Africa. Solingen factories also make muskets and side arms which have a good reputation at home and abroad. There were 35 establishments with 3,148 workmen engaged in this branch of the trade in the kingdom, of which one was in the district of Potsdam, employing 697; 19 in the district of Erfurt, employing

1,962 ; and 13 in that of Düsseldorf, employing 515 workmen. Those in the first named districts at Spandau, Suhl, and Sömmerada make principally muskets, while those in that of Düsseldorf make chiefly side arms and fire-arms, more particularly revolvers.

The manufactories of sewing needles, 34 employing 3,679 people had to contend with the English manufactories of needles, they have not only maintained their position, but have gained in extent. The factories of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1865 employing above 1,800 persons, produced 1,300,000,000 needles, for which about 5,000 centners of steel wire were employed. Their chief sale, besides Germany, is in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Russia, Turkey, and America.

The manufactories of gold and silver, 30 occupying 1,012 workmen, are of the most importance in Berlin where 23 occupy 754 people. The Berlin factories are supposed to rival those of Paris and Vienna ; they produce chiefly stamped and embossed goods, a demand for which is on the increase ; care is taken to produce in them durability, beauty of shape, and cheapness. Progress has also been made in the manufacture of gold articles which find a sale in Germany, Poland, the Danubian Principalities, Denmark, and latterly in England.

There are also factories of copper, bronze, and brass goods ; there are 104 employing 3,902 people, of which 24 are in Berlin, employing 495 people ; 60 employing 2,936 in the district of Arnsberg ; and 3 employing 208 in that of Düsseldorf.

The textile industry, in consequence of its present extent, occupies a considerable position. The factories making spun yarn occupied, in 1861, 40,572 people, and in 1846 they occupied only 33,311, showing an increase of 22 per cent. The number of fine spindles (*fein spindeln*) has in the same time increased in a still greater proportion, namely, from 667,389 to 1,202,877, or 80 per cent.

Weaving as a manufacturing trade occupied in 1846 157,073 workmen, 4,603 mechanical weaving chairs, and 78,423 hand weaving looms ; in 1861 there were employed 84,565 workpeople, 15,258 mechanical weaving looms, and 28,012 hand weaving looms. The introduction of steam power into the factories was the cause of the diminution in the number of workmen, and of the hand weaving looms, the latter having been replaced by the large number of

mechanical weaving looms, of which there were in 1846 only 79,465, and in 1861, 147,445.

With regard to the principal branches of the textile industry the working of cotton into yarn and weft are of importance; since the introduction of mechanical spinning apparatus it has reached an unknown extent. On the Rhine, in the middle of the last century, the cotton weaving began to supersede the linen weaving. The yarn necessary for the purpose was, up to 1780, spun upon hand wheels, and it was after that period that the first mechanical cotton spinneries were established on the Rhine, at Cromfurd by Ratingen, at Louisenthal by Mühlheim on the Ruhr, and at Jungenthal by Kirchen. Spinneries were also established in Saxony, Silesia, and the Mark, but they had to contend with great difficulties in consequence of the continually increasing export of yarn from England. The formation of the German Zollverein gave new life to the cotton industry and was the cause of the establishment of larger undertakings. Since 1834 not only have the existing spinneries been very much enlarged but further additions have been made to them. Besides the greater spinneries worked by water or steam, there are others of a more incomplete nature worked by hand, making weft, cotton wool, and wicks. Without the latter, there were in 1837 altogether 152 spinneries with 125,972 fine spindles; in 1840, 158 with 150,437 fine spindles; in 1843, 136 with 150,334 fine spindles; and 1846, 152 with 170,433 fine spindles; in 1861, there were 69 machine spinneries for cotton with 398,071 fine spindles and 7,965 workmen, so that from 1837 to 1861 there was an increase of fine spindles to the amount of 272,099. Of the spinneries at work there are 20 with 68,482 fine spindles in Saxony; 9 with 59,990 fine spindles in Westphalia; 37 with 239,423 fine spindles on the Rhine; and 2 with 14,364 fine spindles in Hohenzollern. There are only a few machine spinneries in Silesia and Saxony.

Cotton weaving, as a trade, takes place in all the provinces, but is chiefly to be found in Silesia, Saxony, Westphalia, and the Lower Rhine; in 1861 there were 346 establishments employing 13,293 people, 7,177 machine, and 4,777 hand-loom; of these, there belonged to Silesia 87 with 3,544 workmen, 1,354 machine, and 1,314 hand-loom; to Saxony 64 with 1,632 workmen,

867 machine and 768 hand-loom; to Westphalia 32 with 1,563 workmen, 1,557 machine, and 603 hand-loom; and to the Rhine 132 with 4,958 workmen, 3,290 machine, and 1,108 hand-loom. Besides these there were also 78,210 weaving-loom employed in trade belonging to 38,595 masters with 39,218 assistants and pupils. In the Silesian mountains, chiefly in the districts of Reichenbach, Glatz, Greifenberg, and Schweidnitz, this trade, which formerly was connected with flax, is most extended; the number of the weaving looms for cotton was 30,573. In the Province of Saxony weaving is particularly flourishing at Eichsfelde, and the adjacent Thuringian districts, where, in consequence of the very low pay of the weaver, this branch of industry is so much developed that the Rhenish factories send work there; in 1861 there were 10,826 chairs in employ.

The working of wool has been established in Prussia for centuries; in many parts and many towns they are indebted for the superiority they have lately attained in this art to the fact that the sale of the woollen produce of Prussia is extended to nearly all parts of the world. The wool spinneries are not only provided with the newest and most valuable machines, but the hand-weaving has been replaced by the mechanical weaving. As regards the spinneries, those for trammel(?) (Streichyarn) are the most numerous, there were 1,099 with 650,947 fine spindles employing 14,065 people. The most important one in the districts of Potsdam, Frankfort, Liegnitz, Magdeburg, Erfurt, Cologne, Düsseldorf, and Aix-la-Chapelle, while the comb yarn spinneries, 49 in number with 47,153 fine spindles employing 2,536 workmen, are to be found in the districts of Frankfort, Breslau, Liegnitz, Erfurt, and Düsseldorf.

Cloth manufactures are often in connexion with spinneries and number 505, with 1,877 machines, 8,560 hand-loom occupying 26,086 workmen; besides these there were engaged in trade 33,273 weaving chairs for wool and half wool at work, at which 10,771 masters with 26,096 journeymen, &c., were employed. The Prussian cloth factories are chiefly to be found on the Rhine, Aix-la-Chapelle, Burtsohied, Montjcie, Eupen, Düren, Stolberg, Lennep, Werden, Kettwig, Hückeswagen, &c. There are 208 factories with 1,264 machines, 3,678 hand-loom, and employing 16,537 workmen. The cloth known by the

name of Dutch or Netherlands cloth, which comes into the market and is manufactured on the Rhine, has long since taken the place of foreign produce. Silesia (Görlitz, Sagan, Grünberg, Goldberg, Liegnitz, Breslau, Lauban, &c.), Saxony (Burg, Magdeburg, Laugensalze, Calbe, Naumburg, Zeitz, Wittenberg), and Brandenburg (Berlin, Potsdam, Brandenburg, Luckenwalde, New Ruppín, Sommerfeld, Soran, Forste, Finsterwalde, Spremberg, Züllichau, Schwiebus, &c.), have also considerable factories which of late years have made great exertions to meet the requirements of foreign countries, which, on the whole, more particularly the warmer countries and North America, wants a lighter and thinner quality of cloth made from fine wool. But stronger, heavier kinds of cloth of good quality are also supplied, are bought by English houses as raw cloth and are dyed and prepared in England. Not only are Prussian and German wools bought but also Polish and non-European wools and Australian. Other woollen stuffs are also made, besides cloths, to a considerable extent, and that by 136 establishments in which are occupied 1,826 machines and 3,988 hand-loomers with 8,340 workpeople. This branch of industry is of importance in Berlin, which contains 44 manufactories of woollen goods with 4,300 workmen, 745 machine and 2,148 hand-loomers; they make very fine stuffs, winter as well as summer goods, which are sent in large quantities to Paris; they make also merinos, thibets, Orleans, shawls, and stuffs for furniture.

The linen trade, in which also machinery is taking the place of hand spinning, has occupied several large establishments in Silesia and Westphalia; it affords means of existence to large extents of country in both provinces. There were, in 1861, in Prussia 21 flax spinneries with 106,508 fine spindles and 6,668 workpeople; in 1846 there were only 14 spinneries with 44,963 fine spindles and 3,061 workmen. Of the total number in 1861, there were in Silesia 14 spinneries with 4,004 workpeople and 64,268 fine spindles; in Westphalia 4, with 32,172 fine spindles and 2,007 workpeople. The number of factories was 69 with 244 machines, 1,840 hand-loomers, and 3,068 workpeople; besides these there were 42,840 weaving-loomers engaged in the trade and 264,135 others which are used occasionally between times. In Silesia, which has 11 factory weavings with 1,021 hand-loomers, and 1,376

workmen, and 16,800 employed in trade, and 7,986 occasional looms, there is the most business done in making linen, it is generally done in the country in the districts of Landshut, Schönau, Lauban, Valkenhaim, Hirschberg, Lowenberg. Latterly new establishments have been made with mechanical weaving-looms, of which there are now many hundreds at work in Silesia. All sorts of linen are made and are sold in the States of the Verein, in the Elbe Duchies, Denmark, Russia, and Poland; large quantities are also sent by Hamburg to transmarine places, the Silesia linen trade, however, has not the extent it had at the beginning of the present century, owing to the competition of the Irish and Belgian linen trades.

The Westphalian linen trade is carried on chiefly at Bielefeld; the number of factories has much increased there within the last few years. One of the largest establishments at Bielefeld, employing 300 mechanical looms and above 400 workmen, made in 1865, 32,681 pieces of linen of 50 Berlin ells.* Bielefeld and the other factories near it produce about 100,000 pieces of linen. The pieces of linen must be of a certain length and width; they are examined and stamped by official people.

The manufacture of silk was introduced into Germany about the end of the sixteenth century by the French emigrants. In Prussia it is most cultivated on the Rhine. In 1861 there were 72 establishments, with 773 workmen; 201 silk mills, floss-silk spinneries, and sewing-silk factories, occupying 1,592 workpeople; 272 silk goods factories, with 573 machines, 4,532 hand-looms, and 17,662 workpeople. Besides these there were 30,499 silk-weaving looms, of which 27,074 were on the Rhine. There is one silk factory of some importance in Berlin, making dresses, and stuffs for furniture. The factories on the Rhine make chiefly light stuffs for clothes, waistcoats, curtains, &c.

Of other important branches of industry producing spun stuffs and stuff goods, there are 96 factories for thread and sewing yarn of wool, cotton, and linen, employing 3,047 people; 58 for shawls, with 867 machines, 1,221 hand-looms, and 3,358 workpeople. Berlin contains 50 such factories, with 867 machines, 883 hand-looms, and nearly 3,000 workpeople, making woven shawls, which find a sale in Germany and America. The manufactory of ribbons and fringes is represented by 182 establishments, with

* 1 ell = 24 inches.

2,405 machines, 1,105 ribbon and fringe-looms, and 7,827 workpeople; the more important, 117, employing 5,386 people, were in the Government of Düsseldorf, at Elberfeld, Barmen, and Wupperthal. Of carpet factories, there are 23, with 211 machines, 194 hand-looms, and 1,014 workpeople. Several of these are in Berlin, and are increasing in importance. Hosiery was made in 1861 at 60 institutions, with 94 machines, 339 hand-looms, and 1,033 workpeople. Since that period the trade has increased, and it has now become an article of export. Above 2,000,000 thalers (300,000*l.*) are annually brought into the trade for woollen hosiery and articles of fancy. The trade employs about 5,000 women, who work at their own houses.

With regard to the textile industry, those branches of the trade are of importance which are occupied with the preparation of the tissues. To these belong fullers' mills, 573, with 1,409 workpeople; 230 yarn-bleach yards and yarn refineries, with 1,575 workpeople. Besides others, there are 36 Turkish-red dyeries, with 1,453 workpeople. This trade is carried on on the Rhine, at Elberfeld and Barmen, and is said to be so successful that the produce rivals that from Turkey. The red-dyeries on the Rhine produce annually 10,000,000 lbs. of yarn, of which more than the half are exported. Of other dyeing establishments, there are 1,463, employing 11,930 people. In all the branches connected with this trade, there has been a very extensive development since 1846.

There is a large manufacture of mathematical, optical, surgical, musical, and other instruments in Prussia, as well as of watches, in which in 1846 there were employed 6,447 people, and in 1861, 9,720 people. There are also china, earthenware, and glass factories, the produce of which find a ready sale abroad. In 1861, there were 35 china factories, employing 4,189 people, the largest of which is the Royal China Manufactory at Berlin; it was first established in 1760, and in 1763 it became the property of the State; it employs 400 people. There are 197 earthenware factories, employing 4,633 people. Of glass-houses there are 147, employing 5,603 people, chiefly in Silesia and on the Rhine. One looking-glass factory employs 470 people. At Aix-la-Chapelle it works chiefly for the export trade, the goods going to England and America. The increased use of chemicals, and the manufacture of chemical and pharmaceutical products, has given this branch of the trade

a considerable development. In 1846 there were employed in it 12,052, in 1861 there were 26,987 employed; it had increased in the proportion of 100 to 224. There are also oil mills and oil refineries (3,755, with 8,545 workpeople), as well as manufactures of mineral oils and paraffin, of perfumes and scented waters, soaps, stearine and other candles (219, with 5,543 workpeople); of explosive goods (98, with 1,404 workpeople); and coke and gas establishments (240, with 5,546 workpeople). With the increase in the population, an increase in the manufacture of comestibles has also taken place. In 1846 there were employed in it 101,288 people; in 1861 there were employed 165,865.

The mills for grinding grain of all sorts have also increased; they are worked by wind, water, steam, and horses. The steam mills do the most business, and they export large quantities of flour to Holland, England, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, &c. The most important is at Stettin, having exported, in 1865, 235,697 centners of flour, of which 91,465 centners went to Holland, 67,557 centners to Sweden and Norway, 67,125 centners to England, and 8,450 centners to Bremen and Hamburg, besides about 80,000 centners of bran to England and Schleswig-Holstein.

The beet-root sugar industry in Prussia has in a short time attained a high point. In the period between 1843 and 1844 there were used by 79 factories, 3,830,345 centners of beet-roots, producing 191,500 centners of raw sugar; in 1865 and 1866 there were used by 213 factories about 32,000,000 centners of beet-roots, which produced 2,560,000 centners of raw sugar: there were 35,000 people employed. Large quantities are exported every year, chiefly to England, Scotland, Frankfort, Holland, Schleswig-Holstein, and Mecklenburg. The home consumption, which was 20 years since calculated at about 5 lbs. per head, is now 10 lbs. per head.

The manufacture of tobacco and cigars has very much increased of late years; in 1861 there were 1,386 factories, employing 26,336 people; in 1846 there were 710 factories, employing 10,938. The home consumption is very great, and may be taken at 3 lbs. per head; in Austria it is only 1.81 lb. per head, in France 1.15 lb. per head, and in England 0.35 lb. per head.

Of breweries, there were in 1864, 7,413, employing 17,000 people; in 1846 there were 8,142, employing

13,000. The number of establishments has decreased, because many smaller breweries, particularly in the country, could not compete with the larger breweries. The consumption is about 14 quarts per head; in 1854 it was 9 quarts per head. Spirit distilleries from potatoes are generally in connection with the large farms; they employ 23,000 people, and in 1846, only 17,000. About one-fifth of the quantity produced is exported to South Germany, England, and France; in Bordeaux it is used for the manufacture of fine liqueurs, and occasionally finds its way into the French wines; it is also sent to Holland, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, and Sweden. In 1865 there were exported for Berlin houses, 19,114,261 quarts of spirit at 80 per cent., and in 1854, only 7,689,000 quarts. There are manufactories of starch, vermicelli, &c., 279, with 1,682 people; of chocolate, chicory, and mustard, 270, with 4,215; and of vinegar, 497, with 1,042 people employed in them.

The leather, indiarubber, and gutta percha industry employed, for coloured and varnished leather, chiefly at Berlin and in the Rhine provinces, 755 workmen, in 43 manufactories; for indiarubber and gutta percha ware, 703 workmen, in 23 manufactories, of which 14 were at Berlin. In the wood, horn, and whalebone manufactories, 13,496 people were employed (in 1846 only 5,702). In saw mills, and establishments for veneering and wood carving furniture, &c., and for wood, horn, and mother of pearl buttons, a great increase of business has taken place. The same is to be said of the manufacture of paper, pasteboard, and paper hangings. There were in 1846, 394 paper manufactories, employing 6,393 workmen; in 1861, 372 manufactories, and 9,816 workmen. The most important of those manufactories are in the provinces of Brandenburg, Silesia, Saxony, Westphalia, and the Rhine provinces, besides meeting the demands of the country, they are able to export their goods. Of manufactories for paper hangings there were, in 1861, 58, with 1,886 workmen; the most important are at Berlin and in the Rhine province: their development is increasing rapidly. The establishments for printing and engraving have also gained a greater extent. There were, in 1861, 22 letter foundries, with 317 workmen; 777 printing establishments for books and music, with 6,538 workmen; 526 establishments, employing 3,072 people, for engraving

on steel and copper, and for woodcuts, besides lithographic establishments; 836 business houses for the sale of books, engravings, and music, the most important of these being in the larger cities of the kingdom, chiefly at Berlin, where, among the printing establishments, that of the "government printing house" and of "Decker" are the first. The former was founded in 1851, and is employed chiefly for printing of notes and papers having money value for the government and corporations, amongst others, checks, stamps, stamped envelopes and bank notes, and business for Government offices. The latter (Decker) establishment, was founded in 1713, and since 1750 has been in the Decker family.

With regard to industrial pursuits in the newly-acquired provinces, those of Hanover have gained in importance since Hanover joined the Zollverein: the most important are the working of metals and the manufacture of linen. Linen is manufactured chiefly in the district of Hildesheim, Lüneburg, and Osnabrück, where also flax is grown to a great extent. This manufacture includes linen cloths and hempen fabrics for packing, bags, &c. The country produced, in 1861, 14,410,000 German ells of linen, of the value of 1,410,442 thalers (211,566*l.*) The countries to which this is chiefly exported are, besides the countries of the Zollverein, the Southern States of America. The smelting works produced, in 1864, 921,884 centners of pig iron, 248,807 centners of cast iron, 29,585 centners of iron in bars, 20,431 lbs. of silver, and 87,029 centners of lead. The entire produce of the smelting works is estimated at 2,394,018 thalers (359,102*l.*)

Of larger mechanical cotton factories Hanover possessed, in 1861, only 1, with 54,522 spindles, employing 592 people; besides this one there were 3 small factories, employing altogether 83 people; there were 1,543 looms for cotton weaving; there were 41 wool spinning establishments, working with 12,043 spindles; there are several establishments for constructing machines and building railway carriages, iron foundries, manufactories for chemical produce, paper, tobacco, and cigars.

In Electoral Hesse, the country round Hanau especially, shows great industrial activity, the principal objects of which are jewellers' goods and iron ware, pipes, crucibles, glass, paper, wool, and leather. The metal industry, which

chiefly produces iron and steel, copper and brass, employs about 700 people; the value of the wrought metals was estimated, in 1864, at 631,500 thalers (95,725*l.*).

The industry of Nassau is, with the exception of the smelting works, unimportant on the whole; there are only a few spinning works for cotton and wool, with about 14,000 spindles, several iron foundries, and factories of earthenware, paper, leather, tobacco, and establishments for the manufacture of effervescing wines. The smelting works, 37 in number, with 1,312 people, produced, in 1864, 723,815 centners of metals, of the value of 1,900,000 thalers (285,000*l.*). The manufacture of pig iron produced 471,998 centners; of cast iron, 118,190 centners; of bar iron, 44,682 centners; of silver, 8,355 lbs.; of lead, 49,450 centners.

In Schleswig-Holstein there exist only in some branches of industry larger industrial establishments calculated to produce more than the consumption of the place would require: these are chiefly at Naumünster: 67 wool manufactories, employing 685 workmen, who produce chiefly cloths of a coarse texture, but of good quality; the cotton factories, of which there are at Newmünster also 8, employing 214 workmen, have made but little progress during the last years; the machine and iron tool works that have been opened at several places enjoy a good sale, on account of which some of them have been enlarged; besides these, there are leather, glass, soap, and tanning works of some importance.

The industry at Frankfort-on-the-Maine has been as yet of little importance, on account of the prominent station of that city as a commercial place, but it has progressed by the raising of a few new industrial establishments. Of the more important, there is one factory of silk ribbons, several factories of machines, factories for copper, bronze, and copper goods, of perfumes and leather goods, straw hats, tobacco and cigars.

Much has been done by Government for advancing industry and trade, chiefly by the institution of schools, where young men are prepared for industrial purposes generally, and for only one trade in particular. The highest institution of this kind is the Industrial Academy (*Gewerbe Akademie*) at Berlin, which having been newly organized during late years, and being liberally endowed by Government, and possessing first-rate tutors, aims at

educating practical technical men, and at fitting them for building, and arranging, and conducting larger industrial establishments. It is frequented, on an average, by about 300 students. The provincial industrial schools are the preparatory establishments for it; they are 26 in number, and being scattered over the different provinces, are also partly endowed by Government, and aim at educating practical artizans and foremen for the manufactories. These schools contained, in 1866, 1,083 pupils, among whom there were 108 engineers and mechanics, 718 artizans, 76 miners, chemists, dyers, &c. Besides these, the schools for artizans and mechanics, founded by societies, aim at a higher standard of education in the industrial vocation in conjunction with the elementary sciences. There are weavers' schools at Elberfeld, Mühlheim, and Crefeld, and a school for pattern drawing at Berlin. There are also schools for mechanics in the new provinces at Hanau, Gottingen, Kassel, and Wiesbaden.

The formation of the Zollverein on the 1st of January, 1834 was a measure of very great importance in promoting trade and commerce, in keeping up a free intercourse between the German States, of which it was formed, and, by the conclusion of Treaties of Navigation and Commerce with most foreign States, in opening and maintaining in activity trade with those States.

The development of commerce of all kinds may be seen by looking at a comparison of the number of persons engaged in trade in 1846 and in 1861. In 1846 there were employed in trade 9,235 persons who had their own business or commission agents, but no public shops; in 1861 this number was increased to 26,608 persons. Of tradesmen who had public places for the sale of their goods there were, in 1846, inclusive of assistants, &c., 79,294 persons; in 1861 there were 111,654 persons. There were, besides these employed in banks, offices of exchange, 1861 (in 1846, 1,100), and 662 brokers for money, wares, and ships in wholesale business (in 1846, 509), 3,102 brokers in the retail trade and shipping agents, as well as 10,400 auctioneers, agents, and commissioners.

The increase in the development of commerce was aided by the state of the waterways, railways, and roads, as well as by that of the post office, of money and credit institutions.

With regard to navigation, Prussia has not only an active navigation on the German Ocean and Baltic, but it has also a very extensive river navigation. The principal places of navigation connected with trade are: Memel, Pillau, Königsberg, Dantzic, Colberg, Swinemünde, Stettin, Wolgast, Greifswald, Stralsund, Kiel, and Flensburg, Altona, Haaburg, Gerstemünde, Leer, and Emden. All these places have a considerable shipping, which, in the provinces of Pomerania and Prussia, at the end of 1866, comprised 1,465 ships, of 194,049 lasts (in 1833 only 662 sea-going vessels, of 76,987 lasts). The shipping at the end of 1866 amounted to 28 steamers for sea (25 screws and 3 paddles), of 3,430 lasts; 85 tugs and river steamers (22 screw and 63 paddles), of 1,825 lasts; 965 sailing-vessels above 40 lasts, of 181,586 lasts; and 400 coasting-vessels under 40 lasts, of 9,993 lasts.

Of Prussian and Pomeranian shipping, in 1865, there sailed from Prussian ports and foreign ports—125 vessels, of 18,592 lasts to Russia; 68, of 7,507 lasts to Sweden; and Norway; 110, of 11,196 lasts, to Denmark; 119, of 12,985 lasts, to German coasting countries; 52, of 6,697 lasts, to the Netherlands; 152, of 25,059 lasts, to Belgium; 1,281, of 484,652 lasts, to Great Britain; 143, of 26,307 lasts, to France; 90, of 20,572 lasts, to Spain; 12 vessels to Portugal; 32 to Austria and Upper Italy; 19 to Southern Italy and Malta; 57 to Turkey, Egypt, and Greece; 1 to the north coast of Africa; 6 to British India; 2 to Dutch India; 2 to Spanish India; 3 to other parts of India; 40 to China; 7 to Japan; 7 to British North America; 16 to the United States; 4 to Mexico and Central America; 6 to British West Indies; 15 to Spanish West Indies; 2 to the other parts of the West Indies; 1 to Venezuela; 4 to British Guiana; 1 to Dutch Guiana; 13 to the Brazils; 3 to Rio de la Plata; and 1 to the west coast of South America.

Of the above-named vessels there were 1,107, of 198,693 lasts, from foreign countries, and 1,291, of 468,665 lasts, which left Prussian ports.

The Hanoverian shipping at the end of 1866 consisted of:—

			Vessels.	Lasts.
1. The Ems shipping	-	-	574	36,060
2. The North Sea shipping	-	-	97	3,922
3. The Elbe shipping	-	-	193	10,376
4. The Weser shipping	-	-	68	11,700
Total	-	-	932	62,148

Of the above there was only one screw steamer of 186 lasts. Schleswig-Holstein had a shipping at the beginning of 1866 of 713 sea-going vessels, of 53,776 lasts; of which 7 steamers, of 296 lasts, 1,818 smaller vessels under 20 lasts, making a total of 14,400 lasts. The total amount, therefore, of the Prussian shipping was:—

			Vessels.	Lasts.
a. For Prussia and Pomerania	-	-	1,465	194,094
b. For Hanover	-	-	932	62,148
c. For Schleswig-Holstein	-	-	2,531	68,176
Total	-	-	4,928	324,373

In 1865 there arrived at Prussian and Pomeranian ports 10,427 sailing-vessels, of 852,089 lasts, and 1,089 steamers, of 158,137 lasts; of which 7,509 were sailing-vessels, of 631,125 lasts, and 942 steamers, of 135,440 lasts, with cargo; the remainder were empty or with ballast. There sailed from these ports 10,368 sailing-vessels, of 847,537 lasts; 1,092 steamers, of 158,870 lasts; of which 8,688 sailing vessels and 957 steamers, of 826,615 lasts altogether, left with cargo. The chief traffic was, both as regards entry and departure, with Russia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein, Holland, Belgium, England, France, and Spain.

In the Hanoverian seaports the entries, in 1865, were 6,273 sailing-vessels, of 143,981 lasts, and 458 steamers, of 24,323 lasts; the departures were 6,188 sailing-vessels, of 143,449 lasts, and 458 steamers, of 24,272 lasts. The principal traffic was with Hanoverian, Oldenburg, English, Dutch and Norwegian ports.

In the seaports of Schleswig-Holstein the entries were 28,685 vessels, of 375,919 lasts; the departures, 28,522 vessels, of 371,419 lasts. The chief traffic was with ports of the country; the other principal traffic was with Ham-
burgh, Denmark, England, and Sweden. The above does

not include the traffic with Altona, which had, in 1865, of entries, 1,099 vessels (with cargo), of 69,367 lasts; of departures, 564 vessels (with cargo), of 12,602 lasts.

With regard to the river navigation, there are no later statistics than those of 1861; in the old provinces of the kingdom there were in that year 11,818 sailing-vessels, of 402,453 lasts, and 175 steamers and tugs, of 14,751 lasts (in 1831, 7,760 vessels, of 163,306 lasts).

With regard to the single provinces, there were in Prussia 1,806 sailing and 22 steam-vessels; in Brandenburg, 4,434 sailing and 5 steam-vessels; in Pomerania, 1,164 sailing and 26 steam-vessels; in Saxony, 1,184 sailing and 15 steam-vessels; in the Rhenish Provinces, 1,790 sailing and 101 steam-vessels. Of the acquired territories Hanover had 2,721 sailing-vessels, of 30,300 lasts, and 10 steamers and tugs, of 409 lasts; Electoral Hesse, 27 sailing-vessels, of 884 lasts; and Nassau, 199 sailing-vessels, of 6,450 lasts, and 2 steamers of 55 lasts. There are no statistics of the number of vessels employed in river navigation in Schleswig-Holstein.

The extent of the waterways in the old Provinces was 1,361 miles, of which 836 miles were navigable; the other 525 miles could only be used for rafts. By the acquisition of the new territories the extent of the former has increased by 1,058 miles. The river and canal navigation in 1861, in the old Provinces, occupied 35,635 people. The principal waterways are the Memelström, the Pregelfluss, the Elbing-Oberländische Kanal, which, in the period from 1845 to 1860, was made at the expense of 1,500,000 thalers (325,000*l.*); the Vistula, with the Warthe and Netze, the Oder, Havel, Spree, and the canals between the Oder and the Elbe, the Elbe, the Saale, the Eider Canal, the Weser, Ems, the Maine, the Lahn, the Ruhr, the Lippe, the Rhine, the Mosel, and the Saar.

It appears that, notwithstanding the increasing competition of the railways, the trade and navigation by water is on the increase. The keeping up and improvement of the waterways and canals has of late years very much occupied the attention of the Government. In the Budget of 1866, there was an item of 1,056,950 thalers (158,542*l.*) for this purpose, besides a fund of 629,390 thalers (94,408*l.*), of which 500,000 thalers are taken for the regulation of streams and rivers; the rest being used for the improvement of seaports and such works. In order to facilitate

navigation, the dues upon vessels which formerly were very high are now very much reduced, or totally abolished, on the large rivers.

The greater part of the traffic of the country is carried on by means of railways, the extent of which, in the old provinces, amounted, in 1866, to 915·367 miles (German), which, in February of 1867, by the acquisition of the new territories and the opening of new lines, amounted to 1,224 miles, the making of which had cost upwards of 600,000,000 thalers.

The first railway for traffic was opened in 1838. Of the railways in use 225·947 miles belong to the State, and 201·833 miles are private property under the control of the State, and 487·587 are under private administration; this includes 86·598 miles of Prussian railways in foreign territory, but it does not include 12·833 miles of foreign railway on Prussian territory.

Of the single provinces the amount of railway in each is as follows: Prussia with 9·17 per cent; Posen, 6·67; Brandenburg, 13·52; Pomerania, 6·96; Silesia, 20·101; Saxony, 12·26; Westphalia, 12·41; and the Rhine, 18·91. The amount of capital laid out on them was 462,744,726 thalers, of which 111,470,767 for the State railways, averaging 529,091 thalers. The rolling stock consisted of 1,831 locomotives, 2,862 carriages for passengers, and 40,872 trucks for goods. The locomotives travelled over 5,124,984 miles, forwarding 34,897,800 passengers, and 596,274,131 centners of goods. The receipts from all the railways amounted to 17,789,510 thalers, and including those for extra weight of luggage, dogs, horses, and carriage, 18,647,019 thalers, or 21,610 thalers per mile; the receipts from the transport of goods was 42,336,337 thalers, or 48,985 per mile; and from other receipts 4,388,737 thalers, making a grand total of 65,372,093 thalers, or 75,240 thalers per mile. The expenses of working the railways amounted to 26,371,667 thalers or 30,513 per mile, of which 30·9 per cent. was for the railway administration, 62·6 per cent. for the transport administration, and 6·5 per cent. for the general administration; besides this there were expended for the increasing and improvement of the rolling stock and repairing of the same and of the railway 5,580,766 thalers, so that the total outlay was 31,952,433 thalers, or 36,971 thalers per mile. The surplus, therefore, of the receipts

amounted to 8·38 per cent. of the capital. On the whole of the railways there were employed 28,723 officials, and 33,571 workmen, who received salary and pay the sum of 13,574,367 thalers. The State railways and those under State administration had, in receipts, in 1867, 19,598,000 thalers; the current expenses amounted to 11,399,882 thalers; the extraordinary expenses 1,614,746 thalers; making a total of expenses of 13,014,578. Of the surplus 6,583,722 thalers 5,213,628 are taken to pay the interest on the loans contracted for the making of the railways and its debts, the rest goes to the general State funds.

Of the newly acquired provinces Hanover has 119·75 miles, Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort, 100·5, and Sleswig-Holstein, 62·50 miles. The total of the receipts from Hanoverian railways was, in 1866, 6,200,000 thalers, the outlay was 4,024,750, giving a profit of over 2,000,000 thalers, which was chiefly taken to cover the railway debts. From 1864-65 there were conveyed on Hanoverian railways 2,600,000 persons, about 46,000,000 centners of goods, 1,113 carriages, 15,506 loadings, 20,460 head and 897 centners weight of cattle of all sorts.

The public roads, with the increase of railways, have naturally lost much of their importance as far as commerce is concerned. In the old provinces the high roads were 3,791 in length, of which 453 were in Prussia, 279 in Posen, 408 in Brandenburg, 310 in Pomerania, 524 in Silesia, 448 in Saxony, 544 in Westphalia, 789 on the Rhine, and 36 in Hohenzollern; during a period of fifty years more than 40,000,000 thalers were taken from the Government coffers for the making of roads, and a no less sum was spent by single districts and parishes as well as share companies and private persons for a similar purpose. In the Budget of 1866 there was a sum of 2,512,350 thalers for keeping up the high-roads.

The increased extent of Prussian railways has produced a greater development of the Postal Service. At the end of 1865 the number of persons employed in that service was 8,515 officials (clerks), 12,081 subordinate officials, 1,064 postmasters, and 4,869 postillions, at 2,711 different postal establishments, with 7,651 post carriages, and 12,878 horses. The regular carriages (coaches) and trains (of the latter there were 682) travelled over altogether 8,247,537 German miles; by them there were forwarded

189,911,488 letters (in 1852 only 70,487,868), 18,326,638 parcels, the value of which was not declared, weighing 150,720,102 pounds. Of letters and parcels valued declared 8,313,227, and 87,016,079 newspapers. The declared value of all these transmissions was 1,542,653,047 thalers (231,697,957*l.*) (in 1852 only 747,610,677 thalers, 112,141,601*l.*), of this sum 166,877,087 thalers (25,031,556*l.*) came from abroad, and 159,528,915 thalers (23,929,337*l.*) went abroad.

There were sold 52,993,780 stamps of the value of 1,919,108 thalers (287,866*l.*), of stamped envelopes 10,888,176, of the value of 542,250 thalers (81,652*l.*) The receipts for postage amounted to 9,970,178 thalers (1,495,526*l.*), for coach fares to 2,095,270 thalers (314,290*l.*).

In the Budget of 1866 the total receipts of the posts of the Kingdom amounted to 13,499,200 thalers (2,024,880*l.*), the total expenditure to 11,856,691 thalers (1,778,503*l.*), so that this branch of the administration gave a surplus of 1,642,509 thalers (246,376*l.*) for the Treasury.

Of the newly acquired parts of the country Hanover alone had an independent postal administration; in Schleswig-Holstein it was Danish; in Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort, the postal arrangements were in the hands of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. There were in Hanover in 1865, 414 post offices, employing 417 clerks, and 558 assistant clerks. There were in all 14,450,000 transmissions in letters and parcels through the post, of these there were 6,487,124 newspapers, 293,585 persons travelled in the post carriages. The gross income of the post offices was calculated in 1866-67 at 1,204,800 thalers (180,720*l.*), the expenditure at 920,300 thalers (138,075*l.*), or 76·4 per cent. of the income; there was a surplus of 282,300 thalers (42,645*l.*).

The telegraphic is in close connexion with the railway and postal service, and has been much developed in the last two or three years in consequence of the reduction of rates. In the year 1856 the length of the Prussian State telegraph lines was 612·4 geographical miles on the 1st of January, 1866, there were 1,835 miles of telegraphic lines. The number of telegraphic stations was 462 (in 1861 there were only 140), and there were 1,066 working apparatuses and 1,254 clerks employed at them. The total number of

despatches transmitted was in 1865, 1,259,590 (43·5 per cent. more than in the year preceding); there were received 1,267,978 or 43·5 per cent. more than in the preceding year. Of the first there were 974,154 inland, 172,324 despatches to different parts of Germany, and 113,103 despatches to foreign countries. Of those received 977,952 were inland despatches, 172,807 came from different parts of Germany, and 117,219 from foreign countries. The total receipts of the telegraphic administration are calculated in the Budget at 1,418,090 thalers (212,713*l.*) ; the expenditure at 1,540,385 thalers (231,057*l.* 15*s.*), so that in order to defray the latter a supply of 122,295 thalers (18,344*l.*) will be required.

There can, however, be no doubt that this supply will be profitable at a future time if the influence of the telegraphic communication on commerce is taken into account, and that it will create a surplus for the future. With regard to the telegraphic communication in the new parts of the country correct information has been obtained as to Hanover only. In 1865 there were transmitted 141,111 despatches, from 26 larger stations 98,075 inland, and 43,036 to foreign parts. As a proof of the increase of telegraphic communication in that kingdom it is enough to state that ten years ago the total number of despatches sent equalled only that of the despatches now sent from the one station of Harburg, viz., 13,300.

Of other institutions may be mentioned the different monetary and credit concerns, formed partly by Government, partly by companies with shares and associations, as well as the Chambers of Commerce. Among the first the Bank of Prussia at Berlin ranks highest in the extent of business transacted. It was founded in 1765 by Frederick the Great with the view of advancing the circulation of money in the Kingdom ; of aiding trade and commerce, and of preventing the inadequate risk of interest on money. Its working capital consists at present of money deposited by the Government and by private persons, out of the reserved fund, and the deposits of the Law Courts, churches, schools, and other public institutions guaranteed by the Government. The Bank has branch offices at Königsberg, Danzig, Stettin, Pozen, Breslau, Magdeburg, Munster, and Cologne, and houses for the transaction of its business at all the important commercial and industrial towns of the Kingdom.

The business done in 1866 represented at Berlin and all the provincial offices 3,806,000,000 thalers (570,900,000*l.*), the balance closed with 274,000,000 thalers (41,100,000*l.*), and the net profit amounted to 3,000,000 (450,000*l.*), of which Government received as its share in the transactions and as interest for the money deposited 1,359,620 thalers (203,943*l.*)

The Prussian "Seehandlung" (an institution for business transactions on the high seas) is also a Government institution, founded in the year 1772, with a view to advance inland commerce and industry, and commerce with foreign parts: many of the former branches of its business, such as the equipment of vessels and transmarine commerce have been abandoned, and the present transactions of this business institution are restricted chiefly to monetary affairs with the exception of such as regard some industrial establishment for spinning by machinery of flax that are situated on property belonging to it. About 500,000 thalers (75,000*l.*) are paid annually to the Treasury out of the net proceeds. Besides these two Government institutions there are money and credit banks in almost every important town of the Kingdom, which have been raised by Companies. There are "Chambers of Commerce" for the advancement of the general interests of trade and commerce in most districts and towns that have any important industry or commerce. The members are chosen out of the industrial and commercial population of the district, are advisers in the central and provincial administration, and represent in it the general interests of the industrial and commercial classes.

With regard to commerce with foreign countries, it must be borne in mind that in giving the statistics of commerce with foreign countries its extent can be shown only approximately, as those statistics include besides those of the commerce of Prussia, also those of some other countries of Germany to and from which goods have passed through the Prussian Custom-houses. On the whole, however, it may be taken for granted that by far the greater portion of the goods alluded to below, as regards importation as well as exportation, may be put to the account of Prussian commerce, or have been transmitted by Prussian merchants.

According to the commercial Tables of the Zollverein, the import at the Prussian Custom-houses in 1864 was

made up of the following staple articles, chiefly for inland trade and consumption, 347,470 centners of raw cotton, 74,968 centners of cotton yarn, 146,105 centners of dye-woods and articles for tanning, 104,105 centners of resin, 104,414 centners of saltpetre, 223,409 centners of sulphur, 64,815 centners of foreign woods for furniture, 17,696 centners of indigo, 243,000 centners of raw materials of the mineral, animal, and vegetable kingdom for trade and medicinal purposes, 446,902 centners of dye woods in logs, 72,158 centners of purified and unpurified soda, 144,121 centners of potash and ground chalk, 1,413,325 centners of pig iron, 52,446 centners of wrought iron, 32,485 centners of cast and refined steel, 72,836 centners of shaped iron, 102,011 centners of rough cast iron goods, 22,929 centners of rough iron and steel goods, 288,935 centners of iron and other ores, 286,335 centners of zinc ore, 240,529 centners of flax and hemp, 916,210 scheffel of wheat, 96,171 scheffel of pulse, 2,796,426 scheffel of rye, 166,410 scheffel of barley, 749,906 centners of oats and buckwheat, 235,341 scheffel of linseed, 309,440 centners of oil seed, 289,534 centners of raw hides and skins, 161,977 pieces of logs of hard woods, 1,830,850 pieces of soft woods, 76,754 lasts of boards and laths, 70,825 centners of copper and brass, 75,934 centners of raw linen yarn, 24,654 centners of bleached yarn, 45,571 centners of unbleached linen and twill, 32,644 centners of brandy and rum, 128,730 centners of wine in casks and bottles, 57,930 centners of meat and grease, 163 centners of fresh and dried fruits, 37,491 centners of spices, 371,427 tons of herrings, 788,165 centners of coffee, 80,601 centners of mill produce, 10,422 centners of shell fish, 369,001 centners of rice, 392,187 centners of syrup, 303,417 centners of raw tobacco leaves, 237,622 centners of raw sugar for inland manufactories, 92,726 centners of olive oil, 461,042 centners of other oils, chiefly palm and cocoa nut oil, 6,760 centners of raw silk, 10,247,761 centners of coal, 45,629 centners of tallow, 129,867 centners of tar and pitch, 28,185 horses, 11,268 cows, 26,592 fat pigs, 248,642 lean pigs, 85,862 sucking pigs, 353,797 centners of raw wool, 11,359 centners of woollen stuffs, 97,051 centners of uncoloured woollen yarn, 28,005 centners of tin in blocks, 60,843 centners of salted and smoked fish, 94,084 centners of baked and dried fruit, 75,819 centners of train or fish oil.

Of the separate provinces Prussia, Pomerania, Brandenburg, and the Rhenish Province show the largest imports. In the Province of Prussia Proper, Memel, Pillau (Königsberg), and Dantzic, are of great importance, being favoured by their position on the Baltic; the town of Schmaleningken on the Neimer, however, is of some importance also for the import trade from Russia, as is the town of Thorn for that from Poland.

The imports of the first-named places consist chiefly of raw lead, pig-iron, colonial produce, salt and coals coming in by sea; of the latter, chiefly of flax, hemp, corn, oil, wood, and cattle (chiefly pigs.) The value of the imports by sea in 1865 is said to have amounted, at Memel, to 2,775,340 thalers (416,301*l.*); at Königsberg, to 16,835,277 thalers (2,525,291*l.*); and at Danzig, to 6,560,930 thalers (984,139*l.*) In Pomerania, the chief place of import is the port of Stettin, with the mouth of the harbour at Swinemünde. Commerce has greatly advanced there during the last few years; the value of the imports at that harbour from foreign countries was estimated, in 1845, at 47,131,917 thalers (7,069,787*l.*) The remaining ports of Pomerania, Stralsund, Griefswald, Andam, Wolgast, and Kolberg, however important they may be as intermediary stations for the commerce of the Baltic, are far behind Stettin in importance. The chief articles of import at Stettin are soda, dye-woods, pig-iron and wrought-iron, copper, brass, colonial produce, oil, tallow, resin, petroleum, and coals.

In the province of Brandenburg, Berlin being the chief trading place, receives by way of the Elbe, by Wittenberge, and by railroad, large imports from Hamburg, and in a smaller degree from Mecklenburg and Schleswig-Holstein. These imports consist chiefly of raw cotton, cotton yarn, dye-woods, saltpetre, sulphur, pig-iron, oil-seed, raw hides and skins, foreign woods, colonial produce, oil, resin, coals, and cattle.

The Rhenish provinces have the largest amount of imports coming by the Rhine and by railroad from Holland and Belgium, and France; the chief commercial towns are Emmerich, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Coblenz, and Aix-la-Chapelle. The principal objects of import are raw cotton yarn, dye-woods, indigo, colouring and tanning materials, saltpetre, sulphur, soda, pig-iron, steel, sheet-iron, iron ore, zinc ore, oil-seed, raw hides and skins, linen yarn, colonial

produce, salt, oil, tallow, pitch, resin, petroleum, sheep's wool, woollen yarn, and zinc in blocks.

Of the other provinces, Silesia only, the commerce of which is chiefly carried on by large houses at Breslau, imports largely from Austria and Poland; the imports from Austria have much increased since the signing of the Treaty of Commerce with Austria. The chief objects of import are ores, flax, corn-seed, bleached and unbleached linen, yarn, wine, wool, and cattle.

The province of Posen imports, to a small extent, corn, wood, and fattened pigs from Poland; whilst the commerce of the provinces of Saxony and Westphalia with foreign countries is, by reason of their geographical position, chiefly carried on by transmission through other provinces that are in closer contact with the sea and with other countries.

The chief articles of export that passed the Prussian Custom-houses in 1864, were the following:—115,490 centners of cotton goods, 271,166 centners of lead in blocks, 151,121 centners of chemical products, 25,964 centners of saltpetre, 42,498 centners of dried chicory, 64,354 centners of mineral waters, 19,393 centners of muriatic acid, 180,782 centners of pig-iron, 42,789 centners of wrought-iron, 49,500 centners of rails, 46,668 centners of steel, 42,131 centners of sheet-iron, 155,386 centners of rough cast-iron goods, 219,692 centners of rough iron and steel goods, 151,047 centners of hemp and flax, 4,761,568 scheffel of wheat, 1,349,411 scheffel of pulse, 2,336,644 scheffel of rye, 1,679,189 scheffel of barley, 580,795 scheffel of oats, 149,818 centners of linseed, 740,845 centners of rape-seed, 119,564 centners of clover-seed, 80,743 centners of glass in different forms, 112,490 logs of hard woods, 1,294,214 logs of soft woods, 90,841 lasts of boards and laths, 18,771 centners of furniture, 59,436 centners of wooden wares, 22,167 centners of hops, 12,313 centners of musical instruments, 11,290 centners of ready-made clothes and linen, 18,846 centners of copper and brass ware, 116,730 centners of hardware, 10,963 centners of shoemaker's goods, 28,541 centners of coarse packing cloth, 21,320 centners of unbleached linen, 17,505 centners of bleached linen, 117,189 centners of beer, 820,792 centners of brandy, 247,352 centners of wine, 20,407 centners of butter, 17,766 centners of surrogate for coffee, 52,841 centners of products made of flour,

654,068 centners of flour, 242,861 centners of salt, 129,639 centners of molasses, 52,779 centners of tobacco leaves, 137,657 centners of raw sugar, 139,400 centners of oil, 391,679 centners of oil-cake, 139,211 centners of paper of different kinds, 23,038 centners of silk and mixed silk stuffs, 42,470,136 centners of coals, 50,609 centners of pottery ware, 21,379 centners of painted and unpainted china, 14,096 horses, 50,770 fat pigs, 135,137 wethers, 84,903 sheep, 105,445 centners of sheep's wool, 19,084 centners of white worsted, 217,248 centners of woollen goods, 748,425 centners of zinc, 120,683 centners of sheet zinc and zinc ware, 27,214 centners of printed books.

Those provinces which have imported most largely, have also exported in the same degree; the statistics, however, of the imports, as is the case with the exports, are not wholly to be considered as those of the commerce of Prussia, other parts of the Zollverein countries participating in them. Of the goods exported in the province of Brandenburg, for instance, many must be put to the account of the Kingdom of Saxony and of Thuringia; whilst in the export of Rhenish provinces, Bavaria, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Nassau participate.

The chief articles of export of Prussia may be seen from the foregoing list. The exports of Prussia Proper are chiefly—cotton goods, rails, iron, iron ware, corn and seeds, wood, hard ware, rags, meat, tea, and oil-cake. Those of Pomerania—chemical products, potash, iron and steel ware, corn, green glass, wood, brandy, mill produce, molasses, raw sugar, oil, zinc, and sheet zinc. Those of Silesia—cotton goods, pig-iron, iron wares, flax, bleached linen, mill products, loaf-sugar, oil, coals, wool and zinc. Those of Brandenburg are—cotton goods, chemical produce, iron and steel ware, corn, glass, wooden wares, hops, hardware, packing cloth, beer, brandy, molasses, raw sugar, oil, and oil-cake, paper, pottery ware, porcelain, cattle, woollen goods, zinc, and printed books. Those of the Rhenish provinces are—cotton goods, lead, chemical products, mineral waters, salt and sulphuric acid, pig-iron and wrought-iron, rails, steel and iron ware, flax, glass, wood ware, hops, musical instruments, copper and brass wares, hardware, leather for boots and gloves, beer, wine, butter, mill products, tobacco leaves, raw sugar, paper, paper-hangings, silk ware, coals, pottery, wool, woollen goods, zinc and sheet zinc. The exports of the province of

Posen to Poland is of no importance according to official tables; but the smuggling trade from Poland to Posen is said to be carried on to a great extent.

From the survey given above of the imports and exports of Prussia, it will be gathered that the imports consist principally of raw materials, unfinished products, materials for manufactures, and articles of daily consumption, for which considerable abatements of duty, that promise a larger trade in future, have been granted in the last few years. Manufactured goods, on the contrary, have been imported to a small extent only. According to value, the imports of raw material make up about 37 per cent. of the whole value of goods imported, 24 per cent. of unfinished products and materials for manufactures, 29 per cent. of articles of daily consumption, and 10 per cent. only of manufactured goods. The latter, however, occupy the first place in the exports, as almost all more important branches of industry of Prussia have contributed largely to the export trade. Of the total value of the exports about 52 per cent. fall to manufactured goods, 19 per cent. to articles of daily consumption, being, chiefly, products of agriculture, 17 per cent. to raw materials, 12 per cent. to unfinished goods and materials for manufactures. The conclusions to be drawn from these facts are highly advantageous to Prussia. The preponderance of the imports of articles for daily consumption is a sign of the wealth of the nation, especially as they consisted more of articles for the maintenance of life than of those of comfort. On the other hand, the considerable imports of raw material, unfinished goods, and materials for manufacture, are proofs of great progress in the development and activity of industrial production.

The commerce in the new parts of the country does not attain to the same importance as that of the old provinces. The foreign trade of Hanover, carried on chiefly through the ports of Emden, Geestemünde, Harburg, Leer, and Stado, consists, as regards imports, chiefly of raw materials, unfinished goods, and colonial produce, while tow, ground bones, oil cake, wood, iron, potatoes, earth for porcelain, corn, butter, cheese, cattle, salt, and stones, were the chief articles of export.

The commerce of Schleswig is not unimportant on account of the favourable position of the country between

the two seas; the principal trading place is the port of Flensburg. The value of the imports amounted, in 1862, to 9,833,412 thalers; of the exports, to 4,790,097; making a total of 14,853,509 Danish thalers (1,686,492*l.*) (one thaler, Danish, is equal to 22½ silber-groschen). The chief objects of export are agricultural produce and cattle.

The towns of Altona and Kiel are of chief importance for the foreign commerce of Holstein, the latter especially for "transit" commerce; several small towns, however, are of some importance for the export of grain. The principal articles of import are all kinds of foreign manufactures, articles of luxury and of fashion, wine and colonial produce.

The transit commerce of Electoral Hesse is important on account of the situation of the country between north and south parts of Germany. The town of Cassel is of importance from internal commerce on account of its connexion by railway with Westphalia, Hanover, Brunswick, Leipsig, and Frankfort-on-the-Maine. Whilst the foreign commerce is chiefly carried on through the towns of Hanau and Carlshafer. The exports consist chiefly of linen yarn, cloth, jeweller's wares, iron ware, manufactured tobacco, cotton ware, paper hangings, carpets, glass, paper, crucibles, clay pipes, grain, fruit, and wood.

The foreign commerce of Nassau passes chiefly through Frankfort-on-the-Maine and the larger trading places on the Rhine. The chief articles of export are grain, fruit, iron, manganese, mineral waters, pottery, paper, and iron-ware.

Frankfort has, for some time, held the first place in the commerce of Germany, the traffic being greatly favoured by its situation on the Maine and by railways that centre there. Besides the banking and money business, which held an influential position in the money market of Europe, the following branches of trade deserve mention: the silk trade with an annual circulation of 5,000,000 florins; the cotton, wool, and cloth trades with a circulation of 15,000,000; the wholesale trade in wine and colonial produce, and the trade in skins and hides, the latter circulating 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 florins. The importance Frankfort enjoyed for centuries as a fair, has been considerably impaired by the revolutions in the general commerce which have taken place of late years.

At the fair now held the chief objects of trade are goods from the Zollverein, chiefly leather, cotton, and woollen goods, porcelain, pottery, and hardware, whilst the sale of articles of foreign manufacture, which was formerly carried on principally at the fairs, has been almost entirely abandoned there, such goods now passing directly to their destination in and out of Germany, leaving the fairs entirely on one side.

(No. 2.)—*Receipts of the Zollverein in the first Quarter of 1866.*

The receipts from import and export dues amounted to 4,816,822 thalers (722,523*l.*), and in the same period in 1865, to 4,726,023 thalers (708,903*l.*), showing an increase in 1866 to the amount of 90,799 thalers (13,618*l.*), equal to 2 per cent.

It is stated generally with regard to this result of the receipts, that with regard to the Tariff which came into existence on the 1st of July, 1865, and the considerable reduction in the duties consequent upon that Tariff, the supplies of all goods previous to that period had been reduced to the smallest quantities; and that, consequently, in the same period of this year (1866), from the increased supply of many important articles of trade, the falling off in the receipts consequent upon those reductions has balanced itself. The results in the receipts would undoubtedly have been more favourable, more particularly under the circumstance that the navigation was open earlier than usual this year (1866), had there not existed such an uncertainty in the political state of the world, which had a depressing effect upon money and credit, which impeded credit, and confined trade to the simple supply of the necessities of the moment.

With regard to the increase in the amount of dues levied, this was of importance in raw coffee. The increase in the supply of iron was owing not only to the reduction of the duty, and the non-interruption of the navigation which aided the importation, but it was also owing to the greater demand for Swedish charcoal iron, and the increased business in the iron works. There was an increase in the import of wine, and there was also an increase in the dues from cotton yarn, owing to the fall in the prices of that article, and the consequent demand for it in the factories.

The increase in the receipts from linen yarn is partly owing to the rise in the duty upon linen yarn from Austria, and partly from the increased import of bleached and coloured yarn; and the increased supply of raw tobacco is explained by the active demand for it in tobacco, and more particularly in cigar, factories. There was no remarkable increase in cotton goods, glass and glass ware, beer, and other articles. The articles in which there was a falling off in receipts were silk and half-silk goods, raw sugar for home refineries, and, to a less degree, in shelled rice, and some other articles.

COMPARISON of Common Receipts.

States of the Verein.	Import and Export Dues.			
	In First Quarter, 1866.	In First Quarter, 1865.	In First Quarter, 1866.	
			More.	Less.
	Rths.	Rths.	Rths.	Rths.
1. Prussia	2,724,704	2,784,877	..	60,173
Luxemburg	28,473	33,236	..	4,763
2. Bavaria	316,861	285,892	30,969	..
3. Saxony	542,592	449,387	93,205	..
4. Hanover	384,958	356,155	28,803	..
5. Wurtemberg	69,659	65,290	4,369	..
6. Baden	154,156	172,395	..	18,239
7. Electoral Hesse	86,559	80,055	6,504	..
8. Grand Ducal Hesse	130,333	126,274	4,059	..
9. Thuringia	69,960	68,780	1,180	..
10. Brunswick	53,686	51,653	2,033	..
11. Oldenburg	37,891	30,168	7,723	..
12. Nassau	22,528	21,565	963	..
13. Frankfurt-on-the-Maine	194,462	200,296	..	5,834
Total	4,816,822	4,726,023	179,808 89,009	89,009
			90,799	

Receipts of the Zollverein during the first and second Quarters of 1866. (Taken from official sources).

The receipts from import and export dues, according to the following Table of comparison, amounted, in 1866, to 9,775,407 thalers (1,466,311l.); and in the first half-year of 1865, to 10,836,147 thalers (1,625,422l.), showing that there was a falling-off, in 1866, of 1,060,740 thalers (159,111l.), which is nearly a falling-off of 10 per cent.

This result was produced not only by the bad state of trade caused by the state of politics since 1864, but also by the war with Austria. Merchants and consumers,

anxious about the future, kept back their capital, and thus trade was maimed.

With regard to the chief articles in which there was any remarkable falling-off of dues, they were raw coffee and raw sugar for home refineries. As regards the reduced import of raw coffee, it should be remarked that, irrespective of the stagnation of trade in general, the orders were kept back in consequence of the unfavourable state of the prices in the wholesale trade. The falling-off in the import of raw sugar for refineries is probably owing to the fact that the manufacture of beet-root sugar in Prussia is on the increase, and that the prices of beet-root sugar continue to fall. There was also a falling-off in silk and half-silk wares of all sorts, iron and steel wares, wood grain, shelled rice, &c.

TABLE comparing the Receipts of the Zollverein from Import and Export Dues, in the two first Quarters of 1866, with those of the same period in 1865.

States of the Verein.	Import Dues.			Export Duties.			Total.		
	In 1st and 2nd Quarter of 1866.	In 1st and 2nd Quarter, 1866.	Less.	In 1st and 2nd Quarter of 1866.	In 1st and 2nd Quarter, 1866.	Less.	In 1st and 2nd Quarter of 1866.	In 1st and 2nd Quarter, 1866.	Less.
	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.
1. Prussia ..	5,251,148	6,310,902	...	8,773*	3,670	...	5,276,920	6,333,004	...
<i>a.</i> Hanover ..	880,433	884,216	...	13,399†	295	...	883,555	886,343	...
<i>b.</i> Electoral Hesse ..	157,485	177,038	...	2,137	...	...	157,485	177,357	...
<i>c.</i> Nassau ..	47,716	46,664	1,052	83	...	...	47,716	46,747	...
<i>d.</i> Frankfurt A/M ..	360,673	394,053	...	965	...	16,807	360,680	410,467	...
2. Luxemburg ..	54,563	69,668	...	7,186	...	...	54,733	63,683	...
3. Bavaria ..	662,066	610,869	...	3,856	...	...	662,331	618,055	...
4. Saxony ..	1,109,432	1,015,317	...	814	...	...	1,109,432	1,092,873	...
5. Wurtemberg ..	214,927	198,021	...	5,084	...	...	214,927	196,885	...
6. Baden ..	430,699	481,159	...	1,035	...	...	431,084	484,193	...
7. Ducal Hesse ..	241,984	241,910	74	139	...	...	241,884	242,948	...
8. Thuringia ..	130,230	138,900	...	16	...	...	130,230	136,968	...
9. Brunswick ..	107,020	113,510	...	100	...	...	107,020	116,338	...
10. Oldenburg ..	97,301	93,198	...	...	908	...	98,369	98,298	...
Total	9,744,357	10,775,554	161,434	60,693	4,873	34,416	9,775,407	10,836,147	149,597
			161,434		4,873	4,873			1,210,837
			1,051,197		29,543	29,543			1,060,740

* Eastern Union.

† Western Union.

Receipts of the Zollverein in the first three Quarters of 1866.

The receipts from import and export dues amounted, according to the following comparison, to 14,513,625 thalers (2,177,043*l.*); and in the previous year, to 17,240,664 thalers (2,586,099*l.*), showing a falling-off of 2,727,039 thalers (409,055*l.*), which is equivalent to a decrease in the receipts of 6 per cent.

This falling-off was caused in general (as in the first quarters), by the continued withholding of capital in consequence of the state of Germany. Only half the amount of sugar for refineries was imported in 1866 as compared to 1865; there was also a smaller importation of silk and half-silk goods, raw coffee, iron wares, spices, and southern fruits, and in a less degree of meat, brandy, treacle, &c. There was a slight increase in the receipts from wine and linen yarn, but that took place in the first quarter of 1866 chiefly.

COMPARISON of the Common Receipts of the Zollverein from Import and Export Dues during the first three quarters of 1866, with those of the same period in 1865.

States of the Verein.	Import Dues.		Export Dues.		Total.		
	In 1st to 3rd Quarter of 1866.	In 1st to 3rd Quarter of 1865.	In 1st to 3rd Quarter of 1866.	In 1st to 3rd Quarter of 1865.	In 1st to 3rd Quarter of 1866.	In 1st to 3rd Quarter of 1865.	In 1st to 3rd Quarter of 1866.
	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.
1. Prussia ..	7,964,932	10,022,024	30,100	9,996*	7,995,032	10,045,688	2,050,656
<i>a.</i> Hanover ..	1,319,701	1,407,161	3,539	13,668†	1,323,240	1,409,458	86,218
<i>b.</i> Electoral Hesse ..	250,519	276,568	..	2,297	250,519	276,867	26,348
<i>c.</i> Nassau ..	68,605	71,914	..	83	68,605	71,997	3,392
<i>d.</i> Frankfurt, and Luxemburg ..	517,669	606,457	7	16,814	517,676	623,271	105,595
<i>e.</i> ..	81,021	93,546	193	1,017	81,214	94,563	13,349
2. Bavaria ..	962,819	949,435	296	7,199	963,115	956,635	..
3. Saxony ..	1,608,424	1,871,008	13	3,858	1,608,437	1,874,866	266,429
4. Württemberg ..	272,153	263,240	..	814	272,153	264,054	..
5. Baden ..	567,604	667,294	2,772	4,988	570,376	672,282	101,906
6. Grand Ducal Hesse ..	337,682	384,757	4	1,040	337,686	385,797	48,111
7. Thuringia ..	203,841	224,489	7	159	203,848	224,639	20,791
8. Brunswick ..	174,051	182,455	..	16	174,051	182,471	8,420
9. Oldenburg ..	146,631	157,973	1,042	103	147,673	158,076	10,403
Total ..	14,475,652	17,178,313	37,973	62,351	14,513,625	17,240,664	2,741,618
							14,579
							2,727,039

* Eastern Union.

† Western Union.

(No. 3.)—*Total Receipts of the Zollverein in 1866. (Taken from official sources.)*

The receipts from import and export dues, amounted, in 1866, to 21,346,751 thalers (3,202,012*l.*) ; and in 1865, to 23,991,085 thalers (3,598,662*l.*), showing a deficit in 1866, of 2,644,334 thalers (396,650*l.*), equal to 11 per cent., which, on the whole, was a more satisfactory result than could have been expected, seeing that at the end of the third quarter there was a deficit equal to 16 per cent. The increase in the receipts in the fourth quarter was owing to the fact, that as soon as more favourable times appeared, there was a great increase of importation.

Amongst the articles on which there was a falling-off of dues from importation is raw sugar for home refineries ; it appears that the dues levied upon imported sugar in 1866 are diminished by one-third of the quantity imported in 1865. This is owing to the increase in the Zollverein of the manufacture of beet-root sugar, entailing low prices for beet-root sugar, and unremunerative prices for imported sugar to be refined.

There was also a falling-off of importance in the importation of silk and silk goods, raw iron, copper wares, spices, oil, and iron wares ; with regard to silk there was a total absence of manufactured goods depending upon an uncertain sale, and only such were imported as had been ordered. There was a less remarkable falling-off in cotton goods, woollen goods, meat, southern fruits, and other articles.

There was an increase in the receipts from raw coffee, cotton yarn, linen and linen yarn, instruments, &c., wrought iron, and some other articles. With regard to the increase of receipts from wine, the amount since the reduction in the duty on wine, was more than double of that received in the period from the beginning of 1864 to the 1st of July, 1865.

COMPARISON of the Common Export and Import Dues in 1866 and 1865.

States of the Verein.	Import Dues.			Export Dues.			Total.		
	In 1866.	In 1865.		In 1866.	In 1865.		In 1866.	In 1865.	
		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
1. Prussia ...	Rixthalers. 11,608,450	Rixthalers. ...	Rixthalers. 2,076,186	Rixthalers. 28,555	Rixthalers. 5,734	Rixthalers. ...	Rixthalers. 11,642,789	Rixthalers. 13,713,141	Rixthalers. 2,070,402
a. Hanover ...	1,884,333	...	61,986	2,691	2,141	...	1,889,165	1,949,010	59,845
b. Electoral Hesse	357,584	...	18,020	299	...	...	357,584	375,903	18,319
c. Nassau ...	91,745	...	6,932	82	...	82	91,745	98,769	7,014
d. Frankfurt A/M	745,713	...	76,494	16,843	...	15,961	746,514	839,030	92,455
Luxemburg	118,014	...	5,449	1,040	...	838	118,217	124,503	6,287
2. Bavaria ...	1,365,361	1,373	286,119	7,209	...	6,910	1,365,660	1,371,297	5,637
3. Saxony ...	2,388,512	2,669,031	...	3,881	...	3,860	2,385,533	2,673,512	287,979
4. Württemberg	507,523	455,845	...	814	...	814	507,523	456,659	50,864
5. Baden ...	997,881	1,091,438	63,557	4,984	...	1,486	1,001,379	1,066,432	65,043
6. Grand Ducal Hesse	457,648	...	28,911	4,984	...	1,486	457,652	517,599	59,947
7. Thuringia ...	305,256	...	6,996	1,040	...	153	305,262	312,411	7,149
8. Brunswick	241,719	253,557	11,838	159	...	16	241,719	255,573	11,854
9. Oldenburg	206,416	239,139	32,723	107	...	...	207,979	239,246	31,267
Total	21,301,155	23,923,365	2,622,210	67,720	9,331	31,455	21,346,751	23,991,085	2,644,334
			52,951			9,331		50,864	
			52,951			9,331		50,864	
			2,622,210			2,622,210			

(No. 4.)—NUMBER of Vessels which Arrived at and Sailed from Prussian Ports in 1866.

Table of Vessels which Arrived at Prussian Ports during 1866.

The small numerals denote the number of steamers.

From.	Total of Foreign Flags.					
	No. of Vessels.	No. of Lasts.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	89	9,017	59	5,790	30	3,327
	20	4,058	17	3,262	3	796
Sweden	233	26,231	171	23,184	62	3,047
	119	21,237	116	20,728	3	509
Norway	492	21,549	449	17,995	43	3,554
	6	502	6	502	..	..
Denmark	781	43,500	88	2,026	693	40,574
	24	4,847	8	1,035	16	3,812
Schleswig-Holstein ..	683	25,349	42	1,226	641	24,123
	1	293	1	293	..	..
Mecklenburg	52	5,069	7	144	45	4,925
	3	504	..	..	3	504
Lubeck	45	3,308	5	206	40	3,102
Hamburg	154	4,229	148	3,656	6	573
	1	298	..	..	1	298
Bremen	93	2,997	91	2,845	2	152
Netherlands	210	25,016	148	17,631	62	7,385
	76	14,512	70	12,615	6	1,897
Belgium	72	7,687	67	7,334	5	353
	5	978	5	978	..	..
Great Britain	1,600	210,525	1,513	190,561	87	19,964
	346	93,745	296	79,265	50	14,480
France	49	5,344	26	2,089	23	3,255
	2	616	..	..	2	616
Spain	16	2,487	16	2,487	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	15	1,251	15	1,251	..	..
Papal States	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	1	90	1	90	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..
North America ..	12	1,785	12	1,785	..	..
Total	4,597	395,434	2,858	281,200	1,739	114,234
	603	141,590	519	118,678	84	22,912
Hanover	63	2,633	45	1,680	18	953
Oldenburg	24	929	16	530	8	399
Total	4,684	398,996	2,919	283,410	1,765	115,586
	603	141,590	519	118,678	84	22,912
Prussia	212	24,044	67	5,203	145	18,841
	46	12,366	9	2,195	37	10,171
Grand total ..	4,896	423,040	2,986	288,613	1,910	134,427
	649	153,956	528	120,873	121	33,083

From.	Prussian Flag.					
	No. of Vessels.	No. of Lasts.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	98	9,022	96	8,971	2	51
	41	6,144	41	6,144	..	..
Sweden	140	11,313	112	10,179	28	1,134
	80	9,097	80	9,097	..	..
Norway	17	633	7	214	10	419
Denmark	474	21,781	93	3,963	381	17,818
	37	2,459	37	2,459	..	..
Schleswig-Holstein ..	312	12,139	20	647	292	11,492
	11	502	9	414	2	88
Mecklenburg	68	2,360	9	226	59	2,134
Lubeck	45	1,936	20	526	25	1,410
Hamburgh	14	426	12	370	2	56
Bremen	24	1,182	17	749	7	433
Netherlands	21	3,430	12	1,655	9	1,775
	5	725	4	530	1	195
Belgium	55	9,266	25	4,245	30	5,021
	7	1,298	6	1,088	1	210
Great Britain	1,047	180,034	900	145,791	147	34,243
	47	8,398	45	7,978	2	420
France	58	11,442	32	5,925	26	5,517
	3	630	..	..	3	630
Spain	34	7,904	34	7,904	..	..
Portugal	2	441	2	441	..	..
Italy	4	737	4	737	..	..
Papal States	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..
North America ..	4	681	4	681	..	..
Total	2,417	274,727	1,399	193,224	1,018	81,503
	231	29,253	222	27,710	9	1,543
Hanover	15	576	8	243	7	333
Oldenburg	..	..	5	..	..	..
Total	2,432	275,303	1,407	193,467	1,025	81,836
	231	29,253	222	27,710	9	1,543
Prussia	2,609	109,630	2,081	74,205	528	35,425
	395	30,601	375	29,193	20	1,403
Grand total ..	5,041	384,933	3,488	267,672	1,553	117,261
	626	59,854	597	56,903	29	2,951

From.	Grand Total.					
	No. of Vessels.	No. of Lasts.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	187	18,039	155	14,761	32	3,278
	61	10,202	58	9,406	3	796
Sweden	373	37,544	283	33,363	90	4,181
	199	30,334	196	29,825	3	509
Norway	509	22,182	456	18,209	53	3,973
	6	502	6	502	..	..
Denmark	1,255	65,281	181	6,889	1,074	58,392
	61	7,306	45	3,494	16	3,812
Schleswig-Holstein ..	995	37,488	62	1,873	933	35,615
	12	795	10	707	2	88
Mecklenburg	120	7,429	16	370	104	7,059
	3	504	..	..	3	504
Lubeck	90	5,244	25	732	65	4,512
Hamburgh	168	4,655	160	4,026	8	629
	1	298	..	..	1	298
Bremen	117	4,179	108	3,594	9	585
Netherlands	231	28,446	160	19,286	71	9,160
	81	15,237	74	13,145	7	2,092
Belgium	127	16,953	92	11,579	35	5,374
	12	2,276	11	2,066	1	210
Great Britain	2,647	390,559	2,413	336,352	234	54,207
	393	102,143	341	87,243	52	14,900
France	107	16,786	58	8,014	49	8,772
	5	1,246	..	..	5	1,246
Spain	50	10,391	50	10,391	..	..
Portugal	2	441	2	441	..	..
Italy	19	1,988	19	1,988	..	..
Papal States	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	1	90	1	90	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..
North America ..	16	2,466	16	2,466	..	..
Total	7,014	670,161	4,257	474,424	2,757	195,737
	834	170,843	741	146,388	93	24,455
Hanover	78	3,209	53	1,923	25	1,286
Oldenburg	24	929	16	530	8	399
Total	7,116	674,299	4,326	476,877	2,790	197,422
	834	170,843	741	146,388	93	24,455
	2,821	133,674	2,148	79,408	673	54,266
Prussia	441	42,967	384	31,388	57	11,579
Grand total ..	9,937	807,973	6,474	556,285	3,463	251,688
	1,275	213,810	1,125	177,776	150	36,034

Table of Vessels which left Prussian Ports during 1866.

To.	Total of Foreign Flags.					
	No. of Vessels.	No. of Lasts.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	219	29,507	52	4,146	167	25,361
Sweden	23	5,967	10	1,653	13	4,314
Sweden	253	33,246	177	22,856	76	10,390
Norway	113	20,279	113	20,279	..	..
Norway	699	24,927	684	24,440	15	487
Denmark	3	205	3	205	..	..
Denmark	298	8,271	218	6,757	80	1,514
Schleswig-Holstein ..	6	581	4	396	2	185
Schleswig-Holstein ..	378	9,540	363	9,321	15	219
Mecklenburg	2	261	2	261	..	..
Mecklenburg	18	1,343	18	1,343	..	..
Lübeck	1	113	1	113	..	..
Lübeck	4	369	4	369	..	..
Hamburgh	2	254	2	254	..	..
Hamburgh	75	1,766	75	1,766	..	..
Bremen	146	4,362	146	4,362	..	..
Netherlands	335	33,994	330	33,479	5	515
Netherlands	90	17,614	90	17,614	..	..
Belgium	102	13,878	102	13,878	..	..
Belgium	25	5,663	25	5,663	..	..
Great Britain	1,822	214,540	1,815	213,825	7	715
Great Britain	323	86,196	322	85,856	1	340
France	108	11,151	108	11,151	..	..
France	8	2,232	8	2,232	..	..
Spain	3	673	3	673	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	1	69	..	..	1	69
Austria	1	328	..	..	1	328
Austria	1	328	..	..	1	328
North Coast of Africa and Egypt	1	81	1	81	..	..
Africa	1	219	1	219	..	..
South America, East Coast ..	1	128	1	128	..	..
South America, West Coast ..	2	365	2	365	..	..
Total	4,464	388,757	4,100	349,159	367	39,598
Hanover	597	139,693	580	134,526	17	5,167
Oldenburg	148	6,001	147	5,911	1	90
Oldenburg	31	948	31	948	..	..
Total	4,646	359,706	4,278	356,018	368	39,688
Prussian	597	139,693	580	134,526	17	5,167
Prussian	209	23,089	53	2,830	156	20,259
Prussian	46	10,425	7	1,362	39	9,063
Grand total	4,855	418,795	4,331	358,848	524	59,947
Grand total	643	150,118	587	135,888	56	14,230

To.	Prussian.					
	No. of Vessels.	No. of Lasts.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	214	24,493	101	8,526	113	15,967
	39	5,771	39	5,771	..	..
Sweden	118	17,986	156	12,074	32	5,912
	81	9,312	81	9,312	..	..
Norway	41	1,644	41	1,644	..	..
Denmark	401	13,422	399	13,375	2	47
	35	2,122	35	2,122	..	..
Schleswig-Holstein ..	293	9,138	290	9,096	3	42
	11	504	11	504	..	..
Mecklenburg	63	1,509	63	1,509	..	..
Lübeck	32	1,018	32	1,018	..	..
Hamburg	18	615	18	615	..	..
Bremen	16	434	16	434	..	..
Netherlands	35	6,044	33	5,945	2	99
	8	1,600	8	1,600	..	..
Belgium	47	7,399	47	7,399	..	..
	10	1,979	10	1,979	..	..
Great Britain	983	164,107	982	163,965	1	142
	44	7,666	44	7,666	..	..
France	157	28,186	157	28,186	..	..
	4	850	4	850	..	..
Spain	8	1,599	8	1,599	..	..
Portugal	1	207	1	207	..	..
Italy	3	814	3	814	..	..
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Coast of Africa and						
Egypt	1	164	1	164	..	..
Africa	1	233	1	233	..	..
South America, East Coast	2	326	2	326	..	..
South America, West Coast	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,504	279,338	2,351	257,129	153	22,209
	232	29,804	232	29,804	..	..
Hanover	6	297	6	297	..	..
Oldenburg	1	92	1	92	..	..
Total	2,511	279,727	2,358	257,518	153	22,209
	232	29,804	232	29,804	..	..
Prussian	2,556	108,269	1,909	64,444	647	43,825
	400	31,114	361	28,989	39	2,125
Grand total ..	5,067	387,996	4,267	321,962	800	66,034
	632	60,918	593	58,793	39	2,125

To.	Total.					
	No. of Vessels.	No. of Lasts.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.	
			Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Russia	433	54,000	153	12,672	280	41,328
	62	11,738	49	7,424	13	4,314
Sweden	441	51,232	333	34,930	108	16,302
	194	29,591	194	29,591	..	..
Norway	740	26,571	725	26,084	15	487
	3	205	3	205	..	..
Denmark	699	21,693	617	20,132	82	1,561
	41	2,703	39	2,518	2	185
Schleswig-Holstein ..	671	18,678	653	18,417	18	261
	13	765	13	765	..	..
Mecklenburg	81	2,852	81	2,852	..	..
	1	113	1	113	..	..
Lübeck	36	1,387	36	1,387	..	..
	2	254	2	254	..	..
Hamburg	93	2,381	93	2,381	..	..
Bremen	162	4,796	162	4,796	..	..
Netherlands	370	40,038	363	39,424	7	614
	98	19,214	98	19,214	..	..
Belgium	149	21,277	149	21,277	..	..
	35	7,642	35	7,642	..	..
Great Britain	2,805	378,647	2,797	377,790	8	857
	367	93,862	366	93,522	1	340
France	265	39,337	265	39,337	..	..
	12	3,082	12	3,082	..	..
Spain	11	2,272	11	2,272	..	..
Portugal	1	207	1	207	..	..
Italy	4	883	3	814	1	69
Austria	1	328	..	..	1	328
	1	328	..	..	1	328
North Coast of Africa and						
Egypt	2	245	2	245	..	..
Africa	2	452	2	452	..	..
South America, East Coast	3	454	3	454	..	..
South America, West Coast	2	365	2	365	..	..
Total	6,971	668,095	6,451	606,288	520	61,807
	829	169,497	812	164,330	17	5,167
Hanover	154	6,298	153	6,208	1	90
Oldenburg	32	1,040	32	1,040	..	..
Total	7,157	675,433	6,636	613,536	521	61,897
	829	169,497	812	164,330	17	5,167
Prussian	2,765	131,358	1,962	67,274	803	64,084
	446	41,539	368	30,351	78	11,188
Grand total ..	9,922	806,791	8,598	680,810	1,324	125,981
	1,275	211,036	1,180	194,681	95	16,355

GENERAL SURVEY of the Vessels which have Arrived at and Sailed from Prussian Ports in 1865 and 1866.

	Arrived.						Left.					
	With Cargo.			In Ballast.			With Cargo.			In Ballast.		
	No. of Vessels.	No. of Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
A. With foreign flag—	4,896	423,040	2,986	288,613	1,910	134,427	4,855	418,795	4,331	358,848	524	59,947
	..	..	46'12	51'88	55'15	53'41	..	..	50'37	52'71	39'58	47'58
	5,165	424,678	3,478	299,273	1,687	125,405	5,187	427,970	4,339	343,709	848	84,261
	..	..	46'31	47'42	57'81	56'75	..	..	49'94	50'11	50'48	52'11
1866 { Increase .. Decrease .. }	..	..	..	..	223	9,022	..	..	..	15,139	..	..
	..	..	..	4'46	..	..	..	..	0'43	2'60	..	..
	269	1,638	492	10,660	..	..	332	9,175	8	..	324	24,314
	..	..	0'19	..	2'66	3'34	..	..	..	..	10'90	4'53
B. With Prussian flag—	5,041	384,933	3,488	267,672	1,553	117,261	5,067	387,996	4,267	321,962	800	66,034
	..	..	53'88	48'12	44'85	46'59	..	..	49'63	47'29	60'42	52'42
	5,262	427,411	4,031	331,852	1,231	95,559	5,181	419,567	4,349	342,132	832	77,435
	..	..	53'69	52'58	42'19	43'25	..	..	50'06	49'89	49'52	47'89
1866 { Increase .. Decrease .. }	..	..	..	..	322	21,702	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	0'19	..	2'66	3'34	..	..	..	..	10'90	4'53
	221	42,478	543	64,180	..	..	114	31,517	82	20,170	32	11,401
	..	..	..	4'46	..	..	..	..	0'43	2'60	..	..
Total of A and B—	9,937	807,973	6,473	556,285	3,463	251,688	9,922	806,791	8,598	680,810	1,324	125,981
	..	..	..	..	2,918	220,964	10,368	847,537	8,688	685,841	1,680	161,696
	10,427	852,089	7,509	631,125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	545	30,724	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866 { Increase .. Decrease .. }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	490	44,116	1,035	74,840	..	..	446	40,746	90	5,031	356	35,715

The small figures denote the share per cent. of the foreign and Prussian flag to the whole amount.

(No. 5.)—THE North German Mercantile Fleet in 1865.
(Taken from official sources.)

PRUSSIA.

Build.	Vessels.	Lasts.*
Sea steamers	27	3,334
River steamers	86	1,866
Frigates	44	18,479
Barques	375	91,249
Brigs	317	46,662
Three-mast schooners	30	4,642
Ditto under 40 lasts	193	5,366
Schooners	168	13,964
Galeas	15	1,526
Ditto under 40 lasts	10	304
Sloops and yachts	186	3,947
.. ..	2	122
.. ..	1	23
Amount, beginning of 1866 ..	1,454	191,484

HAMBURGH.

Build.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Steamers	22	10,313
Frigates	57	30,492
Barques	243	56,982
Brigs	109	16,668
Schooner-brigs	33	3,530
Schooners	49	5,986
Galeassen	5	321
Galiots	10	750
Kuffen	4	255
Galeas wherries	7	268
Amount, beginning of 1866 ..	539	125,565

* The Last = 4,000 lbs.

BREMEN.

Build.				Vessels.	Lasts.
Steamers	..	..	..	11	11,564
Frigates	..	..	..	59	35,357
Barques	..	..	..	150	51,775
Brigs	..	..	..	32	5,035
Schooner-barques	..	..	..	18	3,154
Schooner-brigs	..	..	..	16	2,003
Schooners	..	..	..	6	660
Schooner-galiots	..	..	..	6	79
Galiots	..	..	..	1	49
Amount, end of 1865				294	109,676

HANOVER.

Build.				Vessels.	Lasts.
Steamers	..	..	..	1	31
Frigates	..	..	..	16	7,701
Barques	..	..	..	35	8,200
Brigs	..	..	..	69	7,712
Schooner-barques	..	..	..	1	213
Schooner-brigs	..	..	..	58	5,099
Schooners	..	..	..	193	13,490
Schooner-galiots	..	..	..	94	5,335
Galeassen	..	..	..	11	423
Galiots and kuff-galiots	..	..	..	84	3,682
Kuffen and schooner-kuffen	..	..	..	205	7,202
Wherry boats (of divers build)	..	..	..	81	2,250
Other vessels	..	..	..	58	1,232
Amount, October 1865				906	62,570

MECKLENBURG.

Build.				Vessels.	Lasts.
Steamers	..	..	..	5	241
Frigates	..	..	..	5	1,745
Barques	..	..	..	107	27,944
Brigs	..	..	..	230	40,709
Polacre-brigs	..	..	..	1	180
Schooner-barques	..	..	..	5	962
Schooner-brigs	..	..	..	13	1,678
Brigantines	..	..	..	1	126
Schooners	..	..	..	28	2,931
Galeassen	..	..	..	21	2,475
Huker-galeassen	..	..	..	2	247
Sloops	..	..	..	5	165
Amount, beginning of 1864				423	79,403
River and coasting vessels				329	

OLDENBURG.

Build.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Frigates	5	1,971
Barques	19	5,196
Brigs	29	4,132
Schooner-barques	1	157
Schooner-brigs	45	5,655
Schooners	34	3,348
Schooner-galiots	51	4,004
Galiots	16	819
Kuffen	11	379
Kuff-galiots and kuff-tjalken	2	70
Wherries	2	87
Amount, beginning of 1866 ..	215	25,818
River and coasting vessels ..	406	6,689

LUBECK.

Build.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Steamers	15	1,642
Barques	2	584
Brigs	16	2,042
Three-mast schooners	2	350
Schooners	6	549
Schooner-galiots	1	87
Galeassen	1	56
Amount, beginning of 1866 ..	43	5,310

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Build.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Steamers	7	296
Frigates	12	3,995
Barques	60	11,603
Three-mast schooners	6	715
Schooner-brigs	46	4,475
Schooners	205	13,975
Galeassen and yacht galeassen	49	2,421
Galiots and schooner galiots	38	1,618
Kuffen and schooner-kuffen	23	796
Wherries	72	1,886
Brigs	72	8,795
Other vessels	123	3,201
Amount, beginning of 1866 ..	713	53,776
Vessels under 20 lasts ..	1,818	14,400

RECAPITULATION of Vessels for Sea.

Build.	NORTH SEA.											
	Elbe.		Weser.		Jade.		Ems.		North Sea Coast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Steamers ..	23	10,344	11	11,564	..	..	..	1	3	81	37	21,989
Frigates ..	59	31,304	79	44,704	..	..	..	10	..	..	139	76,333
Barques ..	273	63,217	183	61,099	..	..	..	47	..	..	466	125,987
Brigs ..	152	21,893	67	9,334	..	..	..	..	4	380	270	37,235
Three-mast schooners ..	4	455	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	455
Schooner-barques ..	..	..	20	3,524	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	3,524
Schooner-brigs ..	77	7,297	64	7,927	..	..	36	3,366	6	568	183	19,158
Schooners ..	192	15,320	48	4,794	1	38	129	9,559	28	1,719	398	31,430
Schooner-galioten ..	1	68	35	3,235	5	267	94	5,343	13	633	148	9,546
Schooner-kuffen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	766	4	190	16	956
Galeassen ..	31	1,364	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	94	34	1,458
Yacht-galeassen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Galiots ..	16	952	9	595	8	337	64	2,912	43	1,850	140	6,546
Kuff-galiots ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	239	..	..	7	239
Kuffen ..	7	374	6	164	8	285	139	4,727	66	2,073	226	7,623
Kuff-tjalken ..	..	..	1	21	..	..	10	197	5	120	16	338
Tjalken ..	..	..	2	43	..	..	9	181	4	81	15	305
Schniggen ..	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	1,009	46	1,030
Sloops ..	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14
Yachts ..	1	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	28
Wherries (various builds) ..	134	3,488	12	554	..	..	1	49	12	310	159	4,401
Other vessels ..	17	147	8	416	..	..	1	10	3	91	29	664
Total ..	989	156,286	545	148,574	22	927	560	34,273	239	9,199	2,355	349,259

Build.	BALTIC.										NORTH BALTIC.	
	Prussia.		Mecklenburg.		Lubeck.		Schleswig-Holstein, East Coast.		Total.		Vessels.	Lasts.
	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.		
Steamers ..	113	5,200	5	241	15	1,642	4	215	137	7,298	174	29,287
Frigates ..	44	18,479	5	1,745	..	..	10	3,183	59	23,407	198	99,740
Barques ..	375	91,249	107	27,944	2	584	41	7,769	525	127,546	991	253,533
Brigs ..	317	46,662	231	40,889	16	2,042	41	5,107	605	94,700	875	131,935
Three-mast schooners ..	30	4,642	..	..	2	350	2	260	34	5,252	38	5,707
Schooner-barques ..	..	..	5	962	..	..	..	..	5	962	25	4,486
Schooner-brigs ..	..	..	14	1,804	..	..	15	1,604	29	3,408	212	22,566
Schooners ..	361	19,330	28	2,931	6	549	89	6,029	484	28,839	882	60,269
Schooner-galiots ..	..	..	..	..	1	87	1	51	2	138	150	9,684
Schooner-kuffen ..	1	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	73	17	1,029
Galeassen ..	25	1,830	23	2,722	1	56	12	736	61	5,344	95	6,802
Yacht-galeassen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	971	19	971	19	971
Galiots ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	6,546
Kuff-galiots ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	239
Kuffen ..	1	49	..	..	..	..	1	53	2	102	228	7,725
Kuff-tjalken ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	338
Tjalken ..	1	23	..	..	..	..	1	32	2	55	17	360
Schniggen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	1,030
Sloops ..	164	3,516	5	165	..	..	5	169	174	3,850	175	3,864
Yachts ..	22	431	..	..	..	..	66	1,834	98	2,265	89	2,293
Wherries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	90	3	90	162	4,491
Other vessels ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	43	2	43	31	707
Total ..	1,454	191,484	423	79,403	43	5,310	312	28,146	2,232	304,343	4,587	663,602

NOTE.—The German terms have been left for the names of several of the vessels as it was difficult to find the corresponding terms in English.
Schooner-kuffen are Dutch schooners.

Tjalk, the same with one mast.

Galeas-ewer, small fishing smacks.

Galeas, a vessel in which the foremast is taller than the main.

Huker-galeassen, a small difference in the rig; a hooker-polaore, a vessel the masts of which are in one piece, without tops or cross-trees.

(No. 6.)—*Yield of the Harvest in 1866 in Prussia, without the newly acquired Territories.*

In consequence of the political events of last summer and the derangements caused by the cholera, the number of the reports upon the last harvest were considerably diminished as compared to former years, and were limited to 500, but these are sufficient to give a correct picture of the results of the harvest in all parts of the kingdom. The severe frosts in the month of May, and the continuous wet in the months of July and August, were very prejudicial to the field produce, and had an injurious effect upon the rye and potatoe harvest. The total yield, however, of the harvest was better than that of 1865, as well as regards corn produce, as straw and other articles of fodder, including hay, which was good as to quality, and in some districts very good, although the getting it in took place under considerable difficulties.

In comparing the harvests of 1865 and 1866, the latter was much more productive in the following articles :—

	1866.	1865.
Wheat	0·90	0·77
Buckwheat	0·89	0·73
Oil fruits	0·83	0·38
Turnips and cabbages ..	0·93	0·80
Lupins	0·95	0·71
Hay	0·93	0·67

As regards the amount of straw obtained, that of 1866, as regards barley, was equal to that of 1865; in all others it exceeded that of 1865, and in wheat and rye straw it exceeded it by 30 or 40 per cent. The yield of rye grain in 1866 was more unsatisfactory, and in some places bad, particularly in the district of Frankfort, where only a middling harvest (0·51) was obtained; nevertheless, on the whole, the general result was as high as in 1865.

The greatest falling-off was in potatoes, whose bulbs remained small and suffered from the damp. This produce in 1866 gave only 0·74, and in 1865, 0·97, of a middling harvest. As regards the average yield of the last 10 years, from 1857 to 1866, the harvest of 1866 reached the average in wheat, barley, and oats, it exceeded it in peas by 0·08, and fell short of it in rye by 0·10, and in potatoes by 0·08. The total amount of grain obtained

was greater than in 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1865; as regards potatoes it was only better than in 1860 and 1861. The best harvest as regards corn was obtained in the province of Prussia; the others came in the following order:—Westphalia, Silesia, Pomerania, the Rhine, Saxony, Posen, and Brandenburg.

(C).—Yield of the Harvest in the single Government Districts.

PRUSSIA.

161

Government Districts.	Grain.										Straw.						
	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Rape.	Sweet Turnips.	Other Turnips and Cabbages.	Lupins.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Buckwheat.
1. Königsberg	0.98	1.03	0.81	0.95	0.87	0.93	0.65	0.97	..	0.96	0.93	0.96	1.10	0.75	0.92	0.94	0.97
2. Gumbinnen	0.96	1.04	0.79	0.84	0.85	0.67	0.65	0.82	0.85	0.91	1.05	0.90	1.04	0.73	0.79	0.89	0.68
3. Danzig	0.85	0.94	0.88	0.91	0.81	0.98	0.64	0.94	1.00	0.98	1.08	0.92	1.10	0.89	0.93	0.88	0.95
4. Marienwerder	1.00	0.96	0.88	0.92	0.77	0.99	0.96	1.08	1.13	1.10	1.00	0.98	1.09	0.83	0.91	0.79	1.10
5. Potsdam	0.96	0.69	0.91	0.96	0.85	0.77	0.85	0.61	1.00	0.92	0.94	0.99	0.88	0.87	0.92	0.89	0.83
6. Frankfurt	0.95	0.51	0.94	0.82	0.78	0.71	0.88	0.53	0.91	0.98	0.99	0.96	0.83	0.91	0.79	0.78	0.84
7. Stettin	1.08	0.69	0.86	0.87	0.82	0.90	0.84	0.55	..	0.98	0.84	1.08	0.91	0.79	0.83	0.88	1.04
8. Cöslin	1.04	0.71	0.60	0.72	0.87	0.98	0.84	0.72	..	0.97	0.91	0.91	1.03	0.55	0.63	0.77	1.00
9. Stralsund	1.06	0.84	0.82	0.97	0.98	0.88	0.72	0.70	0.92	1.05	0.83	1.09	1.05	0.77	1.00	0.98	0.85
10. Breslau	0.86	0.86	0.85	0.81	0.90	0.78	0.67	0.94	0.97	0.93	0.95	0.95	1.03	0.82	0.82	0.87	0.77
11. Liegnitz	0.75	0.75	0.92	0.98	1.01	0.85	0.70	0.83	0.73	0.78	0.82	0.90	1.01	0.67	0.67	0.83	0.88
12. Oppeln	0.95	0.81	0.74	0.79	0.87	0.91	0.78	0.95	0.73	0.78	0.82	0.90	1.01	0.67	0.66	0.75	0.91
13. Posen	0.88	0.73	0.84	0.66	0.73	0.80	0.80	0.90	..	0.88	0.71	0.97	0.95	0.77	0.66	0.73	0.91
14. Bromberg	0.90	0.76	0.73	0.80	0.66	1.00	0.89	0.94	1.28	1.01	0.85	0.99	0.95	0.72	0.76	0.71	1.03
15. Magdeburg	0.97	0.86	0.94	0.99	0.94	1.06	0.77	0.83	0.92	1.04	1.03	1.01	1.03	0.91	0.97	0.95	1.00
16. Merseburg	0.81	0.62	0.89	0.86	0.92	0.71	0.73	0.48	0.91	0.91	0.95	0.87	1.01	0.84	0.83	0.87	0.85
17. Erfurt	0.77	0.73	0.85	0.97	0.92	..	0.60	0.68	0.73	0.83	0.93	0.90	0.98	0.92	1.00	0.98	..
18. Münster	0.91	0.78	0.86	0.97	0.84	0.93	0.60	0.89	0.83	0.85	0.94	0.96	1.05	0.90	0.97	0.90	1.07
19. Minden	0.86	0.83	0.86	0.88	0.84	0.93	0.50	0.69	1.00	0.83	1.10	0.97	1.15	0.85	0.88	0.86	0.94
20. Arnberg	1.01	0.96	0.94	1.03	0.89	1.01	0.46	0.94	0.97	0.91	1.5	1.14	1.19	0.96	1.05	0.96	1.03
21. Cologne	0.78	0.96	0.83	0.84	0.68	0.74	0.53	0.96	0.94	0.74	..	0.80	1.03	0.84	0.82	0.66	0.74
22. Düsseldorf	0.95	1.01	0.90	0.91	0.86	0.88	0.54	0.97	0.92	0.92	..	1.07	1.16	0.90	0.95	0.85	0.97
23. Coblenz	0.70	0.82	0.67	0.82	0.67	0.91	0.69	1.09	1.01	1.00	..	0.79	1.02	0.70	0.77	0.72	0.92
24. Aix-la-Chapelle	0.81	0.83	1.00	0.84	0.99	0.94	0.62	0.94	1.03	0.90	..	1.08	1.17	1.05	0.87	0.95	0.87
25. Treves	0.75	0.79	0.68	0.84	0.83	1.00	0.58	1.10	1.06	0.92	1.05	0.74	0.87	0.69	0.79	0.91	0.98
26. Hohenzollern	..	0.60	0.99	0.96	0.71	..	0.90	0.52	1.05	0.98	..	..	0.75	0.94	0.94	0.79	..
Average	0.90	0.81	0.85	0.88	0.84	0.89	0.71	0.83	0.96	0.93	0.95	0.96	1.01	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.92

The prospects of a good harvest in Germany are particularly favourable at present (June 1867) in the Eastern provinces, particularly in Silesia, however, they have suffered from cold and rain, and summer fruits are backward. With regard to the effect of the harvest prospects upon the price of grain, it is noticed that the state of the weather has had a relaxing effect upon the prices, although the demand is very great.

(No. 7.)—*Prices of Wool at the Prussian Wool Markets in 1866 and 1867.*

The extent to which trade was affected by the war may, to a certain degree, be seen by the Report upon the Spring wool markets in Prussia. There were sold at this period in 1863, 264,567 centners; in 1864, 220,630 centners; in 1865, 240,708 centners; in 1866, 167,405 centners.

According to the average prices at those periods it was reckoned that the value of the wool then sold amounted in 1863 to 18,273,910 thalers (2,741,086*l.*); in 1864 to 15,247,350 thalers (2,287,102*l.*); in 1865 to 15,619,410 thalers (2,342,911*l.*); in 1866 to 9,590,205 thalers (1,438,530*l.*)

The average price per centner amounted in 1863 and 1854 to 69 thalers (10*l.* 7*s.*); in 1865 to 65 thalers (9*l.* 15*s.*); but in 1866 to 57 thalers (8*l.* 11*s.*)

The following Table gives the amount of the wool sent to the Prussian wool markets, as well as the qualities and the prices paid in 1866 :—

Names of Towns.	Sold.					Prices per Centner.			
	Extra Fine Wool.	Fine Wool.	Middling Wool.	Ordinary Wool.	Total.	Extra Fine Wool.	Fine Wool.	Middling Wool.	Ordinary Wool.
Berlin..	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.	Rixthalers.
Breslau	..	6,760	31,600	24,100	62,460	..	From 60 to 70	From 50 to 60	50
Dusseldorf	3,000	14,000	28,000	5,000	50,000	From 82 to 90	68 78	58 68	From 50 to 56
Coblence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Königsberg	..	126	268	.. 12	406	..	55 ⁸ / ₈	48 ¹ / ₂	48 ¹ / ₂
Landsberg	..	4,000	2,000	..	6,000	..	From 52 to 61	From 50 to 51	..
Magdeburg	..	2,400	4,600	2,000	9,000	..	54 63	50 54	From 42 to 48
Mühlhausen	..	..	30	.. 30	30	..	..	48	..
Paderborn	..	100	50	.. 50	200	..	55	50	45
Posen..	136	225	1,276	560	2,197	58	56	48	From 39 to 44
Stettin	..	10,458	9,237	446	20,141	..	From 62 to 66	From 56 to 60	From 50 to 54
Stralsund	1,000	6,000	5,640	231	12,871	From 55 to 62	48 54	43 47	40 42
Elbing	..	..	4,000	..	4,000	..	..	37 ¹ / ₂	50
	..	..	100	..	100	..	..	40 50	..
Total ..	4,136	44,069	86,801	32,399	167,405				
In 1865	3,105	56,497	142,609	38,497	240,708				
In 1866	1,031	12,428	..	6,098	..				
More	..	..	55,808	..	73,303				
Less	..	..	..	..	..				

The wool market did not take place at Dusseldorf.

At the great wool market held at Berlin in the month of June 1867 there was a larger amount of wool for sale than in 1866. It is calculated there were of old supplies about 21,000 centners; of new wool 136,000 centners, making a total of about 157,000. The amount of wool in the Berlin market in 1866 was about 72,000 centners; that of this year exceeded it by 85,000 centners.

The preparation of the wool was generally very good, indeed such good wool had not been seen for some years in the Berlin market. The only foreign purchasers were a Frenchman and a Swede. The home manufacturers of cloth were the chief buyers. The prices were in general in 1867 from 12 to 16 thalers per centner (1*l.* 16*s.* to 2*l.* 8*s.*), higher than in 1866: thus the prices came up to those of 1865. In some cases wool was paid from 1 to 2 thalers higher.

There were paid for fine cloth wools 75 to 80 thalers (11*l.* 5*s.* to 12*l.*) per centner; middling fine ditto 68 to 73 thalers (10*l.* 4*s.* to 10*l.* 19*s.*) per centner; Pomeranian and Markcomb wool 66 to 72 thalers (9*l.* 18*s.* to 10*l.* 16*s.*) per centner; peasant wool 60 to 64 thalers (9*l.* to 9*l.* 12*s.*) per centner.

(No. 8.)—*Receipts of the Zollverein from the Tax upon Beet-root Sugar, in the period between the 1st September and the 31st December, 1866.*

The following Report is taken from official sources, and is a provisional calculation.

The total amount of fabrics in operation was 295, of which 251 were in Prussia, and the countries of the Verein, 4 in Hanover, 4 in Bavaria, 1 in the Electorate of Hesse, 1 in Saxony, 6 in Wurtemberg, 1 in Baden, 2 in the States belonging to the Thuringian Verein, and 25 in Brunswick.

During the period between the 1st September and 31st December, 1866, 30,455,450 centners of fresh beet-roots were used, for which, including defects and the deduction of repayment, a tax of 7,613,862 thalers (1,142,079*l.*) was raised. Of the above number of beet-roots 25,778,184 centners, or 84 per cent. were used in Prussian factories, of which 8 were in Pomerania, 40 in Silesia, 5 in the Government district of Potsdam, 13 in that of Frankfort, 141 in

Saxony, 2 in Westphalia, 4 in the Rhenish Provinces, 35 in the Duchy of Anhalt, 2 in that of Saxe-Weimar, and 1 in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. There are no sugar factories in Nassau, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Luxemburg, Ducal Hesse, or Oldenburg. In the corresponding period in 1865 there were also 295 factories in employ, which consumed of raw beet-roots 25,695,694 centners, producing a tax of 6,423,924 thalers (963,588*l.*). There was, therefore, an increase in the consumption of beet-roots in 1866 of 4,759,756 centners, which produced an increase of the tax of 1,189,938 thalers (178,490*l.*).

This satisfactory result is owing in a great measure to the good harvest of beet-roots in 1866, as the dry, warm weather in September was most favourable to the quantity and quality of the beet-roots.

The beet-roots were much better for use than they were in the year 1866. In some places the business of the factories was disturbed by the cholera, and the want of water; and the prices, too, of sugar were much affected.

With regard to the prices of sugar, in the summer of 1866 they were lower than they ever had been, but at the conclusion of the war, in consequence of the low rate of change, and the demands for the French market, there was a rise, but at the end of the year the manufacturers worked with little profit.

There were paid for yellow raw sugar $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $9\frac{3}{8}$ thalers (27*s.* 9*d.*) per centner; fine yellow raw sugar $9\frac{1}{2}$ thalers (28*s.* 6*d.*) per centner; light raw sugar $9\frac{3}{4}$ thalers (28*s.* 9*d.*) per centner; fine white raw sugar 10 thalers (30*s.*) per centner; fine melis $13\frac{1}{2}$ thalers (2*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*) per centner; fine raffinade $14\frac{1}{2}$ thalers (2*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*) per centner; extra fine raffinade 15 thalers (2*l.* 5*s.*) per centner; refuse $7\frac{5}{6}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ thalers (1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*) per centner.

Beet-root syrup (treacle) in consequence of the high price of spirits rose a little, and was paid 23 to 25 silber-groschen (2*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*) per centner.

The export of beet-root sugar in 1866 was good. In the period from the 1st of January to the end of August 1866 there was repaid an export allowance of 1,119,816 thalers (167,872*l.*), and in the period from the 1st of September to the end of December 1866 of 1,049,152 thalers (157,372*l.*).

As the export compensation for 1 centner raw sugar was $2\frac{3}{4}$ thalers, and from the 1st of September, 1866, was

2 thalers 26 silber-groschen, it is calculated that the total amount of exported sugar was 788,000 centners.

The total produce of the sugar factories of the Zollverein, which used 43,212,528 centners of raw beet-roots, reckoning $12\frac{1}{2}$ centners of roots = 1 centner of raw sugar, was 3,867,002 centners of raw sugar, so that more than 20 per cent. was exported, a larger amount than has yet been known.

The export in the early part of the year took place chiefly to England, Scotland, France, the Elbe Duchies, and Mecklenburg; 30,000 centners were also sent to Trieste. Latterly raw sugar has been sent to Amsterdam; 25,000 centners were sent by railway, chiefly from Brunswick. France and Belgium have taken less latterly, and that chiefly of the inferior qualities. As an experiment, Magdeburg raffinade has been sent from Hamburg to Valparaiso, and raw sugar to Constantinople. Pounded sugar has been sent to Switzerland, but the high rates of transport on the German railways prevents competition with France. In the period between the 1st of September and the end of December, 1866, the export allowance paid was 894,958 thalers (134,243*l.*) for Prussia, 27,581 thalers (4,137*l.*) for Hanover, and 126,613 thalers (18,991*l.*) for Brunswick.

As regards the single Prussian provinces, the exportation with compensation was as follows:—

	Lump Sugar.		Raw and Crushed Sugar.	
	Ctr.	lbs.	Ctr.	lbs.
Prussia	100	23	235	76
Posen	38	93	..	..
Pomerania	1,604	85	12,724	55
Silesia	1,032	5	666	67
District Potsdam	..	..	28,512	22
District Frankfort	..	..	489	66
Chief Department Berlin	..	..	3,636	14
Saxony	14,074	93	238,538	19
Rhine	1,907	3	1,991	7
Total	18,758	2	286,794	26

There were also exported in the Duchy of Anhalt 2,732 centners 72 lbs.

The tax upon beet-root sugar levied in the Verein for

the period from September to December 1866 is divided among the single States in the following manner:—

States of the Verein.	Population.	Amount of Beet- roots taxed.	Amount of Tax.	For division after deduction of compen- sation and expenses of administration.	Share of each State of Verein according to Population.	To be Paid.	To be Received.
		Centners.	Rthls.	Rthls.	Rthls.	Rthls.	Rthls.
1. Prussia and the former States of—	19,642,948	25,778,184	6,444,546	5,448,708	3,502,945	1,945,763	...
<i>a.</i> Hanover	1,943,772	397,855	99,464	70,518	346,635	...	276,117
<i>b.</i> Ducal Hesse ...	796,884	22,566	5,642	5,298	142,109	...	136,811
<i>c.</i> Nassau	466,218	...	...	...	83,141	...	83,141
<i>d.</i> Frankfort A/M	355,840	...	...	...	63,457	...	63,457
Luxemburg	202,937	...	...	...	36,190	...	36,190
2. Bavaria	4,781,405	232,940	58,235	56,518	852,672	...	796,154
3. Saxony	2,343,994	63,665	15,916	15,353	418,007	...	402,654
4. Wurtemberg ...	1,748,154	848,063	212,015	209,130	311,750	...	102,620
5. Baden	1,423,721	341,123	85,281	84,115	253,894	...	169,779
6. Ducal Hesse ...	821,862	...	...	...	146,563	...	146,563
7. Thuringia	1,103,530	127,644	31,911	31,223	196,794	...	165,571
8. Brunswick ...	268,523	2,643,410	660,852	524,765	47,886	476,879	...
9. Oldenburg	244,407	...	...	...	43,585	...	43,585
Total	36,144,195	30,455,450	7,613,862	6,445,628	6,445,628	2,422,642	2,422,642

Reckoned according to per-centage, the share of each State in the sugar tax is as follows:—Prussia, including the newly-acquired States 64·2 per cent.; Luxemburg, 0·5 per cent.; Bavaria, 13·2 per cent.; Saxony, 6·5 per cent.; Wurtemberg, 4·8 per cent.; Baden, 3·9 per cent.; Grand Ducal Hesse, 2·3 per cent.; Thuringia, 3·1 per cent.; Brunswick, 0·8 per cent.; and Oldenburg, 0·7 per cent.

(No. 9.)—SUMMARY of the amount of Beet-roots used in the Zollverein in the period between September 1, 1865, and the end of August, 1866.

States of the Verein.	No. of Factories Employed.	Beet-roots Taxed.					
		From September 1, to end of December 1865.	In First Quarter of 1866.	In Second Quarter of 1866.	In July and August, 1866.	Total.	
		Ctr. lbs.	Ctr. lbs.	Ctr. lbs.	Centners.	Ctr. lbs.	
1. Prussia	252	22,075,088 0	13,975,547 50	104,288 0	...	86,154,873 50	
<i>a.</i> Hanover	3	175,320 0	260,920 0	...	...	436,240 0	
<i>b.</i> Electoral Hesse ...	1	28,209 50	8,079 50	...	...	36,289 0	
<i>c.</i> Nassau	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<i>d.</i> Frankfurt A/M	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Luxemburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Bavaria	5	217,310 0	128,460 0	...	...	345,770 0	
3. Saxony	1	49,750 0	18,560 0	...	...	68,310 0	
4. Wurtemberg	6	698,828 0	553,719 0	79,012 0	...	1,331,559 0	
5. Baden	1	158,149 0	272,256 0	331,304 0	79,105	840,814 0	
6. Grand Ducal Hesse ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Thuringia	2	125,175 50	79,450 89	...	...	204,626 39	
8. Brunswick	24	2,167,914 0	1,866,377 0	...	...	4,034,291 0	
9. Oldenburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	295	25,695,694 0	17,163,369 89	514,604 0	79,105	43,452,772 89	
In period from 1864 to 1865 there were ...	270	23,225,149 0	17,677,741 85	612,317 43	125,996	41,641,204 48	
In period from 1865 to 1866 there were—							
Increase	25	2,470,544 80	...	...	...	1,811,568 41	
Decrease	...	...	514,371 96	97,713 43	46,591	...	

The *italic* numerals express the number of works chiefly concerned, and in the addition give the real number of all the works employed.

PRUSSIA.

169

Substance.		Totals of all Districts.					
		Amount of the Produce.		Value.	Number of Works.	Number of Workmen.	Number of Women and Children.
		Tonnes.	Centners.				
I. MINES.				Thalers.			
1. Coals ..	..	92,838,875	371,842,299	33,032,910	417 409	89,152	151,345
2. Brown coal ..	..	33,307,363	100,428,921	4,736,265	512 514	14,137	33,289
3. Iron ore..	..	4,850,600	34,484,135	3,927,573	1,111 1,074	17,766	30,496
4. Zinc ore ..	..	..	6,538,899	2,283,430	109 77	10,804	14,964
5. Lead ore ..	..	..	1,156,171	2,780,784	240 168	10,469	15,784
6. Copper ore ..	..	..	2,867,311	1,052,074	178 69	5,202	9,218
7. Silver ore ..	..	..	22	477	1	..	..
8. Quicksilver ore ..	..	..	5,394	2,109	1	25	39
9. Cobalt ore ..	..	..	5	50	1	2	3
10. Nickel ore ..	..	..	224	1,780	4	7	7
11. Arsenic ore ..	..	..	24,526	12,338	5 4	69	120
12. Antimony ore ..	..	..	2,041	4,083	3 3	34	21

Totals of all Districts.

Substance.	Amount of the Produce.		Value. Thalers.	Number of Works.	Number of Workmen.	Number of Women and Children.
	Tonnen.	Centners.				
I. MINES—continued.						
13. Manganese ore	..	13,238	11,610	11	157	187
14. Pyrites and other vitrol ores ..	..	764,964	109,252	9 19	378	547
15. Alum ore (brown coal) ..	..	301,441	10,375	14 4	112	289
16. Graphite	..	60	23	2		..
17. Asphalt. . . .	..	66	22	1 1	3	10
18. Fluor spar	..	96,696	13,191	1 4 3	52	116
Total	130,996,838	518,526,413	47,978,346 186,112	2,344 237 237	148,370 1,701	256,435 3,690
19. Slates (coal and iron ore, various sizes)	..	..				
Total	130,996,838	518,526,413	48,164,458	2,581	150,071	260,125
II. SALINES.						
1. Rock salt, kali salt, &c. ..	..	1,728,318	225,522	3	457	1,588
Of which kali salt	..	732,713	118,679	1	130	556
2. Boiling salt	..	2,371,313	1,266,633	18 17	1,235	3,729
Total	..	4,099,631	1,492,155	20	1,692	5,317

Total of all Districts.

Substance.	Amount of the Produce.	Value.	Works Employed.		Number of Workmen.	Number of Women and Children.
			General.	Special.		
III. FORGES.						
1. Iron—	Centners.	Thalers.				
Cast iron—						
a. Raw iron in pieces	13,862,750	18,005,711	149	119	11,861	23,049
b. Raw steel iron ..	941,700	1,541,004	11	6	231	569
c. Cast iron wares from ore ..	633,602	1,761,687	65	31	3,350	6,399
d. Cast iron wares from raw iron, forged iron	3,115,033	11,220,819	320	254	12,122	25,288
e. Rod iron	8,085,894	26,693,444	301	258	23,258	49,863
f. Sheet iron	1,416,275	6,143,655	54	30	3,898	7,435
g. Tin plate	93,118	924,352	6	1	566	786
h. Iron wire	661,735	2,816,221	89	82	2,299	5,670
Steel—						
i. Raw steel	597,280	2,863,622	59	40	2,203	5,499
k. Cast steel	1,279,095	12,520,165	19	11	10,227	10,995
l. Refined steel	74,231	675,315	118	107	401	922
2. Zinc—						
a. Raw zinc	1,129,660	6,925,363	43	42	5,400	10,776
b. White of zinc	40,183	294,234	3	2	21	64
c. Zinc plate	352,873	2,624,118	9	7	430	1,011
	Lbs.					
3. Gold	0.13	42	1	..	..	..
4. Silver	51,290.047	1,536,456	13	3	94	277
5. Quicksilver ..	3,173.000	2,116	1	..	..	..
6. Leaden productions—	Centners.					
a. Lead ..	552,157	3,220,710	15	9	1,231	2,361
b. Rolled lead	14,057	94,137	5	2	75	86
c. (?) ..	31,463	166,516	7	..	..	..

Substance.	Total of all Districts.					
	Amount of the Produce.	Value.	Works Employed.		Number of Workmen.	Number of Women and Children.
			Special.	Special.		
III. FORGES—continued.						
7. Copper—	Centners.	Thalers.				
<i>a.</i> Raw copper ..	59,633	1,823,534	14		1,042	2,131
<i>b.</i> Coarse copper wares ..	47,566	1,820,221	29	27	589	1,604
8. Brass ..	36,905	1,289,371	54	32	514	871
9. Nickel and nickel products ..	6,430	406,600	6		107	293
10. Arsenic products ..	4,758	21,905		3	72	120
11. Antimony ..	1,200	15,600	1	1	4	13
12. Alum ..	49,746	134,025	7	6	241	700
13. Vitriol—						
<i>a.</i> Copper vitriol ..	2,550	23,300	3	2	75	242
<i>b.</i> Iron vitriol ..	45,482	60,043	9	5	147	441
<i>c.</i> Mixed vitriol ..	3,635	9,134	4		10	30
<i>d.</i> Zinc vitriol ..	400	1,000	1		2	4
14. Sulphur ..	2,035	6,505	1			
	Lbs.					
15. Cadmium ..	176	323	1			
	Centners.					
Total ..	33,141,446	105,641,248	1,421	1,096	80,470	157,499
	Lbs.					
Total ..	54,639,177					

(No. 11.)—*Emigration in 1866.*

The following figures are taken out of the German Emigrants' Paper. Bremen was the principal place from which emigrants sailed, for it expedited in 1866 to—

New York	—	—	in 45 steamers	29,140 passengers.
Ditto	—	—	in 72 sailing-vessels	21,566 „
Baltimore	—	—	in 27 „	7,905 „
Philadelphia	—	—	in 1 „	6 „
New Orleans	—	—	in 8 „	1,597 „
Quebec	—	—	in 3 „	951 „
Galveston	—	—	in 7 „	874 „
Charleston, S.C.	—	—	in 1 „	173 „
Monte Video and Buenos Ayres	—	—	in 4 „	42 „
167 vessels				62,254 passengers.

This amount was only exceeded by that of 1854, when 76,875 emigrants passed through Bremen.

In 1866, 44,597 emigrants left Hamburg, but of this number, 5,740 were expedited indirectly, that is, they went to Hull and Liverpool, whence they sailed in sailing-vessels. There sailed directly from Hamburg in 39 steamers and 58 sailing-vessels, 38,627 persons, of which the majority went to New York. This is the largest number which has ever left in one year from Hamburg. To this number has also to be added 230 persons who left in vessels with less than 25 passengers.

A total of 7,001 persons left Antwerp in 1866 (direct and indirect) direct to—

New York	—	—	in 15 sailing-vessels	2,144 persons.
Ditto	—	—	in 2 steamers	521 „
Monte Video and Buenos Ayres	—	—	in 12 sailing-vessels	508 „
Rio Grande do Sul	—	—	in 4 „	89 „
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	in 3 „	18 „
Quebec	—	—	in 2 „	118 „
New Orleans	—	—	in 1 „	3 „

3,401 „

In steamers from Antwerp by Hull and Liverpool, about 3,600 „

Total (directly and indirectly) — 7,001 „

In 1865 — — — — 7,917 „

By far the greatest number of the emigrants went during the last year to the United States of North America. Notwithstanding all the exertions made in Brazil, Australia, the Argentines, Canada, &c., the great stream of emigration cannot be drawn off from North America. The

advantages which North America offers to emigrants are—a short journey; the large number of Germans in the neighbourhood; the greatest freedom on religious and political territory; the facility of settling and becoming independent; and the ample means of assistance to be derived from a thinly-populated country—advantages not offered by any of the other countries. This is the secret of the continued emigration of Germans to the United States—a state of things which will probably continue.

(No. 12.)—STATISTICS of Prussian Telegraphs in 1866.

1. Of Despatches sent.

A.—IN THE COUNTRY.

	No. of Despatches.			
	Distances.			Total.
	Up to 10 Miles.	From 10 to 45 Miles.	Above 45 Miles.	
1. Government despatches ..	63,812	57,761	12,293	133,866
2. Telegraphic service despatches ..	20,925	25,737	11,269	57,931
3. Railway service despatches ..	786	1,578	472	2,836
4. Private despatches ..	464,000	658,412	227,355	1,349,767
Total of A ..	549,523	743,488	251,389	1,544,000

B.—IN TRAFFIC BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(a.) *Between Prussia and the States of the German Austrian Telegraph Verein.*

	No. of Telegraphic Despatches.		
	From Prussia.	To Prussia.	Total.
1. Baden	14,719	31,397	
2. Bavaria	33,567	30,424	
3. Hanover	37,114	34,640	
4. Mecklenburg	15,777	13,320	
5. Nassau	6,058	6,591	
6. Netherlands	47,540	44,739	
7. Austria	62,265	71,766	
8. Prussia (Hohenzollern) ..	481	550	
9. Saxony	61,486	61,716	
10. Wurtemberg	7,806	9,408	
Total of (a.)	286,813	284,551	571,364

(b.) *Between Prussia and States not of the Verein, &c.*

	No. of Telegraphic Despatches.		
	From Prussia.	To Prussia.	Total.
1. Belgium	28,956	25,368	
2. Denmark	9,510	11,201	
3. France	48,158	46,927	
4. Greece	146	55	
5. Great Britain and Ireland ..	57,353	68,975	
6. Ionian Islands	34	22	
7. Italy	5,458	4,531	
8. Papal States	228	227	
9. Malta	24	6	
10. Moldavia and Wallachia ..	836	647	
11. Portugal	387	587	
12. Russia and Poland	44,807	39,535	
13. Sweden and Norway	9,808	10,992	
14. Switzerland	5,666	5,669	
15. Servia	94	52	
16. Spain	1,240	1,182	
17. Turkey	544	407	
18. Africa	25	61	
19. America	261	153	
20. Asia	130	83	
21. Australia	..	2	
Total of (b.)	213,665	216,682	430,347
Total of (a.)	..	..	571,364
Total	..	..	1,001,711

C.—IN TRANSIT THROUGH PRUSSIA.

	No. of Despatches.
1. From States of the Verein to other States of the Verein	52,454
2. From States of the Verein to States not of the Verein	54,689
3. From non-Verein to Verein States	62,583
4. From non-Verein States to other non-Verein States	207,111
Total of C	376,837

2. The total number of telegraphic stations at the end of 1866 was 541, of which 409 were combined with post-office stations.

3. The professional people of the Telegraphic Administration, exclusive of the officials at the combined stations, amounted at the end of 1866 to 1,083 official persons, and 145 subordinate officials.

4. The total extent of the lines and conductors at the end of 1866 was—

(a.) Of lines, 2,072 miles;

(b.) Of conductors (wires), 6,785 miles.

One Prussian mile is equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.

(13.)—*Amount of certain Articles imported from the Zollverein into Belgium in 1864, 1865, and 1866.*

The following Table shows the share of the Zollverein in certain articles imported from the Zollverein into Belgium during the years 1866, 1865, and 1864.

Import for consumption in Belgium.

			1866.	1865.	1864.
			Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.
Iron ore and shavings—					
Zollverein			155,594,195	161,496,808	176,860,515
Total imported			307,707,924	340,591,769	221,567,843
Cast iron, raw, and old wrought iron—					
Zollverein			2,017,227	403,438	941,821
Total imported			35,840,702	24,864,110	9,371,678
Nails—					
Zollverein			974	2,182	929
Total imported			81,661	90,210	78,715
Iron wire—					
Zollverein			225,993	32,631	33,718
Total imported			709,980	501,830	521,092
Rails—					
Zollverein			..	745	3,144
Total imported			17,087	21,049	3,144
Iron plate—					
Zollverein			14,915	7,971	5,381
Total imported			45,426	9,498	5,768
Iron rolled, beaten, drawn—					
Zollverein			257,610	57,474	54,818
Total imported			2,383,274	2,147,616	1,822,353
Wrought iron, worked—					
Zollverein			304,929	253,956	251,854
Total imported			911,417	850,553	598,992
Steel in bars, sheets, or wire—					
Zollverein			732,516	658,409	793,975
Total imported			4,367,910	2,959,786	2,129,012
Steel worked—					
Zollverein			210,692	Was not formerly reckoned by weight.	
Total imported			1,274,784		
Tow—					
Zollverein			175,804	131,528	533,403
Total imported			4,712,037	5,783,546	6,759,198

	1866.	1865.	1864.
	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.
Machines and Mechanical Implements—			
Zollverein	367,101	417,094	161,803
Total imported	5,436,463	4,908,078	3,191,839
Hardware and Quincallerie ware—	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Zollverein	1,480,421	1,726,565	1,651,562
Total imported	5,232,227	6,305,176	5,719,355
Paper for rooms —	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.
Zollverein	30,880	Not formerly reckoned by weight.	
Total imported	271,696		
Other paper—		Ditto.	
Zollverein	211,766		
Total imported	605,696		
Potters' ware, common—			
Zollverein	438,400	401,828	395,373
Total imported	1,287,329	1,115,858	859,051
Earthenware—	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Zollverein	52,269	Reckoned according to value since 1866.	
Total imported	272,666		
China—		Ditto.	
Zollverein	48,308		
Total imported	293,694		
Silk—	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.
Zollverein	12,143	13,418	12,542
Total imported	83,686	97,484	129,581
Woollen textures, Cloth, Kerseymere, and other articles of this nature—			
Zollverein	21,811	38,404	23,209
Total imported	127,654	157,631	116,241
Textures of Flax, Hemp, &c.—			
Zollverein	39,625	Not formerly reckoned by weight.	
Total imported	381,410		
Linen Textures, Tulle, and Lace—	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Zollverein	12,799	6,141	5,776
Total imported	56,743	36,216	11,616
Silk textures—	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.
Zollverein	17,215	Not formerly reckoned by weight.	
Total imported	111,995		
Glass wares other than ordinary and frosted glass—	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Zollverein	92,488	Reckoned according to value since 1866.	
Total imported	270,677		
Looking glass—			
Zollverein	43,538	50,585	12,946
Total imported	65,843	54,629	1,046,546
Window glass—			
Zollverein	4,683	..	..
Total imported	20,790	..	..

Bavaria.

*Report by Mr. Fenton, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation,
on the Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of Bavaria.*

Munich, July 1867.

*Manufactures and Local Trade in the several Provinces of
the Bavarian Dominions.*

THE Chambers of Commerce of the eight provinces constituting the Kingdom of Bavaria, namely, Central, Upper, and Lower Franconia, Swabia, Upper Pfalz, Upper and Lower Bavaria, and the Transrhenan Province of the Palatinate, are in the habit of addressing to the King every year, after their meeting in the spring, a Report on the trade, manufactures, and agricultural condition of their respective provinces, as well as on any other subject of general local interest. Of the Chambers of Commerce of the above-mentioned eight provinces, only seven have this year made their usual Report; the Chamber of Upper Bavaria, of which Munich is the chief town, having, in consideration of the very unsatisfactory and disturbed state into which the country was thrown last year by the war, and the consequent difficulty that arose in collecting correct information on those subjects which they were in the habit of treating of, declined on this occasion to address His Majesty. Of the Reports of the seven other Chambers of Commerce I have obtained copies, through the courtesy of the Bavarian Minister of Commerce, and in the following pages will be found the substance of the information they contain on all matters relating to the trade, manufactures, or agricultural products of the seven provinces to which the Reports refer.

This information is, perhaps, not given in the Reports in question in as comprehensive a form, and, in many cases, not with as much precision as might be desired. But such as it is,—and I fear that it may not be considered out of Bavaria as possessing very much interest,—it is the best

and most authentic information that is to be obtained, and, at any rate, contains the only data on the subjects to which it refers, that are in the possession of the Bavarian Government.

In the following summary I adhere, as far as possible, to the original form of the Reports of the seven Chambers of Commerce, and speak of the trade, manufactures, &c., of each of the provinces separately.

Province of Central Franconia. (Population, according to Census of 1864, 562,826 souls: chief town, Nuremberg.)

The general interests of trade and manufactures in this province suffered severely by the war of last summer.

An absence of demand for goods of all descriptions, a general want of confidence, the interruption in the ordinary means of conveyance, especially the railways, caused by their almost complete monopoly for the purposes of the war, and at the same time the extreme scarcity of money, were amongst the chief disturbing causes, the effects of which still make themselves felt. Nevertheless, the general stability of the trading and manufacturing community of the province was well maintained.

Considerable profits were realized by individuals engaged in providing supplies for the army, but, as a general rule, all local trade was at a very low ebb, except that in the ordinary necessities of life, especially in grain, which was more active than usual.

The following is an outline of the condition of the more important branches of trade and manufactures of this province during the year :—

Wholesale Trade in Colonial Produce.—Owing to the war, this branch of trade suffered considerably in consequence of the absence, during a long period, of the usual demand from the Austrian States; and even after the restoration of peace, the unfavourable condition of the money market and the general want of confidence effectually prevented any active development of the trade with those States, so that the operations of the year were on but a very limited scale.

The demand for colonial goods for home consumption was, on the contrary, greater than usual, but the extremely high rates current for discount interfered greatly with the

profits derived in this branch of trade, which is at no time a very lucrative one in this province.

Leather.—The dealings in this article were on a considerable scale during the second half of the year, especially in those descriptions of leather which are required for military purposes, and the demand caused a considerable increase in the prices. After the close of the war there was also great activity in the trade in the finer and fancy descriptions of leather, and the prices rose in a corresponding degree.

Trade in Agricultural Produce.—The hop harvest in this province was a very late one; and though of very fair quality, it was most unsatisfactory in point of quantity, the yield having been only one-third that of a full crop. From England, where the crop was likewise short, there was a considerable demand, but this could only be in part supplied from Bavaria, as the great deficiency of the hop harvest, not less than 40,000 bales as compared with the quantity produced in the preceding year, and the consequent high prices, prevented any great activity in the trade with that country. It is also to be observed that the very high rate of freight charged on hops on the Bavarian railways, renders it difficult for the growers to compete with those of the neighbouring countries. At the commencement of the season the prices varied from 6*l.* 16*s.* to 7*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* per English cwt.; but as the shortness of the crop became evident, a considerable rise took place, so that about 9*l.* 8*s.* was paid for the ordinary, 10*l.* 11*s.* for middling quality, and as much as 15*l.* 3*s.* for the best description of “spalt hops.” Altogether both growers and dealers have reason to be satisfied with the result of the year’s trade, as the prices were good, and fluctuated but little, and the entire stock was cleared off.

The cultivation of tobacco increased considerably during the year 1866, especially that of the Oriental description, from a quarter to a third more having been planted than in previous years. The weather was favourable to its growth, and the crop was an abundant one.

The quality of the German description was somewhat poor, that of the Oriental sorts particularly good; and large quantities were bought up by the Bavarian manufacturers.

The prices were—for the German description, 15*s.* to 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. English, and 12*s.* 9*d.* to 13*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for the Oriental sorts. The crop was sufficiently abundant

not only to meet the demand, but to leave a considerable quantity—chiefly of the Virginia leaf—on hand.

Trade in Manufactured Goods.—The business at the German fairs and the sale of goods for transmission to other States of the Customs Unions were seriously interfered with by the war. The same was also the case with respect to the export trade to the ports of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lübeck (except as regards that portion which had reference to America), and the demand for Nuremberg goods, which is usually so active from those places, was last year almost entirely wanting. The trade with England was also seriously interrupted by the exorbitantly high rates of discount, by the stagnation of trade with India, and by the closing of numbers of manufactories. The only article the trade in which formed an exception to the general rule was sheet-iron, and for this the demand was greater than could be supplied by the manufactories, the number of men at work in them having been considerably reduced by the exigencies of the war. Up to the present time the general trade with France has not shown any sensible increase, notwithstanding the reduction in the duties on the cheaper descriptions of Nuremberg goods under the new Commercial Treaty between that country and the States of the German Customs League; and it was only in a few articles, especially glass beads and wrought metal, that any activity was observable. Optical glasses, spectacles, &c., from this province, are now superseded by those manufacturers in France.

The export trade through France to South America was tolerably brisk, except as regards that to Mexico. It would seem, however, that the German merchants established in that country looked forward to an improvement in the commerce with Germany after the withdrawal of the French troops.

Spain, which, as a general rule, draws regular and considerable supplies from the manufacturing districts of this province, took but very little last year, chiefly in consequence of the extremely unfavourable state of the exchange with that country.

With the East the trade was inconsiderable, a great drawback to this branch of commerce being the difficulty which the European merchants in those countries find in obtaining payment for the goods they sell to the native dealers.

The commercial intercourse with Italy was almost at an entire standstill. Money was extremely scarce in that country, and the course of the exchange was consequently most unfavourable to Germany. This state of things has improved but little even since the commencement of the present year.

The financial condition of Russia, and the highly-unfavourable rate of the exchange on that country, greatly interfere with the importation of Bavarian manufactures; and instead of the large supplies of former years, the goods exported thither from Central Franconia in 1866 were confined to what was strictly required.

The export trade to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark in 1866 was, as is usually the case, on a very small scale.

From America, which is at all times a very important market for the manufactured goods of this province, there was at the beginning of the year a considerable demand for some of the principal products; and after the close of the war, trade was also very active with that country. But towards the end of the year a state of complete stagnation set in, which is attributed to the great increase in the import duties under the new American Tariff.

The following is an outline of the state of each of the more important branches of the Nuremberg manufactures during the past year:—

Gilt Wire and Spangles.—This manufacture, one of the most important of those carried on in the Province of Central Franconia, was, as a general rule, tolerably active last year. The chief demand is from foreign countries, and the war in Germany had therefore less effect upon it than upon many others. The reduction made the year before last in the import duty levied in France on imitation gilt wire (“cementerle Draht”) enables the Franconian manufacturers to compete with those of France in that article; but this does not apply to silver-plated wire, on which the very high duty of 100 francs per 100 kilogrammes is still charged.

Lead Pencils.—The products of this branch of the manufactures of the province have obtained a high reputation for superiority in most of the markets of the world, and, upon the whole, the demand was good during the year 1866. This demand promises not only to be maintained, but still further to increase.

Railway Engines and Carriages; Machinery and Cast-

Iron Manufactures.—Although some of the largest of the Franconian establishments were only able (in consequence of the hindrances caused by the war) to continue operations by means of a sacrifice, others, on the other hand, derived considerable profit from the execution of orders for articles required for the use of the army. The newly-established manufactory of agricultural machines and instruments at Rothenburg was not in very active operation; and, as a general rule, the small manufactories, which depend mainly on the demands of the local retail trade, suffered more from the events of 1866 than those on a larger scale.

Needles.—There is little to be said with respect to this article, beyond the remark that the Franconian manufacturers find it difficult to compete with the better description of goods produced at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Metal Foil.—During the first half of the year this branch of manufactures, which plays such a great part in this province, was carried on with unusual activity; and the general result of the year's operations was satisfactory.

Plate and Quicksilvered Glass.—The demand for half and three-quarters clear glass reached an extent, during the first half of the year, which it had never before attained, chiefly for exportation to North America. But the enormous quantities despatched to that country caused the markets to be so overstocked that a considerable fall occurred in the prices of those articles, and the trade is still in a very depressed condition.

The quality of the fine plate-glass manufactured in this province appears rather to have fallen off than to have improved; and unless extensive manufactories should be established for the preparation of the necessary rough white glass, it is feared that the Franconian manufacturers of this article will not for the future be able to compete with the large establishments which have been set on foot by French joint-stock companies at Cologne and Mannheim.

Optical Glasses.—Very large orders were received for these articles, and the manufactories were in active employment.

Gold and Silver Leaf.—The home demand was inconsiderable, as is generally the case, during disturbed periods, with respect to all products which, like real gold or silver leaf, may be considered articles of luxury. The export trade in these articles had likewise several adverse circum-

stances to contend with. Amongst these, the unfavourable rate of the exchange was foremost, and to this was added, as far as Russia is concerned, the very stringent Customs regulations now existing in that country with reference to the precise proportion of pure metal contained in the leaf imported. In the English markets competition with the imports from France becomes more and more difficult for the goldbeaters of this province, and the trade with the United States, which was formerly on so extensive a scale, was greatly reduced by the enormously high import duty recently imposed on this valuable description of goods.

Chemicals and Colours.—The interruption in the railway communications during the war, and the consequent failure of the necessary supply of coals, interfered seriously with this branch of manufactures. But towards autumn these difficulties were removed, and the well-known superiority of the articles of this description manufactured in Central Franconia commanded an extensive sale. The manufacture of bronze powder and of ultramarine is especially carried on in this province with success, and on an extensive scale.

Tobacco and Cigars.—The demand for these articles was considerably increased by the war, great quantities having been required for the army, and the old stocks were almost all cleared off.

Gilt and other Fancy Papers.—These articles, of which there are several extensive manufactories at Nuremberg and at Fürth, were in very small demand, both as regards the home and the foreign trade, though they are, as a general rule, much sought after, especially the finer kinds of gilt paper for borders.

Playing Cards.—The orders from North America were on a very diminished scale, chiefly in consequence of the high import duty lately imposed. There was also but little demand from Northern Germany, so that the trade in general was much less active than in previous years. In latter times, one of the manufactories of cards at Nuremberg has distinguished itself by the introduction of some new and very tasteful designs, as well as by the superior finish of its products. These have, in consequence, been much approved, and there is a prospect of a greatly increased trade in this article.

Toys and Playthings of various descriptions.—During the first half of the year the trade was dull, but later in the

year, especially towards Christmas, the usual regular demand set in.

Night Lights.—There was but a small sale for this article at the beginning of the year; but, after the war, considerable orders were received, especially from Italy.

Brushes and Paint Brushes.—There was but little demand for these articles throughout the year, but the large manufactories at Nuremberg and Erlangen continued in full operation, and very considerable quantities are consequently now on hand.

Ivory and Horn Combs.—The manufacture of these articles was not very active, and the increase in the value of ivory, and, consequently, in the price of the manufactured articles, had an unfavourable effect on this branch of industry.

Gloves.—The trade in this commodity was less lucrative than usual, and the demand unsteady.

Woollen Yarn.—The joint stock woollen yarn spinning establishment at Nuremberg was obliged to suspend its operations, but it is about to be again set a-going by other parties.

Woollen Goods.—The year 1866 was unfavourable for this branch of manufactures, which is especially carried on, on an extensive scale, in the town of Dinkelsbuhl. Owing to the mildness of the winter, considerable stocks of goods had remained in the hands of the manufacturers; and these increased to such an extent in consequence of the continued limited demand, especially from America, that it became necessary to limit the production. This state of things had a very detrimental effect on the woollen yarn spinning mills, many of which were obliged to reduce their working time by one quarter. On the other hand, the cloth manufactories at Weissenberg were actively employed, particularly in supplying the wants of the army, and their consumption of wool reached 1,500 cwt.

Cotton-spinning by Machinery.—The joint stock spinning establishment at Erlangen, which has 35,000 spindles at work, had very unfavourable circumstances to contend against during the first half of last year. Subsequently its operations were more successful, and being provided as it is with very superior machinery, and its products being in great favour, there is reason to hope that the establishment will prosper.

Soap and Candles.—For these articles, which are manu-

factured (chiefly in the more ordinary descriptions) on a large scale at Schwabach, there was an active demand, and as regards this branch of industry there was no cause for complaint.

Beer-brewing.—The reduced earnings of the working classes, and the interruption in the regular means of conveyance, which greatly hampered the export trade, were the causes of considerable diminution in the regular trade in beer. On the other hand, a large demand sprang up for the supply of the army during the war, and the brewers were thus able to clear off their large stocks of “summer beer,” which from its weak quality does not keep, and which, without this timely demand, would probably have remained on hand till it was spoiled.

In the expectation of an increased demand this year, some of the principal brewers have increased their establishments considerably.

The following figures show the total amount of goods received at and despatched from the railway station at Nuremberg during the years 1865 and 1866, from which it will be seen that the falling off in the latter year was not so great as might have been supposed, considering the state of war which existed for some time, and the fact that Nuremberg was taken possession of and occupied for several weeks by the enemy's troops.

			Tons English.
Goods received in 1865	..	..	.. 213,317
„ 1866	..	..	.. 199,136
Diminution in 1866..			.. 14,181
			Tons English.
Goods despatched in 1865	..	..	.. 83,104
„ 1866	..	..	.. 81,350
Diminution in 1866..			.. 1,754

The goods received at and despatched from Nuremberg during the year 1866, by the Danube and Main Canal, were—

			Tons English.
Goods received	..	..	.. 51,402
Goods despatched	..	..	.. 24,186

But of the former it is to be observed that above one-half consisted of timber and firewood.

Province of Upper Franconia. (Population, according to Census of 1864, 527,647 souls: chief town, Bayreuth.)

Trade in Agricultural Produce.

Hops.—The harvest only yielded about one-third of a full crop. At the commencement of the season it was believed to have been more productive, and prices opened at from 6*l.* 16*s.* to 9*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* per English cwt. according to the quality, but as soon as the result became known, they rose from 9*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* to 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per cwt., and would no doubt have gone still higher, had it not been that the scarcity and high prices of barley and the general dullness in all branches of trade, caused by the political events of the summer, prevented any great activity in the beer-brewing establishments.

But notwithstanding the small yield of the crop, the hop-growers had no reason to complain, as the deficiency was made good to them by the great increase in the prices. It was also a profitable year to the dealers.

Clover Seed.—The heavy rains which prevailed during the summer had a very detrimental effect on this crop, and it only yielded about a quarter of the usual quantity. The quality, too, was inferior and the colour bad. The prices varied from 67*s.* 6*d.* to 74*s.* per imperial quarter. The general result was unsatisfactory for both growers and dealers.

White Rapeseed.—The crop was abundant and the demand very active; and as there were no old stocks on hand prices rose rapidly from about 43*s.* 4*d.* per imperial quarter to double that price.

Mining Products and Manufactures.—Considerable impulse has been given to the production of slates at the quarries of Nordhalben and Ludwigstadt by the discovery of some fresh deposits of slate rock, said to be of inferior quality even to that of the Meiningen quarries.

Several foreign companies have invested large sums in the opening and working of these new quarries, and the number of men now employed in these works is nearly double what it was a short time ago.

This has been a great boon to the inhabitants of this hitherto remarkably poor district.

Granite Works.—Even during the war period these works continued in full operation. The general demand

for granite increases from year to year, and if the quarries had the benefit of railway communication an era of great prosperity might be looked forward to. In view of this circumstance, and the great results that might be expected, it is hoped that the Government may be induced to construct a railway through the Fichtel Hills.

Coals.—The coal mines of Stockheim were in full activity; but the public derived little or no benefit therefrom, almost the whole produce of the mines being consumed by the ironworks which are connected with them. The general demand for coal in the neighbourhood has, therefore, to be supplied from a distance.

Glass Beads.—The manufacture of this article, the demand for which is often liable to great fluctuation, was this year carried on with greater activity than was ever before known; and no less than ten new glass-houses have been erected, those which previously existed having been found quite unequal to supply the great demand which manifested itself. The number of persons employed directly or indirectly by these establishments is not less than 2,500, who earn wages varying from 45 kreutzers (1s. 3d. sterling) to 2½ florins (4s. 2d.) each per day. The sum total of their earnings may be estimated at little short of 1,000,000 florins (about 83,000l. sterling). The chief export trade is to Africa, where the beads are made use of partly as ornaments and partly as small money. A complete assortment of the different descriptions of beads manufactured in this province has been sent to the Exhibition at Paris.

Chemical Productions.—The manufactory of these articles at Hof was in more active operation than in previous years, notwithstanding the war. The manufactory at Redwitz confines its operations almost exclusively to the production of different preparations of mercury, the want of railway communication with that place rendering impossible the manufacture of oil of vitriol and muriatic acid on a large scale.

Lucifer Matches.—This branch of manufacture was carried on during the year to about the usual extent, and under normal conditions.

Tobacco.—The manufacture of this article was greatly intercepted during a short time by the events of the war, but on the restoration of peace it was resumed with greater activity than ever; and this branch of the manufactures

of the province now enjoys great and increasing prosperity.

Sugar.—The great sugar refinery at Bayreuth was obliged to suspend its operations for several weeks during the occupation by Prussian troops; but it was able in a great measure to make good the loss it thus sustained by being enabled, on the subsequent resumption of work, to purchase its supplies of raw material at considerably reduced prices. But during the spring of the present year the state of the trade in refined sugar was not favourable, as, owing to over-production in the other States of the Zollverein, and the depressed condition of commerce in general, the price fell considerably, whilst the price of the raw material has risen in about the same proportion, in consequence of the large quantity exported, especially to England.

Cotton Manufacture.—The interruption during the war in the usual channel of communication both for despatching goods and receiving supplies of raw material, and at the same time the disappearance of ready money, caused an almost total cessation of work in the majority of the cotton manufactories. But on the reappearance of peace confidence returned, and as this was accompanied by a considerable *bonâ fide* demand for cotton goods, work was at once resumed. This demand, which rose chiefly in the States of the Zollverein, soon became still more active, so that even at an increased rate of wages, scarcely a sufficient number of workmen could be obtained.

As a general rule fair profits were made, and the condition of this branch of manufactures at that period may be considered as having been satisfactory.

The export trade to distant countries has suffered by the continuation of the war in Mexico, Brazil, and La Plata, and also from the bad harvest and consequent scarcity of provisions in some parts of the East Indies. On the other hand, the export trade in coloured cotton goods to France, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy, even during the war in the latter country, was a very active one.

Yarn for Stocking-weaving and Knitting.—This branch of industry did not escape the general effects of the war, and in many instances was stopped altogether. But it has since regained its wonted activity.

Cotton-spinning.—The manufacture of cotton twist, which is carried on extensively in Upper Franconia, was

exposed to serious risks last year; firstly, on account of the extraordinary fluctuations in the price of cotton; and, secondly, by the general disturbance of trade consequent on the war. At the commencement of the year, American cotton was worth 21*d.* the lb., and this rate was maintained for three or four months, but it then began to fall rapidly, and by the end of May the price was as low as 12½*d.* per lb.; this great depreciation having been mainly caused by the very large importation of cotton from both America and India. The result was loss, more or less serious, to nearly all the spinning establishments.

With the month of June prices became firmer, and had the war in Germany not broken out, the losses of the spring would have been retrieved.

After the termination of the war, the spinning mills had a few months of active and tolerably lucrative occupation, but during the last quarter of the year there was a progressive rise in the price of cotton, without a corresponding increase in that of cotton twist.

This state of things was not caused by any circumstances having their origin in Germany, but was exclusively the result of over-production in England.

The cotton-spinning and weaving establishment at Bamberg, which was 70,000 spindles and 900 looms at work, and employs 1,200 persons, was in active operation, and had a prosperous year.

The spinning mill at Kulmbach has 14,000 spindles at work, and they are to be increased to 30,000 in the course of the present year.

The steam spinning mill at Hof was obliged to suspend its operations for several months, in consequence of the Prussian invasion, and it did not get into full work again until the month of August. The general result of the year's business was in consequence very unfavourable. The same may be said of the spinning establishments at Teufelsberg near Hof.

The establishment at Bayreuth remained uninterruptedly at work. It consumed during the year 5,000 bales of cotton, with which it produced about 850 tons of twist, representing a value of about 145,000*l.* sterling, and it employed on an average 600 workpeople.

Cloth.—The manufactories of this article were employed to a considerable extent in providing supplies for the

army; but the general result of the year was unsatisfactory.

Flax and Jute Spinning.—Last year was an unprofitable one for the flax spinners, partly in consequence of the bad crop of flax of the previous year, and partly on account of the sudden fall in the price of cotton, which had a marked influence on that of linen yarns. The flax spinning mill at Laineck remained, however, constantly at work. It employed 300 persons and consumed about 550 tons of flax during the year.

Since the war there has been a considerable demand for linen yarn from Prussia. In other respects the trade is but limited.

Bleaching and Dyeing Works.—As these branches of industry are closely connected with the operations of the weaving establishments, and which latter were, upon the whole, tolerably well occupied during the year, the bleaching and dyeing business was well sustained and fairly lucrative.

Beer.—During the Prussian occupation the local consumption of beer was very considerable. The extent of the export trade, on the other hand, fell far below that of the previous year.

From Kulmbach only 100,000 eimers* (about 1,412,500 gallons) were exported, against 150,000 eimers in the previous year. At Ilaf the total quantity of beer brewed was 90,687 eimers, of which 17,658 for exportation.

Brandy and Alcohol.—The consumption of spirits during the Prussian occupation was considerable, but the quantity of spirit distilled was less than usual in consequence of the deficiency in the crop of potatoes, the yield of which having been barely sufficient for ordinary domestic purposes, did not leave any for the distilleries. The price of spirit has consequently risen considerably.

Tanning.—Great numbers of cattle having necessarily been slaughtered during the Prussian occupation, raw hides were purchaseable at low prices. And as the demand for leather was at the same time active, the tanneries were well and profitably employed.

Machinery, Iron-wares, Fire-arms, Saddlery, &c.—As a general rule there was a fair amount of activity in these

* The Bavarian eimer contains as nearly as possible $14\frac{1}{8}$ English gallons.

several manufactures. The gun-makers of Wunsiedel, especially, were busily employed in the manufacture of fowling-pieces of modern patterns, for which there was much demand. At Hof also there was great activity amongst the manufacturers of steel knitting needles for exportation to Austria, Switzerland, and Sweden.

Basket-making.—During the past year this manufacture was carried on very extensively, the value of the entire quantity of basket goods disposed of having been not less than 2,000,000 florins (about 166,000*l.* sterling). But since last November the trade has been dull, the demand from America having ceased in consequence of the over-stocking of the market in that country. For this manufacture from 25,000*l.* to 35,000*l.* sterling worth of osiers were imported from France, these being alone made use of for all the finer kinds of basket work. The French osiers are capable of being split into eight strips, or more, and are therefore suited to the finest work, whilst those grown in Lower Franconia can only be divided into three or four parts and are exclusively used for the common descriptions of work.

Candle-making and Soap-boiling.—In consequence of the progressive fall in the price of petroleum, the former trade was very dull; the latter tolerably active.

Jewellery.—The gold and silver workers were well employed during the whole year, with the exception of the war period.

The retail trade in the large towns—especially that of the butchers, bakers, tailors, &c.,—was very flourishing, especially during the Prussian occupation.

In conclusion it is remarked that, notwithstanding the numerous statements which had been made respecting the existence of the trichine disease in Central and Northern Germany, a reward of 25 florins, which was offered some time ago by the Magistracy of Haf, to any person who would produce a substance containing trichines, had not yet found a claimant.

The following is a comparative statement of the total quantity of goods received at and despatched from the railway station at Bayreuth during the years 1865 and 1866:—

				Tons English.
Goods received in 1865	..	..	..	61,993
„ 1866	..	..	..	41,060
Less in 1866	..	..	..	20,933

				Tons English.
Goods despatched in 1865 ..	..	..	..	12,844
„ 1866 ..	..	..	..	16,096
More in 1866 ..				3,252

Province of Lower Franconia. (Population in 1864, 617,849 souls: chief town, Würzburg.)

The Report of the Chamber of Commerce of this province goes into no details whatever respecting the state of trade and manufactures, &c., agriculture, &c., during the past year.

It states generally, that no province of the State suffered so severely as Lower Franconia from the events of the war; that the apprehension of hostilities in Germany during the spring, and the subsequent actual outbreak of war in the month of June, by interrupting all the ordinary channels of communication, and destroying confidence and credit, completely paralyzed trade.

Under these circumstances, and in the absence of the returns and other information usually received respecting the movements of trade, &c., the Chamber of Commerce omits from its Report details usually given on these matters, and only makes some proposals and suggestions with reference to railway communication, canals, public schools, and other subjects of a purely local character and interest.

Province of Swabia. (Population in 1864, 581,255 souls: chief town, Augsburg.)

It was hoped, after the termination of the American War, that a great impetus would be given to the trade and manufactures of this province; but the unfortunate events of last year completely prevented the realization of these expectations; and a state of general stagnation in all branches of industry, accompanied by an universal want of confidence and scarcity of money, ensued, such as had never before been witnessed by the present generation.

On the restoration of peace, the state of affairs improved rapidly. Confidence reappeared in the money market; in some branches of trade considerable activity was manifested; and by degrees the manufacturing and commercial interests of the province returned more or less to their normal condition. A combination of untoward cir-

cumstances rendered the year 1866 a particularly disastrous one for all branches of trade and manufactures connected with cotton; the two principal disturbing causes having been the great variations in the price of cotton, and the high rate of discount current during several months of the year.

The following figures show the average price of cotton at Liverpool, and the rate of discount in the money markets of Bavaria during each month of the year 1866 :—

PRICE OF COTTON.

	Per lb.		Discount.
	d.	d.	Per cent.
January	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	8
February	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 to 8
March	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	6 to 7
April	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	6
May	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	7, 8, to 10
June	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
July	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
August	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	10, 8, 7, to 6
September	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
October	15	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
November	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4
December	14 $\frac{1}{8}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

It is scarcely necessary to state, that under such a state of things only those establishments which had ready money capital at command were able to continue their operations in anything approaching a satisfactory manner, and that those which were dependent to any extent on a system of credit were obliged to submit to the most serious sacrifices. Generally speaking, the manufacturing establishments were obliged, as long as the war lasted, to reduce their hours of work; but this course was only resorted to by the owners of factories to the smallest possible extent, the interests of the workmen having always been kept in view, as far as circumstances permitted. As a general rule, the cotton weaving establishments suffered less from the crisis of 1866 than the spinning-mills. With reference to the number of factories existing in this province, and the number of workmen employed in them, no material change is stated to have taken place since the Returns for 1865 were made up.

The principal features of that Return will be found in the following Table :—

AT KEMPTEN, KAUFBEUREN, MEMMINGEN, IMMENSTADT, GUNZBURG, &c.

Working Power.	Materials Consumed.	Goods manufactured.	Number of Workmen.
7 cotton-spinning and weaving mills ..	44,200 centners of cotton ..	278,000 pieces of cotton cloth ..	3,235
3 cotton-weaving factories ..	12,100 centners twist ..	130,000 ditto ..	560
1 cotton-spinning mill ..	2,000 centners cotton ..	150,000 lbs. of twist ..	90
4 flax and tow spinning mills..	Return incomplete.	Return incomplete.	228
1 silk manufactory ..	120 centners spun silk ..	55,000 packages (of 7 each) of silk handkerchiefs.	220
1	20 centners raw silk ..	No Return.	—
3 manufactories of machinery ..	No Return.	Agricultural machines ..	—
1 paper manufactory ..	350 centners English steel ..	5,000 centners of paper of various kinds.	40
2 rope and string manufactories ..	6,200 centners cast or wrought iron ..	12,600 centners ropes and string ..	350
1 wool-spinning mill ..	8,000 centners of rags ..	No Returns.	—
1 cloth manufactory ..	14,000 centners hemp and tow ..	No Returns.	—
4 manufactories of iron goods ..	No Returns.	No Returns.	—
1 bell foundry ..	No Returns.	No Returns.	—
1 manufactory of gunpowder ..	No Returns.	No Returns.	—
7 manufactories of glue ..	No Returns.	No Returns.	—
20 tanneries and several saw mills ..	No Returns.	No Returns.	—

AT LINDAU.

2 extensive manufactories of macaroni..	No Returns.	No Returns.	—
---	-------------	-------------	---

Province of Upper Pfalz. (Population, in 1864, 490,292 souls; chief town, Ratisbon.)

But very little information appears to have reached the Chamber of Commerce of this province with respect to the movements in its trade and manufactures during the year 1866; and with the exception of a special mention of two or three branches of industry, their Report only speaks on these matters in general terms.

Iron smelting, which was formerly carried on in various parts of the province on an extensive scale, and which was one of its most important interests, has latterly been reduced to comparatively small proportions; and the only works of any note now existing (besides the two Government establishments at Bodenwöhr and Weiherhammer), are those of the Maxhütte, near Burglenfried, of the Messrs. Eigner and Son at Fromberg, near Schwandorf, and those at Plankenhammer, Kroblitz and Königshütte.

But notwithstanding the generally unfavourable circumstances of the present times, and the low prices of iron, it would appear that the above-mentioned works carry on their operations to advantage, and contribute, to a great extent, towards supplying the demand for iron in the Bavarian dominions.

The manufactories of agricultural machines and implements at Ratisbon, Grebenstadt, and other places in this province continued to work, but were obliged by the pressure caused by the events of the year, and also in consequence of the low prices of grain, to curtail their operations.

The lead-pencil manufactory of Mr. Rehbach, at Ratisbon, continues to enjoy a well-merited reputation; and, in spite of the war, and other difficulties, it was carried on with the usual activity, and disposed of large quantities of its products.

The local trade of the province during the year was more active than usual; and the total quantity of grain of different kinds sold at the three principal towns of Ratisbon, Amberg, and Neumarkt, was 385,081 Imperial quarters. The number of cattle brought to the markets of Amberg and Neumarkt was 12,594, of which a large proportion were sold for exportation to Bohemia.

During the year 1866 the following goods were received and despatched from Ratisbon, viz. :—

				Received.	Despatched.
By Railway—					
	Goods of various kinds	..	tons	26,610	82,248
	Coals	..	..	24,198	69
By the steam-boats on the Danube—					
	Goods of different kinds	..	..	16,058	8,686
	Grain	..	Imp. qrs.	29,640	—
	Planks	..	..	2,657	—
	Coals	..	tons	—	11,786
By sailing boats on the Danube—					
	Goods	..	tons	4,065	8,429
	Wood	..	cubic ft.	1,495,494	—

The Ludwigs Canal, which forms the water communication between the Danube and the Maine, and which was formerly the main channel by which the goods traffic between Ratisbon and Nuremberg, Bamberg, &c., was carried on, has in latter years been almost entirely superseded by the railway communication established between those towns by the lines of the Eastern Company of Bavaria, and those belonging to the Government. But there is still a considerable passage through the canal, of boats going from the Upper and Lower Danube to the River Maine. The number of these which passed from the Danube into the canal during the year 1866 was 410, carrying 26,283 tons of goods and agricultural produce. The number which passed from the canal into the Danube was 409, with 7,137 tons of goods.

Province of Lower Bavaria. (Population, according to Census of 1864, 583,959 souls : chief town, Landshut.)

This province consists almost exclusively of agricultural districts; and the Report published by the Chamber of Commerce refers chiefly to the internal trade of the province in agricultural produce. The Returns given are, however, extremely meagre and imperfect.

The following statement shows the quantity of grain, cattle, and horses brought for sale to the principal market towns of the province during the year 1866 :—

	Grain.		Cattle.	Horses.
	Imp. qrs.	Value.		
		£		
Landshut ..	199,641	242,709	4,083	454
Straubing ..	150,088	178,717	No return	No return
Deggendorf ..	22,181	27,309	4,700	No return
Pfarrkirchen ..	No return	No return	2,200	2,100

The quantity of malt consumed by the breweries of the five principal towns of the province, viz., Landshut, Passau, Straubing, Deggendorff, and Pfarrkirchen, was 437,900 Imperial bushels.

Mention is made of a spinning-mill turned by machinery, which has been recently established at Deggendorff; and of an extensive manufactory of machinery at Landshut; but no details are given with respect to either.

The Report, after expatiating on the want of railway communication in this province, calls attention to the fact that whilst Bavaria imports nearly 10,000,000 florins' (about 84,500*l.* sterling) worth of sugar from abroad, chiefly from Prussia, every year, no serious attempts have yet been made in this country to introduce the cultivation of beet-root with a view to the manufacture of sugar, although in many parts of the Bavarian dominions, and especially in the Province of Lower Bavaria, the soil and climate are well adapted for that description of cultivation. In the neighbouring Kingdom of Bohemia this branch of industry is extensively and successfully carried on.

The following statement of the sums paid to the general Exchequer by the different States of the German Customs Union as excise duty on the manufacture of beet-root sugar, shows the relative scale on which this manufacture is carried on in those States:—

	Prussian Dollars.		
Prussia ..	..	..	5,523,523
Brunswick ..	..	..	524,765
Wurtemberg ..	..	..	209,130
Baden ..	..	..	84,115
Bavaria ..	..	..	56,517
Thuringian States ..	..	..	31,223
Saxony ..	..	..	15,353

The Bavarian Palatinate. (Population, according to Census of 1864, 625,157 souls: chief town, Spires.)

Agricultural Produce. Grain.—The crop of corn in the Palatinate was last year deficient in point of quantity, and inferior as regards quality. The harvest of the previous year had likewise been a short one, and the result was a great rise in the prices, especially towards the close of the year, and prices would have gone still higher had it not been for the very large quantities of grain of different sorts which were imported into the Palatinate from Hungary. For the whole province the average price of wheat for the year was 21*s.* 10*d.* per 100 kilogrammes (220½ lbs. avoirdupois). For the year previous the average was 17*s.* 11*d.* per 100 kilogrammes.

The malting establishments of the Palatinate increase in importance year by year; the demand for malt produced in this province being very considerable both from the home breweries and from those of Baden, Switzerland, and other foreign countries. At Neustadt there are four malting establishments, and of those at Spires, one alone last year employed 4,384 Bavarian centners (about 242 tons) of barley, and produced 3,497 centners of malt (193 tons) which realized a sum of 2,050*l.* sterling.

Oil Seeds.—Notwithstanding the low price of petroleum, which has almost entirely superseded rape seed oil as a material for burning, the cultivation of rape has not fallen off in the Palatinate, there being a great demand for the oil for other purposes.

The crop of rape seed in 1866 was abundant and good, and the price ranged from 15 florins* to 17½ florins per 170 lbs. weight.

Tobacco and Tobacco Manufacture.—The tobacco crop of last year was but a middling one in point of quantity, but as a general rule the leaves were large, and therefore well calculated to serve as the outside leaf in the manufacture of cigars. The total yield in this province in 1866 was 104,939 Bavarian centners (about 5,786 tons) of dried leaf, being more than seven-eighths of the aggregate production of tobacco for that year in the whole kingdom of

* The Bavarian florin is worth 1*s.* 8*d.* of English money.

Bavaria. The prices paid to the growers were as follows :

Large leaf, 1st quality	..	15 to 18 florins per centner.*
„ 2nd quality	..	12 to 16 „ „
Ordinary leaves	..	10 to 14 „ „
Broken leaves	..	7 to 12 „ „

In the neighbouring State of Baden the price varied from 9 to 27 florins per centner.

The trade in tobacco was very active, and large quantities were sold for exportation, especially to Belgium and Holland.

The large manufactory at Kaiserslautern in the Palatinate produced 6,000,000 cigars, worth 10,000*l.*; a smaller establishment in the same place manufactured 1,500,000 cigars of the aggregate value of 2,350*l.*

The two cigar manufactories at Spiers worked up $66\frac{1}{4}$ tons (English weight) of tobacco, and produced 7,000,000 cigars, the value of which is stated at 5,583*l.* sterling.

The tobacco and snuff manufactories at the same place made 39 tons of smoking tobacco, worth 1,250*l.*, and $27\frac{1}{2}$ tons of snuff, worth 1,500*l.*

One manufactory at Godramstein, two at Hochdorff, and two at Landau, produced amongst them 10,000,000 cigars, and 138 tons of smoking tobacco.

Hops.—This crop was but a middling one both in point of quantity and quality. The prices varied from 5*l.* 6*s.* to 7*l.* 11*s.* per English cwt.

In the Palatinate the cultivation of hops increases but little, although in latter years it has been a profitable crop. In the neighbouring French province of Alsatia, on the other hand, this branch of cultivation is largely on the increase, and whole districts of what was but lately marshy meadow, or poor sandy waste land, now give good returns.

Wines.—The cultivation of the grape is carried on to a very large extent in the Palatinate, and some of the wines produced, especially those from the neighbourhood of Deidesheim and Dürkheim, the “ Riesling,” “ Traminer,” “ Feuerberger,” &c., are of very superior quality. Abroad they all pass under the general denomination of Rhine wine or “ hock.” The growth of the year 1866 was a

* The Bavarian centner is equal to $123\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois,

very fair one in point of quality, the "Traminer" having as a general rule turned out, relatively, the best. On the hills the vintage was abundant, but on the lower grounds it scarcely amounted to more than half a full crop.

The prices on the spot where the wine was produced, ranged about as follows :—

	Per hogshead of 1,000 litres (about 220 gallons).							
	Fl.	Fl.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In the Hill district	100	to 120	= 8	6	8	to 10	0	0
At Neustadt, Mussbach, and Gim- meldingen			160	= 13	6	8		
Traminer from the above districts			220	= 18	6	8		
Deidesheim, Forster, and Rup- pertsberg	200	to 230	= 16	13	4	to 19	3	4
Dürkheim, Wachenheim, and Ungstein	200	to 260	= 16	13	4	to 21	13	4
Kallstadt, Herxheim, &c. ..	190	to 210	= 15	16	8	to 17	10	0
Ruppertsberg, Traminer ..			260	= 16	13	4		

These prices, taking into account the quantity yielded, were upon the whole remunerative, and the year 1866 must be considered as a satisfactory one to the wine-grower of the Palatinate. The wine trade was not, and is still not, very active, the dealers being unwilling to lay in any large stocks in consequence of the apprehension that a reduction may be made in the Zollverein Tariff of duties on foreign wine, a measure which it is presumed would have the effect of increasing the importation of French wines into Germany (the chief market for all Rhenish wines), and cause a corresponding diminution in the consumption, and, consequently, in the price of those of the Palatinate.

Beer.—The weather was very unfavourable for beer-brewing in the year 1866, and the fear of an outbreak of the cholera, which raged during the summer in several districts of Northern Bavaria, interfered with the usual consumption of this beverage in the Palatinate.

In the districts of Zweibrücken and Homburg, the breweries employed 70,000 centners ($123\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois each) of malt, and 70,000 lbs. of hops, with which they brewed 9,300 Bavarian hogsheads* of beer. Nineteen breweries at Spires consumed 23,000 centners of malt, and

* The Bavarian "fuder" or hogshead contains $169\frac{1}{3}$ Imperial gallons.

380 centners of hops, and made 6,773 Bavarian hogsheads of beer, valued at 557,620 florins (46,468*l.* sterling). Most of the breweries at Spires have latterly increased their production of beer. The largest of them brewed last year 2,002 Bavarian hogsheads, and consumed 11,600 centners of malt, and 130 centners of hops.

Fifteen breweries at Pirmasens produced 1,800 hogsheads; 12 breweries at Landau, 2,781 hogsheads; 7 at Bergzabern, 900 hogsheads, and 5 at Annweiler, 1,224 hogsheads of beer.

Chicory.—This plant is cultivated on an extensive scale in the Palatinate, especially in the Westrich district. The crop of 1866 was upon the whole an abundant one.

Wood.—A very considerable trade in wood is carried on in the Palatinate, extensive forests being one of the great resources of the Province. Large quantities of wood in logs or cut into planks are exported to Prussia, France, and the Netherlands. There are extensive saw mills worked by water power at various spots in the districts of Pirmasens, and at Zweibrücken, Homburg, Ludwigshafen, &c. There are likewise steam saw-mills at Bergzabern, Edenkoben, Hinterweidenthal, and Waldfischbach.

The demand for hop-poles for France was very active last year, and the price varied from 25 to 30 florins (4*l.* 8*d.* to 50*s.*) per 100. But as a general rule the wood trade was dull, and was less extensive than that of the preceding year.

Leather and Tanning.—This is one of the few branches of trade which did not suffer from the unfortunate events of last year. It was, on the contrary, more active than in the preceding year. A large quantity of upper leather (for boots and shoes) was exported to America and to England, and the prices of both this description and of sole leather rose about 10 per cent. towards the close of the year.

The 25 tanning establishments which exist in the two districts of Homburg and Zweibrücken, tanned during the year 1866, 36,300 hides of different descriptions, representing a value of 432,000 florins, or 36,000*l.* sterling.

The 17 tanneries of the district of Pirmasens tanned 40,000 foreign and native hides of different sorts, the total value of which was somewhat more than 54,000*l.* sterling. The establishment at Annweiler tanned 7,670 hides, worth 9,050*l.* sterling.

Stone.—The trade in stone for building and for paving, and in mill-stones from the quarries of the Palatinate, has increased considerably within the last few years. This stone is particularly well adapted for resisting the effects of water, and it was in consequence employed in building the new bridge across the Rhine at Ludwigshafen.

From the basaltic stone quarries near Heidenberg 500,000 paving stones were last year sent to Paris, and 50,000 more from the newly-opened quarry of Pfoffebach, near Kusel, were sent to the same destination during the last four months of the year.

Iron Smelting.—At the iron smelting and manufacturing establishments at St. Ingbert 550 men were employed last year; their wages averaging 35 kreutzers ($11\frac{1}{3}d.$ sterling) each per day. There were at work 16 steam-engines, 4 steam-hammers, and 2 water-wheels, representing an aggregate force of 900 horse-power. The quantity of ore smelted at those works was as follows:—

				Bav. Centners.
Native ore ..	..	..	..	60,280
Red iron-stone ..	..	..	..	160,860
Brown ditto ..	..	..	..	203,810
“ Minette ” ditto ..	..	..	..	378,370
Total ..	..	..	..	803,320

(Equal to 44,100 tons.)

And, in addition thereto, 10,033 tons of rough iron were worked up.

The quantity of iron manufactured during the year was the following:—

			Weight.	Value.
			Centners.	Florins.
Rough iron ..	..	..	268,060	603,130
Cast iron goods ..	..	..	3,478	15,651
Rails and bar iron ..	..	..	310,532	1,746,742
Wire ..	..	..	15,486	116,010
Total ..	..	..	597,556	2,481,533
			32,945 tons	£206,794

The three establishments of the same character at Hochstein, Eisenstadt, and Trippstadt produced the following:—

				Weight.	Value.
				Centners.	Florins.
Rough iron	..	..	..	9,395	37,580
Cast iron wares	..	..	..	16,686	116,802
Wrought iron	..	..	..	13,596	115,566
Total	..	..	..	39,677	269,948
				2,188 tons	£22,495

And machinery to the value of 4,600*l*.

In the above-mentioned three smelting establishments the number of men employed, inclusive of miners, was 345, who were in the receipt of wages averaging 45 kreutzers (1*s*. 3*d*. sterling) each per day.

Machinery and Iron Goods.—The manufactory at Zweibrücken employed 150 workmen, and manufactured in the course of the year 29 steam-engines, representing 400 horse-power. The foundry of this establishment produced, during the same period, 975,000 lbs. weight of cast iron articles, of which 875,000 lbs. were used for machines made in the manufactory itself, and 100,000 lbs. were sold.

The manufactory at St. Ingbert, with 102 workmen, receiving, on an average, 1 florin (1*s*. 8*d*.) per day each, produced 1,450,000 lbs. weight of machinery, cast iron goods, &c., of the value of 162,000 florins (13,500*l*.)

The works at Kaiserslautern, with 35 men, at wages on an average of 1 florin 6 kreutzers (1*s*. 10*d*.) per day, produced machinery of various descriptions worth 48,000 florins (4,000*l*.).

The manufactory of sewing-machines which was established at Kaiserslautern in 1865, produced last year 130 machines, varying in price from 9*l*. 11*s*. to 14*l*. 3*s*. each.

There are several other minor establishments for the manufacture of machinery, cast iron goods, &c., employing altogether about 160 men, who receive wages varying from 48 kreutzers (1*s*. 4*d*.) to 2 florins (3*s*. 4*d*.) per day.

At Ixheim there is a chain, wire, and nail manufactory, which employs 170 workmen, at wages varying from 30 kreutzers (10*d*.) to 1 florin 30 kreutzers (2*s*. 6*d*.) per day, which produced last year goods worth 46,660*l*. sterling.

Glass.—As a general rule, this branch of manufactures was not carried on last year with as much activity as usual.

The following is an outline of the quantities of glass manufactured by the principal establishments in this province.

The glass-house at Sulzbach manufactured 1,005,000 square feet of plate glass, worth 12,500*l.* sterling; that at Marienbad, near St. Ingbert, 496 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons of clear plate glass, worth 7,500*l.*, and 110 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons of thin glass, worth 2,083*l.*

The manufactory of watch-glasses at Kaiserslautern produced 5,000 gross, of the value of 1,333*l.*, and the three manufactories of the same articles at Pirmasens and Lemberg, which employ altogether 80 workmen, turned out 15,000 gross of large watch and clock glasses, worth from 2 to 8 florins (3*s.* 4*d.* to 13*s.* 4*d.*) per gross. In consequence of an improvement in the mode of manufacture, these glasses were of superior quality to those produced in previous years.

Chemical Products.—The chemical works of the Palatinate increase in numbers from year to year; and it is expected that the removal of the tolls on the navigation of the Rhine, and the abolition of the salt monopoly in Bavaria, will still further promote their extension. No details have been received from the proprietors as to the proceedings of the different works of this description during the year 1866.

Of the gunpowder mills in this province, only one, viz., that at Kaiserslautern, has sent in a return. It had been in more active operation than usual, and had worked up 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of saltpetre and 276 tons of sulphur, and had produced 45,000 florins (3,750*l.*) worth of gunpowder.

The manufactory of matches at Kaiserslautern consumed, during the year, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. (English) of phosphorus and 22 tons of brimstone, and produced goods to the value of 50,000 florins (4,166*l.*), which were despatched to the neighbouring States of the Zollverein. The number of persons employed in this establishment was 67, at wages averaging 27 kreutzers (9*d.* sterling) each per day.

The *Artificial Manure* manufactory at Kaiserslautern worked up, during last year, 1,103 tons of bones, 551 tons of burnt bones, 330 tons of mineral phosphate, 110 tons of alkali, and 330 tons of sulphur; it employed 30 workmen, and one steam-engine, and manufactured 2,757 tons of artificial manure, worth 16,670*l.*

Another manufactory at Ludwigshafen produced, with 10 workmen (receiving on an average 1*s.* a-day each), and

a steam-engine of 30-horse power, 1,930 tons of artificial manure, made from bones, phosphate, alkali, Peruvian guano, and oil of vitriol.

There are further, in the Palatinate, several more or less important manufactories of soap, candles, glue, sealing-wax, and blacking.

Spinning Mills and Weaving Establishments.—The joint stock woollen yarn spinning establishments at Kaiserslautern had 18,000 spindles at work, of which two-thirds are self-acting. It is a very thriving concern, and for the year ended the 1st April, 1866, it paid the shareholders a dividend of 21 per cent. on their capital. It suffered but little from the war of last year, and was not at any period obliged to curtail its operations.

The two other spinning-mills of the same description at Kaiserslautern and Zweibrücken, of which the former is worked by steam-power, the latter by water-power, produced together 75 cwt. (English) of woollen yarn.

The worsted spinning-mill at Zweibrücken was unable to continue work during the period of the war, but it recommenced its operations immediately on the restoration of peace, and produced in the course of the year about 200 cwts. of worsted for knitting.

The weaving establishments at Kaiserslautern manufactured 500 dozen woollen jackets, and 2,200 dozen pairs of stockings.

There are several cloth manufactories in the Palatinate, but they have sent in no returns. The Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill at Kaiserslautern has 12,000 spindles, and 422 mechanical and 142 hand-loom at work. The steam-engines employed are of 170 horse-power in the aggregate; the number of workpeople (men and women) is 1,050, who earns on an average 40 kreutzers (1s. $1\frac{1}{3}d.$) per day each, and the value of the goods manufactured during the year, viz., $432\frac{1}{4}$ tons of twist, which which served to make 62,000 pieces of cotton cloth, was 79,000*l.* This establishment was in such active work during the greater part of the year that a system of night work was on several occasions introduced.

The cotton weaving and printing establishment at Kaiserslautern has 266 looms, worked by two steam-engines of an aggregate force of 55 horses, and employs 180 workpeople.

There is also a small manufactory of fancy stuffs at

Kaiserslautern, employing 40 workmen ; a manufactory of half wool, cotton and linen goods at Herxheim, which employs 60 people in the manufactory itself, and 50 at their own homes ; a manufactory of cotton wadding at Kaiserslautern ; one of damask, and other table linen, at Edenkoben ; a silk plush manufactory at Zweibrücken, and several rope-making establishments and horse-hair manufactories at Spires, Annweiler, and other places.

The *shoemaking trade* at Pirmasens was very active last year, and suffered little or nothing from the war. Large orders were received not only from South America, which is, as a general rule, the chief market for articles of this description made in this district of the Palatinate, but also from Australia and other English and French colonies ; also from North America, notwithstanding the high import duties levied in that country. The total number of persons employed in the manufactures of shoes at Pirmasens, in 1,800.

The *straw hat* manufactories at Annweiler employed 1,869 workpeople, and produced 428,000 straw hats in the course of the year, worth little short of 15,000*l*.

The *basket* manufacture at Steinfeld occupies 170 workpeople, and 400 are employed at a manufactory of *papier maché* articles at Ensheim.

In the district of Pirmasens 80 workpeople manufactured 12,000 dozen pairs of wooden shoes, worth about 2 florins (3*s*. 4*d*.) per dozen.

Import and Export Trade.

It may perhaps be as well that I should repeat on this occasion that which has been set forth in the previous Commercial Reports sent from this Mission, namely, that Bavaria being one of the States composing the German Customs Union, and having other States of the Union as her immediate neighbours along the whole extent of her northern and western border, she has, as a matter of course, on that portion of her frontier no line of Custom-houses.

The result is that no record, by the ordinary means of Customs entries, is kept of the most important portion of the export and import trade of the kingdom, namely, the trade to and from all the other States of the Customs Union and that to and from foreign countries lying

beyond those States, namely, all the countries of Western and Northern Europe; between which countries and Bavaria all intercourse is carried on across the territory of one or other of the States of the Customs Union which adjoin her frontier.

There consequently exists no data on which even an approximative estimate could be made of the extent of the foreign trade of Bavaria as a whole, nor of any branch in particular of that trade.

But the case is different as regards the commercial intercourse which Bavaria carries on along the whole extent of her eastern and southern border with the adjoining Provinces of Austria, with Switzerland through the Bavarian frontier town of Lindau on the Lake of Constance, and with France to and from the Bavarian Principality known as the Palatinate which (as I need hardly state) lies completely separated from the Kingdom of Bavaria, properly so-called, on the left bank of the Rhine, having France as its immediate neighbour along a portion of its frontier.

The portion in question of the border of the Bavarian dominions towards the three above-mentioned foreign States constitutes at the same time the frontier line of the German Customs Union. It is, therefore, subject to regular Customs control, and an exact account is kept by Bavaria, as one of the States of the Union, of all the goods imported or exported across it. And I have obtained from the Bavarian Ministry of Commerce a Return (of which I annex a translation) of all the goods so imported and exported from and to Austria, France, and Switzerland during the year 1866. It will, however, be readily understood, looking at the position of Bavaria as one of the States of the Customs Union, of which several adjoin her frontier, that though the goods in question were brought into or dispatched from the Bavarian territory, the Government of this country has no means of ascertaining what portion of the imports may have been intended for consumption in Bavaria, and what portion in other States of the Union, nor to what extent the exports may have been the actual produce of Bavaria or that of other Union States.

The annexed Return is drawn up, so far as concerns the specification of the different descriptions of goods, in accordance with the form adopted in the 'Tariff' of the

Customs Union, and it may be well to observe that some of these are of a very comprehensive character. For instance, the item of "granaries and articles of consumption" includes, besides colonial produce, every description of eatable or article of food, wine, spirits, beer and all other kinds of liquids used as drink. And under the name of "small wares" is comprised an infinite variety of small manufactured articles of all descriptions, from a gold watch to a penny toy.

The following is the Return in question :—

Goods Imported and Exported across the Bavarian Frontier from and to Austria, France, and Switzerland, during the Year 1866.

IMPORTS.

Description of Goods.	Zoll. centner*.	From Austria.	From France.	From Switzerland.	Total.
Cotton and cotton goods ..	..	95,406 0	6,092 80	65,651 20	167,150 0
Lead and articles made of lead ..	..	33,469 50	3 70	1 40	33,474 60
Articles for sieve- and brush-making ..	..	27 53	..	3 20	30 70
Drugs and dyeing materials ..	..	229,577 0	69,225 20	3,533 40	302,335 60
Iron, steel, and hardware ..	..	241,690 70	7,344 90	1,521 50	250,557 10
Ores, earth, and precious metals ..	..	358,924 0	64,431 0	988 0	424,343 0
Flax ..	..	31,023 0	11,053 0	3,909 0	45,985 0
Glass and glasswares ..	..	97,210 20	124 70	103 60	97,438 50
Animals, hair, bristles, &c. ..	..	21,002 80	257 0	118 0	21,377 80
Hides and skins ..	..	45,078 70	835 20	3,127 90	49,041 80
Hops ..	..	15,199 60	2,727 10	31 0	17,957 70
Instruments and machines ..	..	4,989 10	7,679 40	10,014 60	22,683 10
Carriages ..	..	108	578	33	719
Almanacks ..	Zoll. centner	2 0	19 0	11 0	32 0
India-rubber and gutta percha ..	..	273 60	4 60	18 40	296 60
Clothes, linen, and millinery ..	..	2,780 90	74 40	766 60	3,621 90
Copper and other base metal ..	..	32,627 50	229 90	65 80	32,923 20
Small wares ..	..	25,989 90	1,390 80	1,895 70	29,276 40
Leather and leather goods ..	..	8,754 30	573 40	2,558 30	11,886 0
Linen yarn and linen ..	..	21,661 50	218 40	142 20	22,022 10
Candles ..	..	1,061 20	19 80	3 30	1,084 30
Books, prints, &c. ..	..	5,089 0	184 0	2,022 0	7,295 0
Groceries, articles of consumption, &c. ..	..	1,005,298 50	59,695 20	26,699 40	1,091,693 10
Oil and grease ..	..	134,172 70	8,620 30	5,054 80	147,847 80
Paper and paper wares ..	..	26,148 10	533 20	447 40	27,128 70
Furs ..	..	37 30	4 50	0 30	42 10

* The Zollverein centner weighs $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. less than the English cwt., viz., $110\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

Description of Goods.		From Austria.	From France.	From Switzerland.	Total.
Gunpowder ..	Zoll. centner ..	9,229 90	0 60	0 70	9,231 20
Silk and silk goods ..	" ..	7,944 10	1,279 20	7,811 80	17,035 10
Playing cards ..	" ..	39 20	..	..	39 20
Stone and stonewares ..	" ..	78,256 80	5,843 10	4,630 60	88,730 50
Coal, brown coal, and turf ..	" ..	2,541,227 0	6,814 0	1,590 0	2,549,631 0
Straw goods, matting, &c. ..	" ..	918 0	2 80	122 70	1,043 50
Tar and pitch ..	Pieces ..	14,023	1,417	701	16,141
Small animals (poultry, fish, &c.) ..	Zoll. centner ..	43,569 0	38,812 0	620	83,001 0
Earthenware ..	Head ..	31,082	..	..	31,082
Cattle ..	Zoll. centner ..	10,776 0	178 0	107 0	11,061 0
Oil-cloth ..	" ..	77,445 10	3,149 10	314 50	80,908 70
Wool and woollen goods ..	Head ..	369,142	1,153	245	370,540
Zinc and zinc wares ..	Zoll. centner ..	84 80	1 40	0 50	86 70
Tin and tin wares ..	" ..	237,743 0	8,738 60	732 80	247,214 40
Household furniture, &c. ..	" ..	1,250 90	..	3 30	1,254 20
Soap and perfumery ..	" ..	812 10	50 70	1 30	864 10
Waste (from goods of various kinds) ..	" ..	43,907 0	837 0	13,552 0	58,296 0
Grain and other agricultural produce ..	" ..	1,241 20	70 0	109 70	1,420 90
Wood and wooden wares ..	Scheffel* ..	19,486 0	10,421 0	1,377 0	31,284 0
Miscellaneous articles ..	Zoll. centner ..	1,110,581	49,159	..	1,159,740
	" ..	134,243 0	29,976 0	10,653 0	171,872 0
	" ..	129,343 70	12,630 10	7,074 60	149,048 40
	Ship last† ..	41,939	1,151	59	43,149
	Klatter† ..	6,441	224	..	6,665
	Zoll. centner ..	34,425 0	2 0	3 0	35,430 0

* The scheffel is equal to 6½ bushels Imperial measure.
† The ship's last weighs 40 Zollverein centner, or 4,410 lbs. avoirdupois.
‡ The Klatter or fathom (by which firewood is measured) contains 126 cubic feet.

The totals of the foregoing imports are summed up in the Official Return under five heads, as follows:—

Heavy goods (<i>i. e.</i> , all goods paying duty by centner weight).				6,280,720 Zoll. centners	= 309,129 tons English.
Grain	..	..	..	1,159,740 scheffel	= 887,926 Imperial quarters.
Cattle	..	..	..	370,540 head	
Timber	..	..	..	43,149 ship's lasts	= 84,949 tons English.
Firewood	..	..	..	6,665 klafter	= 839,790 cubic feet.

Whilst the totals imported from each of the three States above-named, were:—

	Heavy goods.	Grain.	Cattle.	Timber.	Firewood.
	Zoll. centners.	Scheffel.	Head.	Lasts.	Klafter.
From Austria ...	5,795,210	1,110,581	869,142	41,939	6,441
France ...	328,060	49,159	1,158	1,151	224
Switzerland ...	157,460	...	245	59	...
Total ...	6,280,720 Tons. 309,129	1,159,740 Quarters. 887,926	370,540 ...	43,149 Tons. 84,949	6,665 Cubic feet. 839,790

The following comparative Table shows the amount of the imports from the same States for the years 1865 and 1866:—

		1865.	1866.	Increase in 1866.
Heavy goods .	.. Zoll. centners .	5,786,560	6,280,720	494,160
Grain	 Scheffel ..	969,608	1,159,740	190,132
Cattle	 Head ..	247,455	370,540	123,085
Timber	 Ship's lasts ..	38,474	43,149	4,675
Firewood	 Klafter ..	6,548	6,665	117

EXPORTS.

Description of Goods.	Zoll. centners.	To Austria.	To France.	To Switzerland.	Total.
Cotton and cotton goods ..	..	224,836 20	20,538 0	43,625 0	288,999 0
Lead and leaden wares ..	..	4,028 30	3,835 90	1,933 0	9,797 20
Articles for sieve- and brush-making ..	..	224 80	8 90	43 20	276 90
Drugs and dyeing materials ..	..	177,432 50	28,903 10	12,405 0	218,740 60
Iron, steel, and hardware ..	..	218,771 90	137,091 10	7,976 80	363,839 80
Ores, earth and precious metals ..	..	221,063 0	278,594 0	5,098 0	504,755 0
Flax ..	..	14,760 0	550 0	1,231 0	16,541 0
Glass and glass wares ..	..	42,268 10	1,168 0	4,099 70	47,535 80
Animals' hair, bristles, &c. ..	..	2,057 40	2,168 50	2,828 0	7,053 90
Hides and skins ..	..	29,768 40	4,150 30	1,674 60	35,593 30
Hops ..	..	11,610 90	322 20	1,747 0	13,680 10
Instruments and machines ..	..	31,749 50	1,414 70	2,725 30	35,889 50
Carriages ..	..	103	3	..	106
Almanacks ..	Zoll. centners.	1 0	..	..	1 0
India-rubber and gutta percha ..	..	1,108 90	302 70	212 10	1,623 70
Clothes, linen and millinery ..	..	5,342 70	28 40	1,315 70	6,686 80
Copper and other base metal ..	..	18,646 80	2,789 90	2,370 10	23,806 80
Small wares ..	..	35,353 50	4,117 50	10,029 70	49,500 70
Leather and leather goods ..	..	19,475 70	6,019 10	2,157 90	27,652 70
Linen yarn and linen ..	..	40,608 90	2,500 90	3,680 60	46,790 40
Candles ..	..	5,193 40	213 70	33 90	5,441 0
Books, engravings, &c. ..	..	12,923 0	239 0	2,432 0	15,594 0
Groceries, articles of food, liquors, &c. ..	..	726,779 0	120,457 90	79,894 90	927,131 80
Oil and grease ..	..	60,028 30	9,383 30	39,378 60	108,790 20
Paper and paper goods ..	..	12,146 90	462 30	485 0	13,094 30
Furs ..	..	68 70	..	6 0	74 70

Description of Goods.		To Austria.	To France.	To Switzerland.	Total.
Gunpowder ..	Zoll. centners .	5,699 60	..	..	5,699 60
Silk and silk goods ..	"	9,290 50	338 90	750 60	10,380 0
Soap and perfumery ..	"	2,865 40	177 40	311 90	3,354 70
Playing cards ..	"	19 0	11 30	..	30 30
Stone and stone wares ..	"	84,853 50	1,707 40	2,609 0	89,169 90
Coal, brown coal and turf ..	"	652,575 0	3,285,261 0	5,400 0	3,943,236 0
	"	997 30	1,109 70	124 80	2,231 30
Straw goods, matings, &c. .	Pieces	15,282	17,360	1,724	34,366
Pitch and tar ..	Zoll. centners .	21,510 0	10,286 0	978 0	32,774 0
Small animals (poultry, fish, &c.)	"	2,147 0	1,045 0	6,770 0	9,962 0
Earthenware ..	"	79,755 50	6,543 90	2,332 60	88,632 0
Cattle ..	Head	24,758	13,396	2,768	40,922
Oil cloth ..	Zoll. centners .	706 70	13 0	131 20	850 90
Wool and woollen goods ..	"	72,327 10	8,490 10	26,443 20	107,260 40
Zinc and zinc goods ..	"	900 70	1,598 10	8 70	2,507 50
Tin and tin goods ..	"	7,015 10	526 40	..	7,541 50
House furniture, &c. .	"	56,921 40	4,534 0	5,463 0	66,918 40
	Scheffel	343,333	95,812	614,761	1,053,906
Grain and other agricultural produce	Zoll. centners .	47,120 0	5,236 0	2,516 0	54,872 0
Waste from goods of various kinds ..	"	22,611 0	2,391 0	1,052 0	26,054 0
	"	49,003 40	8,841 50	4,923 20	62,768 10
Wood and wooden wares ..	Ship's lasts	13,326	1,115	745	15,186
	Klafter	16,313	39	..	16,352
Miscellaneous articles ..	Zoll. centners .	10,146 0	..	367 0	10,513

The totals of the foregoing exports are as follows :—

Heavy goods	9,493,890 Zoll. centners =	319,621 tons English.
Grain	1,053,906 scheffel =	806,897 Imperial quarters.
Cattle	40,922 head	
Timber	15,186 ship's lasts =	29,897 tons English.
Firewood	16,352 klafter =	2,060,352 cubic feet.

And they were exported to the three above-named countries, in the following proportions :—

	Heavy goods	Grain.	Cattle.	Timber.	Firewood.
	Zoll. centners.	Scheffel.	Head.	Ship's lasts.	Klafter.
To Austria	2,226,200	343,333	24,758	13,326	16,813
France	3,979,550	95,812	13,396	1,116	39
Switzerland	288,140	614,761	2,768	745	...
Total	6,493,890 Tons. 319,621	1,053,906 Quarters. 806,897	40,922 ...	15,186 Tons. 29,897	16,352 Cubic feet. 2,060,352

The exports to the same States during the two years, 1865 and 1866, were :—

		1865.	1866.	Increase in 1866.	Decrease in 1866.
Heavy goods ..	Zoll. centners .	7,700,830	6,493,890	..	1,206,940
Grain ..	Scheffel ..	411,160	1,053,906	642,746	..
Cattle ..	Head ..	77,500	40,922	..	36,578
Timber ..	Ship's lasts ..	19,510	15,186	..	4,324
Firewood ..	Klafter ..	64,430	16,352	..	48,078

Foreign and Inland Trade in Grain.

It would appear, that in the absence (to which I have already referred) of any comprehensive or authentic data with regard to the importation and exportation of merchandize to and from Bavaria, the opinion had become prevalent amongst the agricultural population and other classes interested in the corn trade, that the markets of Bavaria were flooded by excessive importations of grain from other countries, and that to this cause was to be attributed the comparatively low rate at which the average price of grain of all descriptions had ruled in Bavaria for some time, and especially during the years 1863, 1864, and 1865 ; this depreciation being the more remarkable when taken in conjunction with the fact, that during the period in question almost every other description of agricultural produce had increased considerably in value.

But it may be as well here to state, that within the last seven or eight months a change has occurred as regards the value of grain in Bavaria generally, the prices having

risen since last autumn to about the level of former times, chiefly in consequence of the large demand which arose in October and November last for grain of all descriptions for exportation to Switzerland, Wurtemberg and France, in which countries the crop of last year had proved a short one.

However, with the view of ascertaining, as far as was possible, the correctness of the opinion above referred to respecting the excessive importation of grain into Bavaria, the Bavarian Government (having no Customs records to refer to) gave instructions, at the beginning of last year, for the collection of Returns of all the grain imported into exported from Bavaria at all the frontier stations of the Bavarian railways, at those of the Maine and Danube Canal, and at the port of Lindau on the Lake of Constance, these constituting the chief, if not the exclusive lines of communication for trading purposes, between Bavaria and the rest of Europe, including all the States of the German Customs Union.

These Returns, so far as they apply to the seven provinces of Bavaria Proper, *i.e.* the Kingdom of Bavaria, exclusive of the Trans-Rhenane Province known as the Bavarian Palatinate, have now been made up for the last half of the financial year ended September 30, 1866, whilst from the Palatinate Returns have been received extending over the whole of that year. The result shown is, that during the periods in question the importation of grain into the Bavarian dominions, so far from having been excessive, amounted to considerably less than one-third of the quantity exported during the same periods, the total quantity of the former (including flour) having amounted to only 527,189 cwt. English, whilst the latter (also including flour) reached the large amount of 1,904,469 cwt.

So far, therefore, as any inference can be drawn from the experience of the periods to which these returns refer, it would appear that low prices of grain in Bavaria are the result of increased production rather than of over importation.

The following figures show the proportion in which the grain imported into and exported from Bavaria Proper during the six months ended September 30, 1866, were conveyed by the different lines of communication referred to; and I may state, that a very considerable proportion of the corn thus imported came from the Austrian States,

whilst that exported was sent principally to Wurtemberg, Baden, France, and Switzerland, especially the latter country, almost the whole of the large quantity shipped at Lindau (as will be seen by the subjoined Return) having been despatched across the Lake of Constance to Switzerland.

STATEMENT of Grain of every description imported into and exported from Bavaria Proper during the six months ended September 30, 1866.

	Imported.		Exported.	
	Zoll. centners.		Zoll. centner.	
By the Government railways	367,647		401,590	
Eastern of Bavaria ditto	46,414		411,527	
Main and Danube Canal	82,435		172,262	
Lake of Constance (Lindau)	..		804,867	
Total	496,496		1,790,246	
	English cwt.		English cwt.	
	488,739		1,762,273	

The excess of exportation over importation being 1,273,534 cwt.

As regards the Palatinate, which lies on the left bank of the Rhine, and is completely detached from the main portion of the Bavarian Dominions, the Returns for the year ended September 30, 1866, show that in that province, as in Bavaria Proper, during the last half of that year, the quantity of grain exported was nearly four times as great as that imported.

The imports and exports during the year were as follows :—

	Imported.		Exported.	
	Zoll. centners.		Zoll. centners.	
Grain	29,695		136,952	
Flour, &c.	9,366		7,501	
Total	39,061		144,453	
	English cwt.		English cwt.	
	38,450		142,196	

Shewing an excess of exportation over importation of 103,746 English cwt.

The Bavarian Government, with the view of obtaining at the same time some data with reference to the extent of the internal traffic of Bavaria in grain, caused Returns to

be made for the last half of the year ended September 30, 1866, of all grains received at and dispatched from the five principal stations of the network of railways belonging to the State, and likewise at the landing-places on the Main and Danube Canal. A Return has likewise been sent in of the grain conveyed during the whole of the year 1866 from one station to another on the railways of the Palatinate. But no Report has been received by the Government of the traffic on the different lines of railway belonging to the Eastern Company of Bavaria; consequently the movements in grain in the neighbourhood of Ratisbon and other portions of the Eastern Provinces of Bavaria (where large quantities of corn are produced) are not included in the Returns obtained. But as these Returns embrace the traffic over nearly seven-eighths of the whole extent of the Bavarian dominions, they may perhaps be not without interest.

In Bavaria Proper the traffic during the six months above referred to was as follows:—

Railway Stations.	Grain received.	Grain despatched.
	Zoll. centners.	Zoll. centners.
Munich	67,760	204,003
Augsburg	430,748	268,868
Nuremberg	59,490	82,700
Bamberg	125,893	50,765
Wurzburg	92,372	35,296
Total by railway ..	776,263	641,632
Stations on the Main and Danube Canal	145,832	108,487
Total by railway and canal .	922,095	750,119
	English cwt. 907,688	English cwt. 738,398

On the railways of the Palatinate the home traffic during the whole of the year ended September 1866 was:—

	Zoll. centners.	English cwt.
Grain	322,961	317,915
Flour, &c.	80,937	79,672

Production of Tobacco.

The following Table compiled from a Return recently published by the Agricultural Society of Bavaria, shows

the extent of land planted with tobacco in each of the six Provinces of Bavaria in which this description of crop was grown in the year 1866, the total quantity of tobacco produced in each province, and the average price at which the crop was sold:—

Province.	Land planted with Tobacco.	Total Produce. (Leaves in the dry state.)	Average price per English cwt. of dried leaf.
	English acres.	English cwt.	s. d.
Palatinate	10,323 $\frac{1}{2}$	115,742	14 9
Upper Ffalz	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	185	15 1
Upper Franconia	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 4
Central Franconia	1,613 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,400	11 10
Lower Franconia	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,202	21 2
Swabia	2	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 10
Total	12,060	132,593	—

The aggregate extent of land planted with tobacco in 1866 was somewhat less than in the previous year, and in proportion to the ground cultivated the total produce was also rather less.

The yield per acre of the crop of 1866 varied, as usual, very considerably in different districts of the same province. In the Palatinate the most productive land yielded at the rate of 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. of tobacco (when in the dry state) per acre; the poorest land only 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.; whilst in Central Franconia the yield per acre varied from 10 to 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.; and in Lower Franconia from 11 to 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.

As regards the prices of tobacco in the several provinces, those specified in the foregoing Table represent the average value per cwt. of the whole crop of 1866 in each province; but there were great variations of price according to the different qualities of the leaf produced. Thus, in the Palatinate, the best growth sold as high as 34s. 1d. per cwt., whilst the lowest quality was only worth 7s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. In Central Franconia the price ranged from 13s. 2d. to 10s. 4d., and in Lower Franconia from 27s. 2d. to 13s. 10d. per cwt., according to the quality.

(Signed)

H. P. FENTON.

Spain.

*Report by Mr. West, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation,
on the Commerce, Finance, &c., of Spain.*

Madrid, July 1, 1867.

Commercial Statistics.

THE official Statistical Returns of the Foreign Commerce of Spain for the year 1864 have only just been published.

In the gross value of the imports and exports they show an improvement over the previous year; the value of the former for the year 1864 being 19,898,669*l.*, against, in 1863, 18,985,109*l.*—increase, 913,560*l.*; and the value of the latter for 1864, 14,128,515*l.*, against, in 1863, 12,198,710*l.*—increase, 1,929,805*l.*

This increase in the value of the export trade is worthy of remark, but it is to be feared that when the Returns for the subsequent years are made up the results will not be found to be as satisfactory.

The value of the foreign commerce is thus resumed—

				Imports from.	Exports to.
				£	£
Europe .	..	..		15,327,318	9,927,059
Africa .	..	..		60,947	226,938
America .	..	..		4,206,098	3,926,317
Asia ..	..	..		304,306	48,201
				19,898,669	14,128,515
The value of the imports under the National flag was					£
Foreign ditto					13,955,009
By land					3,763,804
					2,179,856
					19,898,669
The value of the exports under the National flag was					£
Foreign ditto					5,622,370
By land					6,272,846
					2,233,299
					14,128,515

The value of the chief articles of import was—

	£
Sugar	1,456,114
Dried fish	569,743
Woollen goods	839,532
Cacao	738,266
Iron	307,574
Flax and hemp yarns	1,590,292
Cotton cloths	262,419
Coal	362,271
Spirits	347,729
Silk stuffs	361,205

The value of the chief articles of export was—

	£
Wine	3,817,872
Metals	1,583,922
Coined silver	1,094,173
Oil	963,739
Dried fruits	961,258
Flour	711,223
Minerals	401,935
Corks	379,968
Grain	344,146
Fresh fruits	264,316

	£
Barcelona imported to the value of ..	3,901,102
Bilbao	3,373,281
Alicante	1,565,432
Irun	1,373,458
Santander	1,247,811
Cadiz	1,177,375
Malaga	1,016,916

And the undermentioned ports exported to the value of—

	£
Barcelona	1,586,200
Bilbao	264,216
Cadiz	1,828,312
Irun	1,409,059
Malaga	1,380,487
Alicante	452,532
Santander	521,718
Valencia	783,056
Sevilla	655,849
France exported to Spain to the value of ..	7,410,484
And imported to the value of ..	4,022,530
England exported	5,312,409
And imported	4,136,810
Cuba exported	2,200,452
And imported	2,522,108

It will be found, upon reference to the Returns for 1863, that both the import and export commerce with England has increased.

The total value of the imports from England				£
in 1864 was	..	..	..	5,312,409
And in 1863	..	..	..	4,323,719
Increase				988,690
The total value of the exports in 1864 was				£
And in 1863	..	..	..	4,136,810
	..	..	..	3,815,422
Increase				321,388

On the other hand, the import commerce with France appears to have decreased, while the export has increased.

Imports.				£
1863	..	..	..	7,600,143
1864	..	..	..	7,410,484
Decrease				189,659
Exports.				£
1864	..	..	..	4,022,530
1863	..	..	..	2,545,366
Increase				1,477,164

Among the articles imported from England, the value of which has increased, may be enumerated raw jute and hemp, palm and cocoa-nut oils, pitch and tar, spirits, boats and ships over 400 tons, yarns (hemp and flax), tin, wool and woollen goods.

Among the articles the importation of which has diminished from France, are spirits, raw cotton, hides, horses, and mules, in value to the amount of 189,658*l*. On the other hand, the value of the exports increased to the amount of 1,477,163*l*.

With regard to the three principal articles of import from England, namely, coal, dried fish, and cotton goods, I have drawn up the following statement showing the quantities and values for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, from which it will be seen that there has been a general falling-off in their importation, although a slight increase is observable in that of cotton goods for 1864, as compared with the previous year.

QUANTITY and Value of Coal imported in Spain from England during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864.

			Quantity.	Value.
			Tons.	£
1861	..	..	331,264	334,320
1862	..	..	333,833	329,185
1863	..	..	306,148	305,597
1864	..	..	302,297	301,752

QUANTITY and Value of Dried Fish for the same period.

			Quantity.	Value.
			Lbs.	£
1861*	..	..	—	—
1862	..	..	178,000	1,424
1863	..	..	2,493,788	214,465
1864	..	..	1,974,952	169,845

QUANTITY and Value of Cotton Goods for the same period.

			Quantity.	Value.
			Lbs.	£
1861	..	..	594,162	151,035
1862	..	..	477,293	115,621
1863	..	..	402,950	102,680
1864	..	..	518,678	112,686

The following is a general Table showing the increase or decrease in the value, and amount of duty levied on the principal articles of import for the year 1864, as compared with the year 1863 and five previous years; and also one showing the increase or decrease in the value of the exports for the same periods.

* Does not figure in Returns.

TABLE showing the Increase or Decrease in Value and Amount of Duty levied on Principal Articles of Import for the Year 1864 as compared with 1863 and the Five previous Years.

Articles.	Difference between 1864 and 1863.				Difference between 1864 and five previous years.			
	Increase in 1864.		Decrease in 1864.		Increase in 1864.		Decrease in 1864.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Spirits of all kinds	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Raw cotton ..	..	..	40,676	9,475	96,402	32,459	..	..
Sugar of all kinds	..	..	157,265	113,759	..	..	372,049	36,788
Dried fish ..	..	..	163,639	43,606	77,925	54,669	..	..
Cocoa ..	40,658	18,347	..	..	47,547	39,928	..	..
Raw coffee ..	143,548	30,057	..	..	287,652	34,678	..	..
Cinnamon ..	..	..	8,645	2,869	18,676	13,470	..	..
Coal ..	..	..	3,271	1,069	..	..	20,798	6,936
Hides ..	52,422	1,007	..	..	28,181	..	..	24,612
Iron of all kinds	..	..	3,815	1,861	8,356	..	..	1,106
Hempen yarn ..	..	..	29,224	8,658	..	..	118,747	44,515
Woods ..	180,769	10,778	..	..	847,719	19,624	..	..
Machines ..	34,606	3,053	..	..	47,261	4,736	..	..
Furniture ..	..	..	125,112	5,482	..	..	137,690	6,458
Cotton cloths ..	5,960	2,120	..	..	17,802	2,434	..	..
Hempen and flaxen cloths	..	11,333	911	..	..	..	79,436	33,587
Silk tissues ..	5,344	7,745	..	..	..	..	16,512	7,547
..	..	..	44,635	10,478	15,065	..	..	18,636

TABLE showing the Increase or Decrease in Value of principal Articles of Export for the same period.

	Difference between 1864 and 1863.		Difference between 1864 and five previous years.	
	Increase in 1864.	Decrease in 1864.	Increase in 1864.	Decrease in 1864.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	£	£	£	£
Olive oil	3,275	..	442,032	..
Spirits	18,978	..	..	17,303
Saffron	19,248	..	64,867	..
Boots and shoes	..	10,779	..	14,504
Charcoal	..	6,436	..	50,029
Preserved meats	..	4,408	22,049	..
Cork	..	8,936	..	9,225
Dried fruits	..	125,079	..	78,615
Fresh fruits	..	44,227	..	16,248
Cattle	26,873	..	30,967	..
Grain and vegetables	31,370	..	..	43,143
Flour	..	38,820	..	213,378
Soap	..	25,774	..	28,100
Wool	1,986	..	..	58,293
Metals	11,178	..	214,876	..
Minerals	..	39,595	105,553	..
Paper	..	71,490	4,219	..
Pastes	19,426	..	22,048	..
Skins	..	49,795	..	46,872
Liquorice	8,942	..	..	20,250
Salt	..	17,422	..	14,545
Silk stuffs	4,815	..	..	21,001
Wines	336,796	..	579,576	..
Sausages (pork or other)	..	13,638	..	26,562

The total amount of duty levied on the imports in 1864 was 2,416,982*l.* Of this amount it may safely be said that the consumer has paid 994,933*l.* protective duty, allowing a 5 per cent. Customs duty to the State revenue. This calculation, which must be considered only approximate, gives a sum of no less than 8,000,000*l.* which the consumer has paid over a period of six years for the benefit of protection to native industry.

Again, as regards the differential duties—

In 1864 the duties levied on merchandize	£
imported under foreign flag by sea	
amounted to	277,916
And by land to	75,209
	353,125

The differential duty consists in 20 per cent. extra on the national duty, so that of the whole amount levied the sixth part may be taken as the differential duty, or 58,854*l.*, which, added to the amount for the years 1859 to 1863, calculated at 461,209*l.*, gives a sum of 520,063*l.* paid for the protection of the mercantile marine, a protection which actually only enables it to carry a fourth part of the cargoes which enter and clear the ports.

The system of protection is in fact carried to such an extent in this country that the classes protected are in a state of commercial prostration, and apparently enjoy the fruits of their petty monopolies at the expense of, and detriment to, the well-being of the great masses of the population. The effect of the high prices of many articles of daily consumption falls especially heavy upon the poorer classes. Common sugar pays a duty of 18 per cent; dried fish from 15 to 19 per cent., and salt meat, butter, and cheese from 7 to 14 per cent. The retail prices of these articles in the country districts must therefore be considerably beyond the means of the peasantry, especially as the home-produce cannot meet the demand. Thus articles which in other countries form almost the daily food of the population in Spain, are only accessible to the more wealthy classes. The prohibitory provisions in the Tariff against the importation of foreign grain still in force, and established for the protection of the Castilian corn-growers, seemed likely a short time since to produce serious consequences in the southern provinces. On account of the high price of bread, representations were made from various quarters to the Government, with a view to obtaining the free admission of foreign corn, or at least some measure to relieve the condition of the poor; but to such an extent have the landed proprietors surrounded themselves with protective defences, that the Government have no power to grant the relief sought for until the price of corn averages a certain fixed price in the three frontier provinces of the kingdom.

The high price of wheat has at different periods produced serious popular outbreaks and disturbances, but the

Government instead of adopting the only efficacious remedy for the evil, have generally temporized, or attempted arbitrarily to regulate the prices. Spain undoubtedly could produce nearly double the quantity of grain at present grown, under a better system of agriculture and improved irrigation. Why, then, it may be asked, is it that, with a soil so fertile and a climate so favourable, so little progress has been made? The reason may be found in the fact that there is no inducement to extend agricultural operations. Agriculture in Spain requires no art, no forethought; Nature supplies a sufficiency without them, and enables the peasant to pay his rent without difficulty and without much labour. He thus lives from hand to mouth, and in a state of servile torpor. The proprietor is content to grow his corn as his ancestors grew it. He has no competition to fear, and when perhaps, in consequence of a bad harvest or some other cause, famine prices stare the people in the face, he goes to his stores, and is in nowise discontented with a system which produces from time to time a state of things so much to his advantage.

The high rate of duties on foreign manufactured goods, and especially on cotton stuffs, has produced a state of things in some of the provinces hardly conceivable, solely from the open and unblushing manner in which the contraband trade is carried on. Forged trade-marks and other devices are resorted to, and such is the general corruption engendered, that it is said that there are commercial houses which undertake to introduce goods free of duty if guaranteed 5 per cent. on their value; an operation of course profitable both to the expeditor and receiver, who pays only 5 per cent. for what otherwise he would pay from 30 to 50 per cent. at least.

It may be hoped that the time is approaching when the gigantic evil which has grown out of the present system of commercial legislation will re-act upon and destroy itself; for the Spanish legislature seems deaf to the arguments of those countries which have had years of practical experience of the benefits arising from a free and unfettered commerce.

The Customs Returns for the month of February 1866, as compared with those for the corresponding month of the previous year, as far as I am enabled to judge show a falling-off of 16,528*l.*, owing apparently to a diminution in the following articles :—

	Quantities.		Duty.
			£
Iron	Tons	58	776
Hempen and flaxen yarns .	Lbs.	16,630	263
Coal	Tons	10,056	1,660
Cotton cloths	Lbs.	1,792	364
Silk tissues	"	1,316	486
Hempen, flaxen, and jute cloths	"	2,124	818
Spirits .	Gallons	201,465	3,309
Passementerie	Lbs.	13,114	1,871
Wood	Square yards	242	119
Tin sheets	Lbs.	19,202	90
Hides* .	"	2,428	504
Raw coffee	"	114,690	454
Mixed cloths†	"	4,054	512
Cotton yarns	"	2,410	28
Window glass	"	13,250	205
Dried skins	"	914,960	1,452
Furniture	Value	.. .. .	301
Brass	Lbs.	15,066	316
Agricultural machines ..	Value	.. .. .	689
Sugars	Lbs.	1,034,526	3,846
Buttons of all kinds	"	3,732	180
Wines .	Bottles	2,634	17
Tools of all kinds .	.. .. .	.. .. .	219
Perfumery	Lbs.	1,298	40
Carriages	No.	24	754
Cinnamon	Lbs.	38,558	1,044
Pipe-staves	1,000	819	523
Boats	Tons	424	585
Other articles .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	11,966
			33,391

A reduction of the existing rates of duty would be attended with great benefit to the trade of England with this country, which notwithstanding all adverse circumstances seems to have a tendency to increase, as the following statement of the value of imports from and exports to England for the seven years 1858 to 1864 inclusive, will show:—

* The importation of this article increased by 2,428 lbs., although the amount of duty derived was less.

† 4,054 lbs. increase; duty derived less.

			Imports.	Exports.
			£	£
1858	..	..	3,343,646	1,964,933
1859	..	..	2,914,166	2,574,228
1860	..	..	3,711,978	3,207,683
1861	..	..	5,638,259	3,748,623
1862	..	..	4,198,424	3,086,209
1863	..	..	4,323,719	3,815,422
1864	..	..	5,312,409	4,136,810

Although the trade with England can scarcely ever be expected to show the same value as that with France, still if commerce was free the difference would be greatly diminished.

The value of the Import and Export trade with France for the same period was, in—

			Imports.	Exports.
			£	£
1858	..	..	4,676,053	2,705,650
1859	..	..	3,567,128	2,277,071
1860	..	..	3,819,078	2,488,612
1861	..	..	7,180,974	3,231,300
1862	..	..	6,253,007	2,534,143
1863	..	..	7,600,143	2,545,366
1864	..	..	7,410,484	4,022,530

It will probably be found when the Returns for the years 1865 and 1866 are made up, that this trade has increased under the operations of the Commercial Treaty with France, which abrogated the differential duties as regards land transport, and modified some few rates of duty. It might have been supposed that the beneficial effects of the operation of this duty would have been an argument in favour of its extension to other differential duties and other parts of the existing Tariff, but as yet there seems to be no indication of any such step being taken.

Revenue.

The following statement of the Budget for 1867-68 is taken from the Law voted by the Cortes upon the official statement of the Minister of Finance. The figures, however, in the law of the Cortes appear to have undergone some alteration, as they do not agree with those of the

statement, the deficit in the latter being set at 706,860*l.*, while in the former it appears as only 666,478*l.*

I have compared the Budget of 1866-67 with that of 1867-68 in the following Tables :—

REVENUE.

Budget for 1866-67.	£	Budget for 1867-68.	£
Direct Taxes	5,635,500	Direct Taxes	5,488,300
Indirect Taxes	5,412,184	Indirect Taxes	4,825,060
Stamps	8,705,691	Stamps	8,244,253
State Revenues	773,772	Land and Property Tax ... }	4,239,945
Colonial Revenues	1,227,625	Sale of National property ... }	1,247,828
Treasury profits	160,000	Colonial Revenues	150,000
		Treasury profits	1,512,800
		New taxes	
	21,914,772		25,708,176

EXPENDITURE.

Budget for 1866-67.	£	Budget for 1867-68.	£
Civil List	458,500	Civil List	458,500
Legislative Bodies	31,773	Legislative Bodies	27,012
Public Debt	4,739,922	Public Debt	6,763,187
Charges for Administration of Justice ...	151,224	Charges for Administration of Justice ...	150,877
Pension List	1,602,252	Pension List	1,621,786
Presidency of the Council	98,501	Presidency of the Council	69,228
Foreign Office	159,875	Foreign Office	144,837
Ministry of Justice	2,108,629	Ministry of Justice	2,108,825
" of War	4,035,515	" of War	3,808,134
" of Marine	992,619	" of Marine	1,084,499
" of Home Department	1,014,056	" of Home Department	946,013
" of Public Works	1,100,180	" of Public Works	1,902,545
" of Finance	4,902,248	" of Finance	4,730,809
" of Colonies	16,153	" of Colonies	15,113
Expenses on sale of National property ...	...	Expenses on sale of National property ...	2,548,784
	21,411,447		26,374,649

In the Budget for 1867-68 no extraordinary income or expenditure occurs, whereas in that for 1866-67 a sum of 5,150,463*l.* was voted on account of extraordinary expenditure, which, added to the ordinary expenditure, amounted to 26,561,916*l.*

The law now voted is thus enabled to show a saving of 187,261*l.* for 1867-68.

	£
Total amount voted for expenditure for 1866-67.	26,561,916
Ditto ditto 1867-68.	26,374,655
	187,261

If, however, the ordinary expenditure of the two Budgets be compared, it results that there will be an increased expenditure of 4,963,208*l.* for 1867-68 :—

	£
Ordinary expenditure for 1867-68	26,374,655
Ditto ditto 1866-67	21,411,447
	4,963,208

A sum nearly equivalent to that voted for the extraordinary expenses for 1866-67, so that in reality the saving only appears on paper.

The Cortes, therefore, instead of voting an extraordinary expenditure, has simply voted an ordinary one, increased to nearly an equal amount. If a real saving could have been shown it would scarcely have been necessary for the Government to have recourse to the imposition of new taxes at the present moment, as they will fall heavily upon almost all classes of the community.

The taxes voted are 10 per cent. extra on the direct taxation; 5 per cent. on all dividends; 5 per cent. on interest paid by the Treasury to holders of bonds of the interior debt; and an increased duty on carriage and riding horses and carriages. There must, therefore, have been some urgent necessity for obtaining the vote of the Cortes for their imposition, and it is probably to be found in the measure in contemplation for the conversion of the amortizable and passive debts which will, if its provisions are carried out as proposed, considerably affect the figures of the public debt as it stands in the last Budget.

It is calculated that the amount of 3 per cent. consols which must be issued for the conversion of the amortizable debt will be nominally 20,850,000*l.*; for 8,000,000*l.* certificates at 25 per cent., converted into 3 per cent. at 40, 5,000,000*l.*; and for the French loan of 3,800,000*l.*, 12,000,000*l.*: total 37,850,000*l.*, bearing an interest of over 1,135,000*l.*, by which amount the debt will be increased. On the other hand, the sum of 300,000*l.* hitherto set apart for the amelioration of the passive debt will no longer figure in the Budget, and 85 per cent. of what accrues to the Treasury, viz., the 3,800,000*l.* of the loan and the 3,960,000*l.* which the Government obtain by the conversion, making a total of 7,760,000*l.*, will be applied to cover the deficits of the former Budgets, that is to say:—

				£
The deficit for 1863-64	..	..	..	1,682,669
Ditto 1864-65	..	..	..	2,810,457
Ditto 1865-66	..	..	..	3,451,012
Total	..	..	..	<u>7,944,138</u>

If the Government succeed in arranging the debt according to their scheme, there would seem to be some

hope of an amelioration in the financial condition of the country. Commercial enterprise would be benefited, and the dead weight of the debt would not be so severely felt.

The following Tables show the increase or decrease in the branches of the revenue therein stated for the months of January, February, March, April, and May of the present year, as compared with the corresponding months of the year 1866, and it will be seen that there is a general decrease—

					£
In January	..	..	..	..	29,665
March	..	..	..	..	11,809
April	..	..	..	..	27,038
May	..	..	..	..	45,744

The month of February alone shows an increase of 9,205/.

Branches of Revenue.	Amount received.		Difference.	
	Jan. 1867.	Jan. 1866.	Increase, Jan. 1867.	Decrease, Jan. 1867.
	£	£	£	£
Registration dues ..	32,193	34,662	..	2,469
Customs ..	149,552	157,229	..	7,677
Sanitary dues ..	4,144	2,007	2,137	..
Government octroi*	91,452	87,781	3,671	..
Stamps ..	106,532	102,774	3,758	..
Tobacco ..	291,440	308,600	..	17,160
Salt ..	121,557	122,464	..	907
Lottery ..	122,365	133,383	..	11,018
			9,566	39,231
Decrease for Jan. 1867 ..	..	..	29,665	

* This is more properly an excise duty on wine, spirits, cider, beer, ice, oil, soap, fresh and salt meat.

Branches of Revenue.	Amount received.		Difference.	
	Feb. 1867.	Feb. 1866.	Increase, Feb. 1867.	Decrease, Feb. 1867.
	£	£	£	£
Registration dues ..	26,043	23,289	2,754	..
Customs	159,260	121,400	37,860	..
Sanitary dues ..	2,837	1,326	1,511	..
Government octroi ..	234,341	235,393	..	1,052
Stamps	83,597	84,359	..	762
Tobacco	285,954	291,521	..	5,567
Salt	90,540	95,003	..	4,463
Lottery	76,023	97,099	..	21,076
			42,125	32,920
Increase	..	..	9,205	

Branches of Revenue.	Amount received.		Difference.	
	Mar. 1867.	Mar. 1866.	Increase, Mar. 1867.	Decrease, Mar. 1867.
	£	£	£	£
Registration dues ..	29,610	27,314	2,296	..
Customs	172,131	179,888	..	7,757
Sanitary dues ..	2,909	1,726	1,183	..
Government octroi ..	147,148	142,831	4,317	..
Stamps	78,185	82,629	..	4,444
Tobacco	280,691	290,741	..	10,050
Salt	83,985	86,756	..	2,771
Lottery	145,732	140,315	5,417	..
			13,213	25,022
Decrease	..	..	11,809	

Branches of Revenue.	Amount received.		Difference.	
	Apr. 1867.	Apr. 1866.	Increase, Apr. 1867.	Decrease, Apr. 1867.
	£	£	£	£
Registration dues ..	32,395	27,522	4,873	..
Customs ..	220,636	227,619	..	6,983
Sanitary dues ..	3,254	2,083	1,171	..
Government octroi ..	92,976	74,943	18,033	..
Stamps ..	79,994	84,799	..	4,805
Tobacco ..	287,548	300,230	..	12,682
Salt ..	81,026	83,778	..	2,752
Lotteries ..	107,503	131,396	..	23,893
			24,077	51,115
Decrease ..	..	..	27,038	

Branches of Revenue.	Amount received.		Difference.	
	May 1867.	May 1866.	Increase, May 1867.	Decrease, May 1867.
	£	£	£	£
Registration dues ..	27,553	29,713	..	2,160
Customs ..	191,225	195,683	..	4,458
Sanitary dues ..	2,914	1,986	928	..
Government octroi ..	233,319	234,567	..	1,248
Stamps ..	87,411	88,765	..	1,354
Tobacco ..	282,726	290,779	..	8,053
Salt ..	83,807	85,333	..	1,526
Lotteries ..	107,697	135,570	..	27,873
			928	46,672
Decrease ..	..	..	45,744	

These figures are, however, stated to be open to correction.

(Signed) L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Japan.

*Report by Mr. Locock, Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy,
on the Ports of Osaka and Hiogo.*

Yokohama, June 10, 1867.

By the Treaties of 1858, which for the first time gave foreigners anything like free access to Japan, it was provided that, in addition to the ports of Yokohama, Nagasaki, and Hakodate, which were to be opened the following year, Neegata or some other port on the west coast of Japan should be opened to trade on the 1st January, 1860; the city of Yeddo on the 1st January, 1862; and the port of Hiogo and the city of Osaka on the 1st January, 1863. The first three ports were, as is well known, opened at the date specified by the Treaties, and foreign establishments and communities have sprung up in all of them; but by an agreement subsequently entered into between Japan and the Treaty Powers, the date for the opening of the remaining four places was deferred till the 1st January, 1868.

The object of the present Report is to give the results of a few inquiries which, on the occasion of the recent visit of the Foreign Representatives to Osaka and Hiogo, I had an opportunity of making as to the present condition and trade of those places, and to examine to what extent commerce is likely to be affected by their being thrown open to foreigners.

Osaka and Hiogo are situated within 20 miles, as the crow flies, of each other, and about 365 miles by sea from Yokohama, on the northern shore of a deep bay on the south coast of the Island of Nippon. The bay, which is partly formed by the Island of Awaji, has two entrances: the one to the north of the island is called the Akashi channel, and communicates with the Inland Sea; the other and principal one, which lies to the south-east of the island, is called the Idzumi channel. Communicating, as the latter does, directly with the Pacific, it is the one which will be most used by foreign ships. The entrance into the bay by this channel is about two miles

wide, and perfectly easy ; the bay itself is large and free from shoals ; the most difficult portion of the navigation between Yokohama and Hiogo is the neighbourhood of Rock Island, Vries Island, and the entrance into the Bay of Yeddo, and this portion is already well known to foreign ships, and is securely traversed by them notwithstanding the total absence of lights. To insure the safety, however, of vessels arriving at Hiogo for the first time, as well as for the benefit of shipping in general, the Japanese Government have decided to build lighthouses at the two entrances into the Bay of Osaka, as well as at Hiogo, and have already applied for the necessary lights to be sent from Europe.

The town of Osaka is situated two or three miles from the mouth of a wide but shallow river, which, after flowing some twenty or thirty miles across a low alluvial plain, empties itself into the bay at its north-eastern extremity. As is the case with many other cities built on the deltas of rivers, the ground has been artificially raised, and the town is traversed in every direction by canals and branches of the river ; most of these are spanned by wooden bridges, of which there are upwards of 200. Besides a few of the large temples, one or two pagodas, and the broad moats and massive stone walls of the Shôgun's castle, there is but little to strike the attention different from what may be seen in other towns of Japan. The houses are, indeed, as a rule, more solidly built, the warehouses are more numerous, and the streets are more regularly constructed and better paved than in Yeddo ; but these advantages barely compensate for the absence of the wide spaces, the beautiful gardens and the magnificent trees which adorn almost every quarter of the "Capital of the Tycoon." Owing to the nature of the ground, earthquakes are less severely felt than in many other parts of Japan ; and this will account for the fact, that while in Yeddo houses of a single storey are the rule, in Osaka they are the exception. Judging from report, and from the general appearance of the population, the town, though low, is not unhealthy. The water is tolerably pure ; there have been few cases of cholera for the last five years, nor are fevers at all prevalent. The drainage for an eastern city is good ; the streets are well kept, and the police arrangements are effective. The people appear more industrious and more orderly than in Yeddo. Consisting almost wholly of the trading

and industrial classes, the merchant, the artizan and the shopkeeper, one sees but few swords and little drunkenness in the streets. The crowd, as well as the individual, is quiet, well-behaved, and respectful in its demeanour. Special pains to preserve order were doubtless taken on the special occasion of the visit of the Foreign Representatives; but the fact still remains, that although at Yeddo, where for years the population has been used to the sight of the members of the Legations, they are still frequently molested and insulted in the streets, in Osaka, where hitherto foreigners have never been seen, they were able to penetrate, either with or without escort, into every quarter of the city without meeting with so much as an angry look or offensive word, and were frequently treated with every mark of courtesy and good-will.

The following Table, communicated by the Governor of Osaka to Mr. Mitford, shows the result of the last year's census of the city of Osaka and its environs:—

	Temples.	Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total Number of Inhabitants.
City	349	18,616	170,000	150,000	320,000
Villages in connection with Osaka under the jurisdiction of Saito Rokuzo (Daikuan):					
Kawasaki . . .	1	629	1,031	1,069	2,100
Kokubunji . .	1	22	70	54	124
Sonesaki . . .	4	2,232	3,516	4,274	7,790
Kitano	13	924	2,694	2,651	5,345
Suburban villages of the city of Osaka, under jurisdiction of Utsu- mi Tajiso (Daikuan) .	132	1,682	19,071	19,084	38,155
Total	500	24,105	196,382	177,132	373,514

Soon after my arrival at Osaka I was placed by Sir Harry Parkes in communication with the Governor of the town, and it is to him and his officers, as well as to some of the merchants and Daimios' agents, that I am indebted for the information which follows relative to the trade of the city.

A large portion of the native produce which finds its way into the hands of the merchants and shopkeepers of Osaka consists originally of the rents received by the Daimios or large landed proprietors from the rural population in the surrounding districts. The rents being

received in kind are brought to the kurayashiki or warehouses of Daimios where they are stored. Rice, corn, flax, oil, cotton, silk, cotton goods and silk goods manufactured at the cottage looms, candles, charcoal, sugar, paper, pottery, &c., &c., are all received as rent and stored in the warehouses of the kurayashikis. Here they are too often held in pledge by the large money-lenders or financiers of Osaka, a wealthy and numerous body who are always ready to advance money to Daimios or more humble individuals at a legal rate of interest of 1 per cent. per month secured by mortgage on expected produce. When the rusni, or two-sworded mercantile agent of the Daimio, who is in charge of his kurayashiki, thinks it a fit moment to sell, he advertises for tenders, which are sent in by the nakagai or wholesale merchants trading in the particular articles of produce which are to be sold. A certain credit is generally allowed to the nakagai, in order that they may have time to dispose of a part of the goods before making payment.

Another portion of the merchandize of Osaka is derived directly from the villagers, who, after handing over to their landlords a certain part of the produce of their labour, dispose of the remainder on their own account. This is effected in one of three ways. Those who have been forced to obtain advances from the money-lenders return the loan in kind. Others, who have succeeded in keeping out of their hands, consign their goods or produce to a commission merchant, who takes a commission of 10 per cent. on the price at which he disposes of them. Others again prefer bringing their produce themselves into market and making their own bargains with the small merchants or shopkeepers.

I found it impossible to ascertain even approximately the quantity of goods and produce brought into Osaka by land and river. Large quantities are, however, brought by sea, and of these some kind of statistical record seems to be kept, as will be seen from the following Table, which was furnished by the Governor with the qualifying remark that the figures are, some of them, only approximate, and that of a few articles, including the somewhat important ones of silk goods, earthenware, sake, and miso, he had been unable, so far, to obtain Returns:—

IMPORTS in Osaka in the Year 1866.

Rice	..	..	311,258 koku.
Other cereals and vegetables	..	..	64,535 "
Oil	..	..	23,932 "
Soy	..	..	11,000 tubs.
Salt	..	..	916,270 bags.
Charcoal	..	..	1,253,880 "
Wood	..	..	921,540 bundles.
Seaweed	..	..	24,900 "
Dried fish ("katsuwobushi")	..	..	63,560 kuamme (3,972 piculs).
Tea	..	..	102,470 " (5,779 ").
Paper	..	..	134,000 bundles.
Floss silk	..	..	22,500 "
Vegetable wax	..	..	47,290 packages.
Raw silk	..	..	3,300 kuamme (206 piculs).
Lead (Japanese)	..	..	800 piculs.
Iron	..	..	31,500 bundles.
Leaf tobacco	..	..	9,520 "
Cut tobacco	..	..	13,760 boxes.
Mats (fine)	..	..	15,000 packages.
Mats (rough)	..	..	105,000 "

The whole of the above produce was brought from different parts of the country in native junks varying from 200 to nearly 2,000 kokus burthen.* Long lines of these junks, moored sometimes five and six deep, extend on each side of the river. The largest junks are to be seen in the Kidzugawa or east branch of the river, while the more moderate sized come up the Ajikawa or western mouth, which is the shallower of the two. Owing to the small depth of water on the bars outside the mouths of these two branches, none but junks of 200 kokus burthen can ascend the river without discharging a portion of their cargoes into smaller boats which hover about the entrance in large numbers. The moment a large junk approaches the river a dozen or more of these small cargo boats flock to her assistance and lighten her of a portion of her burthen; sometimes, in case she has been obliged to put in at Hiogo from rough weather, contrary wind or other cause, they may be seen attaching themselves to her the moment she leaves that port, and following in her wake across the bay.

During last year, 1,967 junks of 200 kokus burthen and upwards entered the city of Osaka. Of these 1,843 belonged to merchants, while the remaining 124 belonged to Daimios. The following is an exact Return of their number and size and the provinces from which they arrived:—

* The koku measures very nearly one-sixth of a ton measurement of 40 cubic feet.

RETURN of Merchants' Junks which entered Osaka in 1866.

From	200 koku.	300 koku.	400 koku.	500 koku.	600 koku.	700 koku.	800 koku.	900 koku.	1,000 koku.	1,100 koku.	1,200 koku.	1,300 koku.	1,400 koku.	1,500 koku.	1,600 koku.	1,700 koku.
Satsuma	1	11	9	16	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Osumi	...	...	...	3	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinga	...	3	13	2	13	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buzen	...	4	6	10	11	4	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bungo	...	20	6	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hizen	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Higo	...	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harima	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idzumi	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tosa	...	33	27	16	16	9	9	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanuki	...	4	9	3	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iyo	...	25	20	9	4	13	3	30	14	7	1	1	3	1	...	...
Bizen	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chikugo	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	5	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chikuzen	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Iki	...	8	...	...	3	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idzumo	...	23	5	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
Iwami	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inaba	...	8	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Tango	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hōki	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	...
Wakasa	...	4	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Echizen	...	9	10	13	20	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaga	...	18	23	28	35	20	24	12	6	8	4	2	3	2	1	...
Noto	...	14	14	6	6	6	6	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ecchin	...	31	52	48	19	24	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Echigo	...	11	25	12	5	6	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajima	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oki	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sado	...	2	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dewa	...	6	1	3	4	5	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mutsu	...	10	8	6	8	6	5	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aki	...	3	19	24	10	7	2	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	1	...
Ringo	...	15	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Awa	...	8	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Awaji	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Setau	...	12	15	12	20	28	22	8	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ki	...	8	18	9	8	3	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ise	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Owari	...	25	70	25	10	10	3	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mikawa	...	1	2	1	2	1	5	2	1	5	1	...	...	1	1	...
Totomi	...	6	23	12	14	9	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

RETURN of Daimio's Junks which entered Osaka in 1866.

From	200 koku.	300 koku.	400 koku.	500 koku.	600 koku.	700 koku.	800 koku.	900 koku.	1,000 koku.	1,100 koku.	1,200 koku.	1,300 koku.	1,400 koku.	1,500 koku.	1,600 koku.	1,700 koku.
Shiuri-no-Tayu	1	5	8	12	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hosokawa Ecchin	...	...	2	3	5	23	12	1	4	1	...	1	5	4	...	...
Matsudaira Mino	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuroda Kai	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goto Hida	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okudam Daizen	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Omura Tango	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tachibana Hida	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sōno Tsushima	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sagara Totomi	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matsudaira Giobu	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matsudaira Tomeno	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The merchants and small traders of Osaka are divided into guilds, of which there are about 200. These are all registered, and under the supervision of the Governor, though they carry on all their trading operations with little

or no reference to him or his officers. If a merchant wish to join a guild, he has to seek permission from the guild itself, and having obtained this he applies to the Machibungio, or Governor, for registration. This is always granted, unless there be any special reason for refusing. Should the guild resist the application of the merchant, the latter can call on the Government officers to inquire into the reasons for the refusal, and should they be found insufficient, the Governor uses his influence to obtain admittance for the applicant. Each guild is composed of a number of merchants engaged in some one particular branch of business; thus there may be a Rice Merchants' Guild, a Metalfounders' Guild, or a Silk Merchant's Guild.

While at Osaka I received an invitation to pay a visit to the Foreign Goods Merchants' Guild. I was accompanied by Mr. Satow, of the Legation, whose well-nigh perfect knowledge of the Japanese language enabled him to render me great service on this as on other similar occasions. Having been received by the whole of the guild at the entrance of their hall, we were shown into a room where we found benches prepared for us in European style, with refreshments laid out on small Japanese teapoys. The merchants began the interview by handing us their names written on small long slips of paper, the usual mode in Japan of presenting a card. All the ten merchants of whom the guild consisted were present. They told us that the room in which we were sitting was the common room, or house of the body; the guildhall in which they met about once a-month and consulted together on all matters affecting the guild, such as the regulation of prices, the levying of imposts among themselves, the admission of a new member, &c. A Committee of two meets oftener for the management of smaller matters. They informed us that their guild was of ancient date, as there was a limited trade in Osaka in foreign goods ever since the time that the Dutch traded at Nagasaki. Their business has increased very much since the arrival of the foreigners eight years ago, but especially during the last year. Though they complained of the late rise of prices, owing to the depreciation of the ichibu, they stated that this was more than compensated for by the increased, and daily increasing, desire of the Japanese to obtain foreign articles, in consequence of which goods are now eagerly bought up, almost as soon as landed in Osaka. Until quite recently most of their goods were brought from

Nagasaki, but the last year or two a brisk trade has sprung up with Yokohama, from which place they now obtain the larger portion of their supplies. They described the mode of transport to be almost entirely by sea, in native junks, as the freight by land would be too heavy to make the trade remunerative, except in very small articles. They told us that the freight on a piece of camlets would be about 4 boos by land, while by sea it was only 3 tempos, or one-seventh of a boo, reckoning the boo at the Osaka rate of 21 tempos. Expenses on bringing bale goods from Yokohama to Osaka are reckoned at 8 or 10 per cent., including 1 per cent. commission for the purchase and shipment, and interest on outlay at the rate of 1 per cent. per month. This does not provide for insurance, nor was I able to ascertain that any mode of insurance existed. The voyage occupies from five to sixty days, it often happening that junks are detained many days at a time in some harbour or creek waiting for a fair wind or a smooth sea.

In consequence of the great caution displayed by the Japanese mariner, shipwrecks are not common. During last year not a single junk, in the cargo of which the guild had an interest, was lost, though three arrived in harbour with damaged goods. One junk has, however, been lost during the present year, and three have arrived with damaged cargoes. I endeavoured to learn what were the amounts of their imports during the last eight years, but they assured me that they had no common books of the guild to which they could refer for such statistics, which could only be obtained by examining the private books of each member of the guild.

I cannot say that the expectation which I expressed of seeing beneficial results to their trade from the opening of Osaka was fully shared by the guild; they would be better able to pronounce an opinion on that point a year hence, after the place had been opened; they had their doubts; they looked to their own interests as a guild, and they were not quite satisfied that the diminished scope for speculation, and the certainty of seeing a portion of their trade pass into other hands, would be compensated for by its increased proportions.

The following additional information on the present foreign trade I collected from various sources.

The total number of packages of piece goods imported

last year amounted to 9,300, while there were 740 packages of medicines and 4,900 of miscellaneous goods. The difference between the Yokohama and Osaka prices of foreign goods is reckoned at about 10 per cent. on valuable articles, and goes as high as 20 per cent. on goods of a more bulky description. The lowest actual freight by sea between Yokohama and Osaka is reckoned on the following articles thus :—

On rice, per koku	.. 105	momme*, equal to 3·36 boos.	
On oil, per tub	.. 45·9	"	1·48 "
On white sugar, per tub	.. 40·5	"	1·28 "
On sake, per tub	.. 129	"	4·12 "
On large cases, each	.. 150	"	4·8 "
On bales, each	.. 64·8	"	2·08 "

No direct import duty is levied by the Government on foreign goods brought from Yokohama, as they are supposed to have already paid duty on their first arrival in the country. A fixed tax or licence fee being, however, payable at the end of each year by the guilds, the funds required to meet this tax are obtained by a duty varying from 1 to 3 per cent. levied by the guilds themselves on all goods at the time that they are sold by the members of the guilds at the Exchange or market where they effect their sales. No transit tax other than a very small one on entering and leaving a Daimio's territory, is levied on goods brought to the city by land, though small contributions are sometimes demanded towards the maintenance of the roads and bridges, especially if any expensive works have recently been undertaken.

But little raw silk finds its way into Osaka at present. Lying, as the principal silk districts in those parts do, to the east of the Biwa Lake, any surplus silk remaining over and above what is required for the supply of native wants is conveyed to the foreign market at Yokohama more quickly and surely by land than by sea.

The chief centre for silk-weaving would seem to be Kioto, the capital, situated about thirty miles from Osaka. There can be little doubt that immense quantities of silk must be required for the woven fabrics which are manufactured in or collected at Kioto, and are from thence distributed amongst the large cities of Japan. Little silk is woven in Osaka itself, and yet here, as at Yeddo, the

* The momme is here reckoned at the Osaka rate, which at present is about 125 to the rio, the rio being equal to 4 boos.

shops at which silks of every description are sold are on a scale which testifies to the quantity of the business which must be carried on within. Generally open on one or two sides to the street, the interior of the shops are only partially concealed by long strips of black cotton cloth, which hang down as a screen from the eaves of the roof. Within, the eye wanders amongst a crowd of assistants employed in various ways; the older hands squat on the matted floor and unfold piece after piece of silks and gauzes, crapes, and brocades before their customers, while the younger ones run noiselessly about for the articles called for, or fold up and take away those that are not required. Upstairs are private rooms to which the more distinguished or more extravagant customers are taken and attended to by experienced hands, while cups of tea, cakes, and sweetmeats are served round. In the largest silk shops in Osaka there are as many as 300 persons continually employed.

Some of the most important merchants of the place live in the large rectangular block or portion of the city called the Semba. About a mile lower down the river, but still at a distance of three or four miles from the fort at its mouth, is the site selected for the foreign settlement. Here foreigners will, in the terms of the Treaties, be allowed to hire houses and reside for purposes of trade; and here, too, have the Japanese Government, more liberal than the Treaties, set apart a space, hitherto used for Government purposes, within which foreigners may rent land and build houses in the same way as at the open ports.

As a place of foreign trade, Osaka by itself would be next to valueless. The river is so shallow that vessels cannot possibly ascend it; the bar has never more than three feet of water on it at low tide, and is sometimes nearly if not wholly dry; the roadstead is about a couple of miles from the bar, and exposed to the southerly and westerly winds. Twelve or fourteen miles however to the west of this roadstead are the towns of Hiogo and Kobé, on the shores of the bays of the same names. In either of these bays ships of all sizes can find shelter from winds and waves, from which, except from the south-east, they are well sheltered. The bottom being composed of stiff mud or hard sand affords a capital anchorage, and the water is so deep that ships of 1,000 tons can anchor within a few yards of the shore.

It is towards the most eastern extremity of the bay of Kobé, the most eastern of the two, that a vacant site still remains, which has been selected for the foreign settlement. Though perhaps not quite so sheltered from some winds as the Bay of Hiogo, it has the advantage of an extensive basin, which has been formed by the Japanese Government for docking and other purposes, and is admirably adapted for landing goods. Kobé has also the advantage of being rather nearer by land than Hiogo to Osaka. The distance from the foreign settlement at Osaka to that at Kobé will not be much over twenty miles, which is the distance of Yeddo from Yokohama.

Coal has within the last ten or twelve years been discovered among the hills about four miles from Hiogo. I had an opportunity whilst there of visiting the works, if indeed they deserve the name, which have been undertaken for procuring the coal. Here and there, wherever the coal or shale which lay over it had been seen cropping out from the hill's side a horizontal passage had been run in, never more than 25 feet, and often only 10 or 12 feet in length. In some of these burrows two or three men, crouched to the ground, were at work picking away at the sides with pointed hammers, and sorting each little piece of coal with their hands before throwing it into one heap or another, according to its quality. A few coolies, in the last stage but one of nudity, collect the coal at the mouths of these burrows, and carry it to where the road admits of its being transferred to the backs of bullocks, or to three-wheeled carts, holding about half-a-ton each, and drawn by one beast. In this way it is brought to the Hiogo market. A great portion of it is of a very inferior quality. Here and there, however, good specimens of a kind of anthracite are brought out from the hill's side. The seam which has been discovered is about two feet thick, and runs down towards the plain at an angle of about 15 degrees, or very nearly that of the hills themselves. There is, therefore, good reason to believe, that by boring in the plain below, the same, if not a better, seam might be discovered. The Japanese Government are not insensible to the advantages to be derived from a more scientific working of the coal of Hiogo, and it is not impossible we may, ere long, see a regular coal mine opened, worked by European machinery.

There can be little doubt but that the foreign Settlement of Hiogo (Kobé), taken in connection with that at

Osaka, will prove an important trading port. The two are almost essential to each other. Without Hiogo foreign shipping would have no safe anchorage—no means of lading and unlading. Without Osaka the foreign merchant at Hiogo would find himself exposed to the same drawbacks—the same isolation of which there has been so much complaint at Yokohama: cut off from all communication with the guilds and the large merchants of Osaka, he would have to content himself with transacting business with the go-between dealer of Hiogo, or the mere agent of some city merchant whom he had never seen, and of whose character, position, and place of abode he was ignorant. With Osaka as well as Hiogo thrown open; with our merchants established almost in the heart of the city, able to receive natives in their own houses, or to go and find them out in theirs, it will be impossible for the officers of the Government to keep up that surveillance and exercise that interference of which they have been so frequently accused elsewhere.

Some difficulty will doubtless be experienced in the transport of merchandize between Osaka and Hiogo; but it is a difficulty which exists independently of the fact of there being foreign Settlements either at one place or the other. It is a difficulty which is felt at the present moment by the Japanese merchant, and has to be overcome by him. Large sea-junks arrive daily from distant parts of Japan freighted with merchandize for Osaka. This they have to unload into cargo-boats, which carry it up the river. Our ships must follow somewhat the same plan. It may be an expensive and a troublesome one, but it will not place our merchants at a disadvantage as compared with the natives. Nearly every bale of English cotton now selling in Osaka has been shipped at Nagasaki or Yokohama, purchased by the native agent, shipped in a junk, and transferred into smaller boats off the Osaka bar. There are two or three plans that may be adopted by our own shipping, in addition to the transmission of the goods by land from Hiogo, which would probably be too expensive, except in the case of silk for export and a few other valuable articles.

Suppose the case of a ship arriving at Hiogo consigned to some foreign house: the cargo might either be landed and disposed of to some native merchant, who would then accept the risk of conveying it to Osaka; or it might be

landed and placed in the bonded warehouses or some private warehouse until it should be convenient to send it to Osaka in cargo-boats; or if the weather were fine and the sea smooth, it might be sent over the ship's side into the cargo-boats, which would at once take it to Osaka.

I have heard it objected, by persons living at Yokohama, that the opening of Hiogo and Osaka will cause greater expenses than it is likely to bring profits; that houses and establishments such as one sees here are not kept up for nothing; and that, after all, Japan is not so large but that it can be supplied in foreign goods and export its own produce through the three ports already opened. But taking for granted that the foreign houses already established at Yokohama are obliged to open branches at every new port that is thrown open, whether they can afford it or not, the question still remains whether this could not be done in a less expensive manner than has hitherto been the custom in China and Japan.

A large business can be done in a place like Osaka, opened for the first time to trade, with small and modest means; as was remarked to me by a native who dealt in foreign goods, and sold trumpery saddles at 15*l.* a-piece, Osaka is such a busy place that a man can live in a little room or shop of ten mats and carry on a thriving trade. A quarter of a million of human beings are congregated in the city, all clothed in cotton woven at the cottage looms, at a cost superior to that at which we can afford to bring our own goods into the market.

Nor is there much prejudice to overcome: young Japan is eager to cast off its old clothes along with its old restraints. There is already a furor at Osaka for everything foreign, from a pair of top boots to a Geneva watch, from a cake of old windsor to a bottle of champagne; bales of Manchester goods are to be seen standing in the doorways of wholesale houses, while there are smaller shops which almost exclusively devote themselves to the retail of miscellaneous foreign goods. There are at this moment no fewer than forty native photographers in the city obtaining their lenses, plates, and chemicals from abroad, and all of them finding full occupation in every style of photography.

Situated as Osaka is at the extremity of the Saikaido, and within thirty or thirty-five miles of Kioto, it must prove a focus for the distribution of our merchandize in

the interior, where it is at present almost wholly unknown. It will also doubtless be a focus to which will be attracted some of the surplus silk now grown in the neighbouring districts. The silks of those parts are much prized by the Japanese themselves, and are woven by them at Kioto into the somewhat expensive Habutai stuffs which are worn in the palace of the Mikado, and are frequently used in making presents. The Hama crape and the Omeshi crape are also much esteemed, and are woven from the silks of the neighbouring districts. With a new demand the supply will probably increase.

While accompanying Sir Harry Parkes on his tour to the west coast, I had an opportunity of observing the limited extent to which the mulberry was cultivated on each side of the Biwa Lake, notwithstanding the superiority of the silk produced in those parts. With a new market opened so near their doors, it is to be presumed that the peasantry will turn their attention more to the growth of the mulberry.

I noticed, also, that the Uji tea, universally known and appreciated, was grown in the neighbourhood of Fushimi, a town about twenty-five miles from Osaka; care was evidently taken in its cultivation, which was in many places conducted under extensive roofs formed of matting and closed in at the sides, which had the effect of causing the plants to grow to a large size and produce a greener leaf than they would otherwise do. With silk and tea for their homeward freights, with a new and extensive market for their imports, and with a supply of fair coal at hand for their steamers, there appears to be no reason why the foreign settlements at Osaka and Hiogo should not become as large and thriving as those in any other part of Japan.

(Signed)

SIDNEY LOCOCK.

REPORTS

BY



HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARIES

OF

EMBASSY AND LEGATION,

ON THE

MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, &c.,

OF THE

COUNTRIES IN WHICH THEY RESIDE.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
April 1868.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.
1868.

LIST OF REPORTS.

GUATEMALA :—

Report by Mr. Corbett on the Foreign Commerce of the Republic of Guatemala during the year 1866 ..	Aug. 16, 1867 1
---	--------------------

MEXICO :—

Report by Mr. Middleton on the Silver Mines of Guanaxuato	Nov. 29, — 5
--	-----------------

BAVARIA :—

Report by Mr. Fenton on the Finance, Railways, Mineral and Agricultural Productions of Bavaria	Dec. , — 15
---	----------------

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN :—

Report by Mr. Baillie on the Trade and Industry of Baden during the year 1866	Dec. , — 49
--	----------------

*Reports by Her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and
Legation, on the Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of
the Countries in which they Reside.*

Guatemala.

*Report by Mr. Corbett, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, on
the Foreign Commerce of the Republic of Guatemala
during the Year 1866.*

Mr. Corbett to Lord Stanley.

My Lord,

Guatemala, August 16, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to inclose for your Lordship's information, a Report of the Foreign Commerce of the Republic of Guatemala, during the year 1866, founded upon the Official Reports of the Officers of Customs to the Ministry of Commerce.

It will be seen that the general movement of commerce during the year, amounted to 3,379,466 dollars; the value of goods imported amounting to 1,699,125 dollars; and of goods exported to 1,680,341 dollars.

On comparing these returns with those for the preceding year a diminution on the general movement will be observed, in the year 1866, amounting to 103,571 dollars, viz., a decrease of 152,984 dollars in the value of Exports, and an increase of 49,413 dollars in the value of Imports.

A comparative examination of the details of the returns, proves conclusively the origin of this decrease. In 1865, cotton valued at 351,425 dollars, was exported, and in

1866, the value of cotton exported amounted to only 77,875 dollars, showing a decrease in value of 273,550 dollars. This decrease is attributed to the termination of the war in the United States, which put an end to the cultivation of cotton in those districts, where the cost of production was greater than that in the above-mentioned country.

On the other hand, a notable increase, amounting to 119,532 dollars, is to be observed in the exportation of coffee over the year preceding, showing the great development of this branch of production in this Republic, and which may be expected to increase still more in future, as the quantity of land devoted to this crop, and the amount of capital employed in its cultivation has latterly greatly augmented.

In many districts, coffee plantations have replaced the cultivation of cochineal, a crop which, although extremely valuable, is very uncertain in its yield, and requires a larger capital per acre for its cultivation than coffee.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWIN CORBETT.

Ministry of Commerce.—Commercial Statistics,

No. 1.—STATEMENT of the Importations of the Republic,
for the Year 1866.

No. of Order.	Destination.	Viâ Atlantic.	Viâ Pacific.	Totals.	Importation Duties.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1	England	93,234	1,126,830	1,220,064	257,991
2	France	648	229,873	230,521	56,640
3	Germany	1,608	117,360	118,968	30,655
4	Spain	43,220	4,419	47,639	7,643
5	Havana	14,649	18,131	32,780	6,410
6	United States	1,620	30,027	31,647	9,743
7	Belgium	..	8,100	8,100	2,121
8	Chile	..	3,300	3,300	1,072
9	Panama	..	2,372	2,372	493
10	Salvador	..	1,412	1,412	183
11	China.. ..	..	1,389	1,389	180
12	Nicaragua	..	845	845	40
13	Peru	..	88	88	9
	Amounts	154,979	1,544,146	1,699,125	373,180

NOTE.—Deducting the sum of 32,957 dollars from the amount of the duties stated in this document, which sum is the reduction of 10 per cent. granted in favour of the importations viâ Ysabel and viâ Isthmus Panamá, and adding 93,295 dollars, which the new duty of one-fourth additional impost produced, it results that the actual income from the importation duties in 1866 was 435,518 dollars.

No. 2.—STATEMENT of Exports from the Republic, for the Year 1866.

GUATEMALA.

3

No. of Order.	Articles.	Weights.	Viâ Atlantic.		Viâ Pacific.		Totals.	Prices.		Values.
			Ysabel.	St. Thomas.	San Jose.	Other Ports.		\$.	c.	
1	Cochineal ..	Pounds ..	71,840	..	1,308,906	..	1,380,746	0	69½	Dollars. 957,133
2	Coffee.. ..	Quintals ..	3,366	..	15,284½	13,424	32,078	12	0	per quintal 384,936
3	Cotton ..	Do. ..	643	..	512	1,960	3,115	25	0	" 77,875
4	Woollen manufactures ..	Bales ..	..	..	400	..	400	150	0	per bale 60,000
5	Cattle hides ..	Single ..	230	..	16,406	2,550	19,185	2	0	each 38,372
6	Deer skins ..	Bales ..	17	..	118	20	155	35	0	per bale 5,425
7	Muscovado sugar ..	Quintals ..	..	..	344	11,293	11,637	3	50	per quintal 40,780
8	Cocoa ..	Do. ..	..	..	898½	..	898½	25	0	" 22,456
9	Bullion and specie ..	" ..	..	..	17,729	..	..	..	..	17,729
10	Indiarubber ..	Quintals ..	14	1	818	..	833	20	0	per quintal 6,660
	Indigo ..	Pounds ..	..	..	14,850	..	14,850	150	0	per bale of 150 lbs. 14,850
11	Lead in bars ..	Quintals ..	92	..	1,994	..	2,086	5	0	per quintal 10,430
12	Various articles..	Bales ..	..	..	194	..	194	50	0	per bale 9,700
13	Sarsaparilla ..	Quintals ..	206	134	12	..	352	16	0	per quintal 5,632
14	Cereals and provisions ..	Bales ..	..	780	..	..	780	5	0	per bale 3,910
15	Hogs ..	Heads ..	400	..	..	..	400	6	0	each 2,400
16	Cattle.. ..	Do. ..	170	52	..	..	222	10	0	" 2,220
17	Cocoa-nut oil ..	Gallons ..	..	2,179	..	..	2,179	1	0	per gallon 2,179
18	Aniseed ..	Quintals ..	73	..	..	..	73	25	0	per quintal 1,825
19	Woods ..	Logs ..	173	212	..	74	459	3	0	each 1,377
20	Dissected birds (birds' skins with feathers	Cases ..	12	..	15	..	27	40	0	" 1,080
21	Horns in bales ..	250 in each ..	..	..	140	..	140	7	50	per bale 1,050
22	Tobacco in leaf..	Quintals ..	..	27½	2	..	29½	25	0	per quintal 734
	" in cigarettes	Cases ..	..	..	5	..	5	40	0	each 200
23	Horses ..	" ..	16	..	..	..	16	40	0	" 640
24	Plants ..	Cases ..	6	..	..	..	19	25	0	" 475
25	Rice ..	Quintals ..	..	7	13	74	81	4	0	per quintal 324
										1,680,341*

* Equal to 336,068½ 4s. sterling.

N. B.—The quintal is equal to 100 lbs.

NOTE 1.—The commerce *in transitu* was 1,265 bales of indigo, valued at 189,750 dollars, from the Republic of Salvador, and exported from the port of Ysabel.

NOTE 2.—Detail of the Exportations effected at the Ports and Places of the Pacific, which appear in the fourth column of the preceding Statement (No. 2).

	At San Luis.	Champe- rico.	San Geronimo.	Te cojate.	Quintals (100 lbs.)
Muscovado sugar ..	1,450	..	9,843	..	Quintals.
Rice ..	..	74	..	..	Do.
Cotton ..	..	1,960	..	..	Do.
Coffee ..	..	12,799	..	625	Do.
Cattle hides ..	..	2,550	..	..	Do.
Deer skins ..	..	20	..	..	Do.
Woods ..	..	74	..	..	Do.

NOTE 3*.—The destination of the commercial exportation, including that in transit, which is not specified on account of no separate statement having been kept at the respective offices is as follows:—

	Dollars.		Dollars.
1. To England ..	1,241,208	8. To Nicaragua ..	25,900
2. To Spain ..	155,776	9. To Mexico ..	22,118
3. To United States ..	103,983	10. To Salvador ..	20,764
4. To France ..	90,669	11. To Belize ..	15,041
5. To California ..	88,296	12. To South America ..	10,802
6. To Germany ..	58,194	13. To Havana ..	2,540
7. To Costa Rica ..	34,800		
		Total ..	1,870,091
	Equal to 374,018l. 4s. sterling.		

No. 3.—STATEMENT of Maritime Movement at the Ports of the Republic, for the Year 1866.

Flag.	Atlantic Ports.			Pacific Ports.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Destination whence.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Destination whence.
North American ..	..	..	..	24	23,212	Panamá.
Ditto ..	..	..	..	1	243	Valparasio.
English ..	74	1,969	Belize ..	5	1,093	Liverpool.
Ditto ..	1	56	New Orleans ..	..	..	..
German ..	..	..	..	2	600	Liverpool.
Ditto ..	..	..	..	1	180	Bremen.
Ditto ..	..	..	..	1	160	California.
Spanish ..	7	469	Havana ..	..	..	..
Ditto ..	2	415	Barcelona ..	..	..	..
French ..	..	..	..	2	652	Bordeaux.
Italian ..	..	..	..	1	259	California.
Columbian ..	..	..	..	1	203	Panamá.
Mexican ..	..	..	..	1	120	Acapulco.
Total ..	84	2,909	..	39	26,722	

123 vessels, measuring 29,631 tons.

Guatemala, June 1867.

* Refers to Table No. 2.

Mexico.

Report by Mr. Middleton, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, on the Silver Mines of Guanaxuato.

Mr. Middleton to Lord Stanley.

My Lord,

Mexico, November 29, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship my first half-yearly commercial report for the present year, the subject of which is the Silver Mines and Reduction Works of Guanaxuato ; and I have to express my regret at the delay which has ensued in my doing so, and which was solely attributable to the disturbed state of the country.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

R. T. C. MIDDLETON.

Inclosure.

Report.

Mexico, November 29, 1867.

IN my Report on the Mines and Mineral Districts of Mexico, dated July 10th of last year, I inserted some particulars respecting the state of the Silver Mines and Reduction Works in the celebrated mineral district of Guanaxuato, which particulars were compiled, as stated in the said report, from a general statement of accounts procured for me by Mr. C. O. Phillips, late British Consular Agent at Guanaxuato ; and which comprised the whole of the year 1865.

I have lately been enabled to procure, through the kindness of an English gentleman resident in the above-mentioned city, and largely engaged in mining operations there, the following additional and more recent particulars

respecting the principal mines and reduction works, most of which were alluded to in the statement procured for me by Mr. Phillips.

The accounts of the mines of La Luz and Santa Lucia; the former being distant four leagues W.N.W. from the city of Guanaxuato, and which mines formerly yielded the largest amount of ore and of the richest quality in the whole Guanaxuato district, were closed in the years 1856 and 1859, respectively, on account of the water rising, and, consequently, no profits being any longer obtainable from them; and, since the periods above referred to, they have only been worked upon a small scale and near the surface, without any large amount of loss being entailed upon their owners.

The subjoined account of the profits divided amongst the owners of the these two celebrated mines from the years 1844 and 1847 respectively, when they first began to yield, down to the above-mentioned years 1856 and 1859 respectively, when the accounts were closed, was furnished me by the English gentleman in question, who was connected with the mine of La Luz from the year 1853 to 1859; and with that of Santa Lucia from the year 1848 to 1859; and was compiled by him from archives in his possession; and I may add that on account of some documents referred to therein, being missing, a few of the items may be somewhat doubtful in their exact amount; but, in order to guard against exaggeration, they have invariably been computed from the lowest data; and it may be reasonably inferred, in consequence, that the profits in reality realized were very considerably above the sums quoted.

The item of profit during the year 1844 in the account of the mine of La Luz, includes part of the year 1843; but is calculated minus the amount of a debt with which it had been before chargeable.

Both the mines in question belonged principally to the Godoy family, resident at Guanaxuato; a contract which had been granted to work that of La Luz, having expired in the year 1853, when it was worked exclusively for their benefit, as well as that of Santa Lucia, from the period of the debt above alluded to having been paid off.

ACCOUNT of Profits divided amongst the Owners of Mines of La Luz and Santa Lucia during the years therein quoted :—

LA LUZ.

Year.				Amount.		Sterling.		
				Dollars	c.	£	s.	d.
1844	..	..	..	926,093	50	185,218	14	0
1845	..	..	..	558,228	0	111,645	12	0
1846	..	..	..	1,003,752	0	200,750	8	0
1847	..	..	..	956,405	0	191,281	0	0
1848	..	..	..	1,312,452	25	262,490	9	0
1849	..	..	..	601,000	0	120,200	0	0
1850	..	..	..	322,500	0	64,500	0	0
1851	..	..	..	410,500	0	82,100	0	0
1852	..	..	..	343,000	0	68,600	0	0
1853	..	..	..	410,443	3	82,088	12	1
1854	..	..	..	137,672	54	27,534	10	2
1855	..	..	..	55,515	65	11,103	2	7
1856	..	..	..	11,475	20	2,295	0	9
Total	..	..	..	7,049,037	17	1,409,807	8	7

SANTA LUCIA.

Year.				Amount.		Sterling.		
				Dollars	c.	£	s.	d.
1847	..	..	..	877,070	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	175,414	0	5
1848	..	..	..	1,144,799	38	228,959	17	6
1849	..	..	..	2,339,927	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	467,985	10	9
1850	..	..	..	1,540,252	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	308,050	10	3
1851	..	..	..	1,663,486	40	332,697	5	7
1852	..	..	..	1,366,292	52	273,258	10	1
1853	..	..	..	483,804	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	96,760	17	6
1854	..	..	..	203,272	88	40,654	11	6
1855	..	..	..	286,614	58	57,322	18	4
1856	..	..	..	246,057	96	49,211	11	10
1857	..	..	..	328,861	98	65,772	7	11
1858	..	..	..	165,901	50	33,180	6	0
1859	..	..	..	36,607	3	7,321	8	1
Total	..	..	..	10,682,948	98	2,136,589	16	9

A little to the south of the mines of La Luz and Santa Lucia, and situated upon the same lode as the former, are those of Santa Clara and the Refugio, which are both worked by Mexicans; and, as yet, at a loss, notwithstanding that much ore has been extracted from them; and situated rather beyond the latter is that of San Vicente held at

present by the firm of Zecker and Co., carrying on business in the city of Mexico; but which was formerly extensively explored by the Godoy family above alluded to, as well as by Mr. Mackintosh, a gentleman formerly well known as a speculator in this country.

This mine, although it has yielded large quantities of ore at times, has not yet supplied enough to pay off the original debt contracted upon it. In its immediate vicinity are the mines of La Trinidad and Jesus Maria, both contracted for by the United Mexican Mining Company; that of La Trinidad having been sub-contracted; and very extensive works having been carried on upon its territory, but with poor success; for, although the richest ore in the district is extracted from it, it is found in such small quantities that, up to this time, the mine is upwards of 200,000 dollars in debt. Notwithstanding this, however, works are still being carried on, on a small scale, in the upper workings.

The mine of Jesus Maria, on the contrary, is producing ore in considerable quantities; to a greater amount, indeed, than that formerly attained by either that of La Luz or Santa Lucia, but of a vastly inferior ley; still, it has yielded considerable receipts to the Company; and, former liabilities having been paid off, is now just about paying the expenses of working it. Its yield is about 1,400 "cargas" or loads of 14 "arrobas" (350 lbs.) each of ore per week; but the average ley is only six marks per "monton," or "heap" of thirty-two "quintals" (3,200 lbs.), with some gold disseminated in the quartz matrix.

To the south of the two mines just referred to, are situated those of Villarino, Santo Niño, La Purisima, and San Pedro; that of La Purisima having been formerly rich in ore, but, being now in a poor condition, and with these mines what is denominated the "Luz District" on the south of the city of Guanajuato may be said to terminate; and, to the north of it, none of the mines which have been opened have proved to be very productive.

The Veta Madre District, particularly alluded to in my former report, which skirts the city from N.N.W. to S.E. at a distance varying from about three to less than one mile, contains many mines, as before stated, of which the best known are those of La Valenciana, Cata, Mellado, Rayas, and La Sirena; but which have been, for the most part, so much invaded by water as to admit of mere surface workings being carried on; somewhat more considerable

operations being pursued in the working of those of Mellado, Rayas, and La Sirena than in that of the rest, but still with but slender expectations of any very satisfactory result being attained. There some other mining districts around the city of Guanaxuato, but all of minor importance to those above quoted : in one of these, called the Oscura, the United Mexican Mining Company is engaged in working two mines, but at no very considerable expense ; and the returns not having been, as yet, sufficient to justify much outlay being incurred.

In my above-mentioned report I more than once alluded to the advantages that would accrue not only to agricultural, but, most especially, to mining interests in Mexico, were the various streams and mountain torrents which exist in many parts of the country turned to more account in the creation of motive power for the reduction of the ores which are so plentifully disseminated throughout the soil. However, two or three attempts were formerly made to render the streams which flow through the mining districts of Guanaxuato, and which bring down large quantities of water during the rainy season, available as a motive power for the reduction of the ores ; and at one of the "Haciendas de Beneficio" or reduction works, a water-wheel was erected for the purpose of driving the "stampers" during the rainy season ; it proved of no very considerable utility, however, no dam having been constructed in connection with it, so as to ensure a prolongation of the period during which the natural supply of water lasted. A few years ago, also, some reduction works to be worked by water power upon a very extensive scale, were projected in the mineral districts in question ; and a dam was begun and then abandoned on the River Santa Ana, about three leagues from the city of Guanaxuato ; the intention being to cut off a large bend of the stream, which forms a peninsula at the spot in question, by means of a canal running through the neck of the latter ; and the ground thus gained to be converted into the "patio" or court of the reduction works themselves. The foundations for the dam are such as would serve for a superstructure of vast proportions ; and were the works carried out to completion upon a scale in any way commensurate with the magnitude of the design, they would cost an enormous sum of money ; and it is calculated that it would require a supply of ore equal to,

at least, the half of the whole amount at present available in the Guanaxuato districts to keep them in operation.

Notwithstanding, however, the unimportant results which have, until now, attended the attempts made to take advantage of the water supplied by the neighbouring mountains as a motive power by the few owners of reduction works in the Guanaxuato districts, who appear to have turned their attention to the importance of availing themselves of natural resources so completely within their reach, it is probable that a stimulus to exertion in regard to a measure so important, and so especially calculated to benefit the interests of the whole mining community of this country, may be very generally created by the results which have been already realized by an English company formed two years ago by Mr. McLaughlin McGown (to whom I am indebted for the subjoined particulars) for the purpose of reducing the ores of the Guanaxuato districts entirely by means of water power, and which company, it is almost needless to add, has brought all the modern appliances of science into requisition in the carrying out of the undertaking upon which they are engaged.

The Hacienda de Beneficio, or reduction works of Burburon, in process of erection by the English Company above referred to, and under the personal supervision of Mr. McGown himself, are situated at about two leagues distance from the city of Guanaxuato, the works having been commenced two years ago, a portion of them having been so far completed as to enable the operation of reduction to be carried on in them upon a limited scale during the last sixteen months past. They are situated on the right bank of the River Santa Ana above alluded to, and which furnishes a plentiful supply of water from the month of June to that of December; and amongst the works in progress is a large dam upon it, which will probably be nearly completed before the commencement of the next rainy season, and, when it be finished, it is calculated that a sufficient supply of water will be created to enable the reducing operations to be carried on at the works during the whole year, or very nearly so. The spot where the curtain is built is a narrow gorge, with high rocks on each side, and it has already attained a height of 34 feet from the foundation, at the bottom of the ravine, to the summit; the water-course runs out at

a height of 19 feet, and is carried along on the top of a wall of masonry to the reduction works, situated 2,000 yards below, the water, upon its arrival there, having gained a fall of upwards of 90 feet, and two wheels, 30 feet in diameter and 5 feet wide, being moved by it, twelve stampers of about 7 quintals (700lbs.), and five arrastres, or grinding mills, being connected with the upper wheel, and, on the one side, the lavaderos, or washing pits, and, on the other, eight arrastres being connected with the lower; each of these arrastres, which are each 5 yards in diameter, being equal to four and a-half of those usually worked by mule-power; and the lavaderos wash the ores at the rate of 4 montones, or heaps of 32 quintals (3,200 lbs.), per hour.

The cost of grinding by water-power, either by means of stampers and arrastres, or by means of cylinders and arrastres, does not exceed 2 dollars per monton, including wear and tear of machinery and piedras voladoras, or grinding stones; and in this consists the principal advantage, in an economical point of view, of water as compared to mule-power; a great saving is also attained in the washing process—a torta (100 montones, more or less) of ore, in the washing of which five or six days would be expended by the ordinary process, being washed at the works in question in the space of from twenty-four to thirty hours.

Upwards of 90 feet fall of water having been obtained, as above stated, and only two 30-foot wheels being in operation, and which need only 26 feet fall each, the water being thrown on the buckets at a height of 4 feet from the top of the wheel, there is sufficient fall for another wheel of 40 feet, by which the grinding power of the works would be nearly doubled; and a further fall of 40 feet exists between them and some old powder mills above, which could be obtained by the Company should they desire it. But in order to render this further fall of water available at the Burburon Works, it would be necessary to add very considerably to the capital of the Company already engaged, and the portion of which employed, so far as they have gone, upon the works amounts to 80,000 dollars, with 50,000 dollars working capital (purchase of ores, quicksilver, magistral, or sulphate of copper, salt, &c.)

It is calculated that 30,000 dollars more capital would

be required for the erection of the third wheel of 40 feet above alluded to, and a further sum of 35,000 dollars for the erection of a fourth, as a new water-course on a higher level would then have to be made, and, also, more working capital would necessarily be required. It is to be remarked, also, that although a sufficient quantity of ore is constantly being brought into the works to keep the thirteen arrastres alluded to in constant operation, some difficulty might be experienced in procuring sufficient for the forty arrastres which might be erected to meet the increase of power which would be created by the improvements just alluded to; still, as the reduction operations can be effected at so far cheaper a rate by the new process in question than by those hitherto in use, it is but reasonable to anticipate that the supply of ores will increase, and, probably, eventually be entirely drawn away from the other reduction works of the district, for at any of the latter, in which the machinery is worked by animal power, at least 400 mules would be required in order to produce equal results to those at present obtained at the works of Burburon, which 400 mules would cost, at a moderate computation, at least 2 dollars each per week for keep; and it may be fairly estimated that the forty arrastres above alluded to would be equal, in working capabilities, to those in reduction works worked by 1,250 mules, the annual keep of the latter amounting, at a fair estimate of the average price of fodder at Guanaxuato, to 130,000 dollars, which sum might be put down as the amount of profit which would be realized at the Burburon works over and above the ordinary profit realizable at works established under the old system, minus, it must be borne in mind, the interest upon a much larger amount of capital invested in the former than in the latter, and the calculation being based, as before stated, upon the average price of fodder; for in a dear year, when straw in the districts in question often costs from 4 to 5 reals per arroba, instead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ reals, and maize from 5 to 8 dollars, instead of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 dollars per fanega, the advantages to be obtained by the substitution of water for animal power would be enormously increased.

It is worthy of remark, also, that the rates of reduction at the works of Burburon being less than those demanded at the others existing in the district, ores of a lower ley than those which have hitherto been alone considered

to be worth the cost of reduction may be operated upon there at a profit.

The premises of the Company consists of a patio, or court, 170 yards long, in which the montones, or heaps, of ore are deposited; and behind, upon a declivity, are the buildings containing the arrastres and lavaderos, the water-wheels, an assay office, an azogueria, or quicksilver warehouse, a weighing room, a blacksmith's forge, stables, a magistral furnace, sleeping rooms for the persons employed at the works, and office and counting-house for the manager, with a large water-tank behind the lavaderos; the whole being inclosed by a wall; and arms and ammunition, so necessary everywhere in this country, for twelve men, as well as some dozens of hand-grenades being constantly kept in readiness against any sudden attack of banditti; and I may mention, with reference to the perils incurred by persons engaged in mining, or agricultural, or any other pursuits within the territory of this Republic, which oblige them to reside in localities at all removed from the immediate precincts of towns or populous districts, that the partner of the gentleman who supplied me with the particulars of the Guanaxuato mines, inserted in the first part of this Report, and who resides at the reduction works belonging to the firm in the immediate vicinity of those just described, was taken by surprise by banditti at the beginning of the present year, carried round the premises with carbines pointed at his head, and forced to deliver up all the silver and money to be found.

Such a state of things, and which may, without exaggeration be described as the normal, and not the exceptional one, in this country, is not encouraging to the speculator, whether he be of foreign or native origin, especially since, heretofore, even if he manages to escape the assaults of banditti upon his property, he is perpetually exposed to other attacks upon it in the shape of forced loans, ruinous contributions, and the system of wholesale spoliation, to which the necessities of the Government, for the time being, are eternally giving rise, rendering all calculations of profit and loss completely nugatory; and where no sort of estimate of liabilities can be formed, or the slightest clue to future eventualities be obtained, reducing all commercial operations to mere ventures, however solid may be the original basis upon which they repose; and however promising may be the material

resources afforded by nature, if, as in mining, they be connected solely with the soil.

The absence of means of communication throughout so large a portion of the Mexican territory, and the wretched condition of the few that do exist, to which I have often before alluded, is another great impediment in the way of industrial development in this country, and I cannot offer a more striking exemplification of this, with respect to mining operations, than by alluding to the fact that, as I am informed by an English gentleman employed upon the railway projected between the capital and the port of Vera Cruz, if the line were completed the deshecho, or refuse ore, now thrown aside as worthless, in the important mineral district of Pachuca, might be conveyed, all expenses of land and sea, freight included, at the rate of from 25 to 30 dollars per ton to Swansea, where it would be worth from 45 to 47 dollars per ton, for smelting.

(Signed) R. T. C. MIDDLETON.

Bavaria.

*Report by Mr. Fenton, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation,
on the Finance, Railways, Mineral and Agricultural
Productions of Bavaria.*

*Abolition of the Government Monopoly in Salt, and Imposi-
tion of an Excise Tax on Salt and Tobacco in Bavaria.*

Munich, December 1867.

By the Convention concluded at Berlin in July last between Prussia and the States constituting the North German Confederation on the one part, and the four States of Southern Germany on the other, for the reconstruction on a new basis of the German Customs League, it was stipulated that the system of Government monopolies in salt should be abolished in all the States of the League, and that in their stead an uniform excise duty—equal in amount to the duty levied under the Customs Union Tariff on salt imported from abroad—should be imposed on all salt manufactured within the territory of the States of the Union, and it was further laid down in principle that an uniform tax should also be imposed on all tobacco grown within those States; that these two taxes should be considered as Customs Union Taxes, and that they should be paid to the general Exchequer of the Union as part of its regular revenues, and be dealt with accordingly, that is to say,—divided at the end of each year *pro rata* amongst the different States of the League, on the basis of the population of each State.

The Convention above referred to, and a Bill for carrying into effect its provisions with respect to salt, have been approved by both Houses of the Bavarian Parliament, and the new regulations will come into force, as required by the Convention, on the 1st of January, 1868.

The manufacture of salt having for centuries past been carried on in Bavaria on a very extensive scale, and the

Government having up to the present time exercised a monopoly both in the production and sale of this article, whilst tobacco has long been one of the staple products of Bavarian agriculture, all questions concerning the imposition of fresh taxes, or the alteration of the system of taxation already in force with respect to these commodities must have a special bearing upon the interests, both financial and industrial, of Bavaria, and a few words may therefore not be out of place: firstly, respecting the state of things in regard to the production of salt and tobacco, and the revenue derived from the former—as it existed under the old system; and, secondly, with respect to the probable effect on those interests, of the regulations established by the new Customs Union Convention, and which are about to come into force.

During the year 1866—which may be taken as an average year—the quantity of salt of all description produced at the various salt mines and salt works belonging to the Bavarian Government was, 981,572 Zollverein centners ($110\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. avoirdupois each), and the net revenue derived by the State from the produce of these establishments was about 275,000*l.* sterling.

Under the stipulations of the new Convention, the Customs Union Excise Duty to be charged on refined salt manufactured in the States of the Union, is fixed at two Prussian dollars, or three Bavarian florins and a-half—(5*s.* 9*d.* sterling) per Zollverein centner (of $110\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. avoirdupois); but no duty is to be levied on common or unrefined salt, intended for cattle feeding, or other agricultural purposes.

From the estimated aggregate amount of salt duty to be raised annually under this regulation in the whole territory of the Customs Union, it is calculated that Bavaria, with a population, at the present time, of about 4,800,000 souls, will receive as her quatum a sum of about 2,788,000 florins, or 232,300*l.* sterling; but the quantity of salt consumed in Bavaria being much greater in proportion than in the States of Northern Germany, it is reckoned that the sum to be contributed by her to the Customs Union Exchequer as duty on her annual consumption of salt, will be not less than 3,612,000 florins, or 301,000*l.* sterling. Therefore, if these calculations should prove correct, the immediate result, as regards Bavaria, will be that under the new system she will receive as her

annual quotum of the aggregate produce of the salt tax in the whole Customs Union about 42,700*l.* sterling less than the yearly revenue which she derived from the State monopoly in salt; whilst she will pay to the general Exchequer of the Union, in the form of duty on her consumption of salt about 68,700*l.* per annum more than the amount of the quotum to be received by her as above stated.

On the other hand, and as a set-off against these disadvantages which appear at first sight as amongst the probable results of the new regulations, it is expected that, from circumstances arising out of the altered state of things, the consumption of salt in the States of Northern Germany will increase considerably; whereby, as a matter of course, the aggregate receipts from the Salt Tax, and consequently the annual quotum falling to the share of each of the States of the Customs Union, will be proportionately increased.

A further pecuniary advantage will also be derived by the States of the Union from the circumstance that, under the stipulations of the new Customs Union Treaty, the King of Prussia, in consideration of the abolition of the salt monopoly by the States of Southern Germany, renounces, as Sovereign of the former Kingdom of Hanover, and of the Electorate of Hesse Cassel, all rights to the annual "precipuum" or bonus conceded to those States under the old Customs Union Treaties, the result of which renunciation, as concerns Bavaria, will be an augmentation of the sum total to be paid to her annually from the aggregate revenues of the Customs Union Exchequer by about 16,700*l.*

This addition to her annual quotum from Customs Union Duties will reduce the loss to be sustained by the Bavarian Exchequer from the substitution of an Excise Duty for the old monopoly in salt to about 26,000*l.* per annum, and independently of any further advantage to be derived from the probable increase in the consumption of salt in the Northern States already referred to, this deficiency will be still further reduced by such revenues as may be derived by the Government from the salt works, which continue in operation for account of the State, as well as by the amount of rent to be paid for such as the Government may deem it more advisable to let to private individuals.

Upon the whole, therefore, it does not appear probable

that the change of system, with reference to salt, will be productive of any serious loss to the Bavarian Exchequer.

As regards its effect on the immediate interests of the consumers of salt in Bavaria, it appears that the result of the abolition of the monopoly, and the throwing open of the manufacture of salt to the general industry of the country, combined with the scale of taxation as laid down by the Convention, will be to reduce the price of refined salt by about 30 kreutzers, or 9*d.* sterling, per Zollverein centner, and that of salt for cattle-feeding by about double that amount, as compared with the prices established by the Government tariff under the system of monopoly.

This reduction of price on the large quantity of salt consumed in Bavaria, which is estimated at not less than 25lbs. per year for each inhabitant, will go far towards making up the difference between the amount to be paid in the form of Excise Duty and the sum to be received by Bavaria as her share of the aggregate produce of the tax in the whole Customs Union.

It is also expected that another advantageous effect of throwing open the manufacture of salt to private enterprise, will be that of a great improvement in the quality, especially as regards the salt required for agricultural purposes, which is represented as having been so inferior under the system of Government monopoly, that many farmers preferred paying the higher price, and making use of refined salt for those purposes.

The general result of the new measure concerning the manufacture and taxation of salt would, therefore, appear to be, as regards Bavaria, that whilst the Exchequer of the State will be no great loser, and possibly no loser at all, the salt-consuming public will be decided gainers.

With reference to the proposed tax on tobacco grown within the territory of the Customs Union, this question rests upon a different footing to that concerning the taxation of salt, for whilst the recent alteration with respect to the latter has only had the effect of substituting a direct tax for that levied indirectly through the medium of the monopoly, the inland duty on tobacco will constitute an entirely new feature in the system of taxation hitherto in force in Bavaria and Southern Germany generally.

However, the Convention only establishes the principle that such a tax shall be imposed, the question as to the amount of the tax, the period at which it shall come into

operation, and as to whether it shall be levied on the raw leaf as produced, or upon the tobacco after it has gone through some process of manufacture, having been adjourned for consideration and decision by the German Customs Parliament, which will meet at Berlin in the early part of next year; and it still remains to be seen whether the principle of the tax as laid down by the Convention will ever receive the assent of that body, and be carried into effect in practice.

In the meantime the projected tax finds but little favour in Bavaria, the cultivation, manufacture, and sale of this commodity having likewise been, as already stated, free from all taxation in this country, whilst the native production was protected by the Customs Duty levied on all tobacco imported into the States of the Union from abroad.

In the Province of Rhenish Bavaria (or the Palatinate) more especially, an outcry has been raised against the threatened tax, particularly against its assuming the form of a duty on the crop raised, as the cultivation of tobacco forms a very important and lucrative feature in the agricultural operations of that district, which, in fact, produces nearly nine-tenths of the whole quantity grown in the Bavarian dominions.

The extent to which Bavaria is interested in the question of a tax on native-grown tobacco, will be best seen by the following returns, recently published, of the tobacco produced last year (1866) in each of the different States of the Customs Union.

						Zoll, cwt.
In Baden	..	..	..	..	..	243,740
Prussia, including the newly annexed States of						
Hanover, Hesse Cassel, Nassau, &c.	..				..	222,324
Bavaria	..	..	..	..	..	135,659
Hesse Darmstadt	..	..	..	..	..	36,402
Wurtemberg	..	..	..	..	..	6,760
Saxony and the Thuringian Duchies, &c...					..	18,533
Total	..	..	..	..	..	663,418

Bavaria consequently produces above one-fifth of the entire quantity of tobacco grown within the limits of the Customs Union territory.

Finance.

The public accounts for the financial year ended September 30, 1866, recently laid before the Bavarian Chambers, show a net revenue from ordinary sources of 4,507,930*l.* sterling, against 4,682,912*l.* raised from the same sources during the previous year. There was consequently a decrease in the receipts for 1865-66 of 174,982*l.*, being at the rate of somewhat less than 4 per cent. When, however, the condition in which the country was placed during a great part of that year, firstly by the apprehension of war, and subsequently by the actual outbreak of hostilities, and the extent to which trade and industry were thereby paralysed, are borne in mind, the general results of the revenue returns for the year can scarcely be pronounced unsatisfactory.

On the receipts from direct taxes there was a slight increase; on those from indirect taxes a falling off, chiefly on Customs Duties, to the extent of about 80,000*l.*, or rather more than 4 per cent. on the returns of the previous year; but the item which showed the greatest diminution was that of "State domains and forests," the receipts from which were less by about 10 per cent. than in the year 1864-65, having only produced 856,937*l.* in 1865-66 against 967,313*l.* in 1864-65. This is attributed partly to the inactivity which prevailed in the timber trade, as in most other branches of commerce during the war, and partly to the steady decrease in the demand for fire-wood, as the result of the increasing consumption of coal in Bavaria for both manufacturing and household purposes.

The returns from State monopolies, Government Establishments, and other minor sources of revenue, differed little from those of the previous year.

According to the account in question there remained arrears of taxes still to be collected on account of the year 1865-66, and of previous years, amounting to a sum of 96,147*l.* To the amount of revenue derived, as already stated, during the year 1865-66, from all ordinary sources, namely, 4,507,930*l.*, was added a sum of 1,370,675*l.* as the proceeds of a portion of a loan for 2,626,000*l.*, voted by the Bavarian Chambers in the month of June 1866, for the purpose of placing the army on a war footing, and of meeting the first expenses of the war.

The total amount of revenue raised from ordinary and

extraordinary sources, with which the accounts for the year 1865-66 have to deal, is consequently 5,878,605*l*.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to 6,522,782*l*., against 4,634,671*l* in the year 1864-65. This augmentation of nearly a million sterling was caused exclusively by the extra requirements of the army, on account of the war, the total sum expended under the head of Military Establishment having alone amounted to more than half the entire expenditure of the year, namely, to 3,407,896*l*., whilst for the previous year of peace it only reached the sum of 1,229,263*l*.

The ordinary expenditure for the year 1865-66, exclusive of that for the Military Establishment, amounted to somewhat less than that for the previous year, namely, 3,114,886*l*., against 3,405,408*l*.; but this diminution is attributable to the fact that a smaller sum than usual was applied in 1865-66 to the redemption of the Public Debt.

How far this sum of 3,407,896*l*. expended by the War Department, as above stated, may have sufficed towards meeting the entire cost of the campaign of 1866, does not appear from the accounts laid before the Chamber. Indeed, these accounts are never accompanied by any general explanatory statement as to the financial results of the year, nor do they comprise any plain summary, showing at one glance the amount of receipts and expenditure, and the state of the Public Exchequer at the end of the year, but are made up of a series of isolated items following one upon the other, and which are presented in a somewhat complicated form, with but partial explanations in reference to certain details, the whole offering a combination from which it is not easy to arrive with certainty at a practical and precise result.

The accounts under consideration do not, I may observe, contain any reference to the War Indemnity exacted by Prussia on the conclusion of peace in August 1866, the amount of which, namely, 2,500,000*l*. sterling, was raised by means of a loan specially voted by the Chambers for that purpose, soon afterwards. But as the last instalments of this indemnity were not payable to Prussia until after the close of the financial year 1865-66, the whole item has no doubt been transferred to the accounts of the subsequent financial year, commencing on the 1st of October, 1866.

The ultimate result to be gathered from the financial

accounts for the year 1865-66, as presented to the Chambers, is that the expenditure (after deducting a small outlay for "miscellaneous expenses" defrayed from surplus funds from previous years, which are not included amongst the receipts as revenue for 1865-66) exceeded the income from ordinary and extraordinary sources by 601,502, which sum remained to be provided for from the proceeds of the portion still to be issued of the War Loan voted in June, 1866.

The annexed Table contains the details of receipts and expenditure under the several heads as they appear *seriatim* in the statement presented to the Chambers.

I may add that the Budget for the 9th Financial Period, comprising the two years commencing on the 1st of January, 1868, and ending on the 31st December, 1869, was laid before the Chamber of Deputies soon after the opening of the session in September last, and is now under consideration by the Committee to which it was referred. As, however, it appears probable that objections will be raised by the Chambers to some of its provisions—especially to its most important feature, namely, a proposed increase of 50 per cent. in the direct taxes, as a means of meeting the additional requirements for interest on the greatly increased amount of the public debt (occasioned by the expenses of the war of last year and the payment of the war indemnity to Prussia)—I defer a report on this subject until the Budget shall have been discussed by the Chambers, and a final decision been come to respecting it.

As regards the public debt, a detailed statement of the sum it amounted to at the close of the financial year 1865-66 accompanied my report of the 21st of February of the present year, since which date no further complete statement has been issued; but along with my report on the Budget of 1868 and 1869 I shall no doubt be able to furnish a full account of the state of the public debt at the end of the financial year.

REVENUE and Expenditure of Bavaria for the Financial Year ended September 30, 1866.

REVENUE.

	Florins.	Florins.	£
Direct Taxes—			
Land tax	6,518,722		
House tax	968,241		
Trades tax	1,490,203		
Property tax	678,816		
Income tax.. .. .	319,481		
		9,975,513	= 831,293
Indirect Taxes—			
Registration dues	5,569,044		
Stamp duties	1,723,612		
Excise duties	9,733,842		
Customs duties	5,664,106		
		22,690,604	= 1,890,884
State Monopolies and Establishments—			
Salt works	3,277,329		
Mines in the Palatinate	368,468		
Railways	6,328,645		
Post Office	597,891		
Telegraph	42,655		
Official "Gazette"	5,375		
Nuremburg Bank	186,955		
Sundry receipts	8,013		
	10,816,331		
Deduct loss on Maine and Danube Canal	61,327		
		10,755,004	= 896,250
State domains.. .. .		10,283,243	= 856,937
Special taxes and dues		24,130	= 2,011
Miscellaneous receipts—			
Indemnity paid by Austria	102,083		
Quotum paid to the State by the Eastern Railway Company.. .. .	110,574		
Additional per-centage on taxes in the Palatinate	100,000		
Contributions from Widows' and Orphans' Fund	86,473		
Sale of stores, &c.	1,576		
	400,706		
Deduct deficiency on "Incidental Receipts and Expenditure"	34,044		
		366,662	= 30,555
Net Revenue from ordinary sources		54,095,155	= 4,507,930
Proceeds of part of Government Loan, voted June 24, 1866		16,448,102	= 1,370,675
Total net revenue		70,543,258	= 5,878,615

EXPENDITURE.

Interest, &c., on the Public Debt		13,828,657	= 1,152,388
Royal Household and Court—			
Civil List	2,350,580		
Appanages for the Royal Family	620,000		
Pensions	15,219		
		2,985,799	= 248,817
Council of State		74,227	= 6,186
Diet (Houses of Parliament)		5,559	= 463

	Florins.	Florins.	£
Ministerial Departments—			
Foreign Affairs and Household	.. 453,961		
Justice	.. 3,802,122		
Interior	.. 1,978,552		
Commerce and Public Works ..	.. 255,469		
Finance	.. 855,628		
		7,345,732	= 612,144
Government Institutions—			
Educational Establishments ..	.. 1,171,783		
Public Worship (Catholic) ..	.. 1,440,835		
Ditto (Protestant)	.. 586,592		
Public Health (Hospitals, &c.) ..	.. 303,598		
Charitable Institutions	.. 395,966		
Public Security	.. 1,659,803		
Industry and Agriculture	.. 389,787		
Roads, bridges, canals, &c. ..	.. 2,987,057		
Communal subventions	.. 100,674		
Cadastral survey	.. 219,915		
Royal Mint	.. 3,299		
Glass Painting Establishment ..	.. 2,505		
		9,261,814	= 771,818

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Military Establishment—			
Regular army	.. 9,497,750		
Gendarmerie	.. 962,800		
Topographical Department	.. 50,000		
Contribution to Military Fund for Widows, Orphans, and Invalids	.. 92,000		
Military Pensions	.. 700,000		
Miscellaneous Expenditure	.. 95,200		
Military Chaplains	.. 17,275		
Total Ordinary Expenditure, as fixed by the Budget	.. 11,415,025		
Extraordinary requirements	.. 29,479,734		
		40,894,759	= 3,407,896
Contribution to Provincial Funds ..	.. 626,928	=	52,244
Public Buildings	.. 1,018,393	=	84,866
Pensions of Widows and Orphans of Civil Servants	.. 761,689	=	63,474
Supplementary Expenditure (defrayed from "State Reserve Fund)—			
Royal Household	.. 226,764		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	.. 64,557		
Ditto of Justice	.. 73,619		
Ditto of War	.. 387,800		
Public buildings	.. 138,113		
Interest guaranteed to Durkheim Rail- way Company	.. 55,276		
Miscellaneous Expenses	.. 11,600		
		957,729	= 79,811
Total expenditure from revenue and proceeds of loan	.. 77,761,286	=	6,480,107
Miscellaneous special expenditure (de- frayed from surplus funds of previous years	.. 512,099	=	42,675
Grand Total Expenditure	.. 78,273,385	=	6,522,782

SUMMARY.

	Florins.	£
Total expenditure	78,273,385	= 6,522,782
Deduct "Miscellaneous Special Expenditure" out of surplus funds not brought into account of Revenue	512,099	= 42,675
Expenditure from Revenue, and proceeds of part of loan of June 1866	77,761,286	= 6,480,107
Net revenue, inclusive of amount raised by loan	70,543,258	= 5,878,605
Deficit to be provided for from further proceeds of loan of 1866	7,218,028	= 601,502

Mineral Productions.

According to a statement drawn up by the Administration of Mines, Smelting Works, and Salt Works in Bavaria, the produce of all the establishments of this nature belonging to the State or to private individuals, was, during the year 1866, as follows :—

MINES AND QUARRIES.

	$\frac{83}{100}$	Zoll. lb.*
Gold	2,850	Zoll. cwt.†
Gold and silver ore	1,455,471	"
Iron ore	178	"
Cobalt ore	31,510	"
Sulphur pyrites	24,433	"
Ochre and other dyeing earths	6,893,909	"
Stone coal and brown coal	7,350	"
Graphite	15,250	"
Porcelain clay	500	"
Emery	37,050	"
Potters' clay	3,000	"
Steatite	154,000	"
Gypsum	28,337	"
Slate	47,410	"
Barytes, felspar, and quartz		

SMELTING WORKS.

		Zoll. lbs.
Silver	253	Zoll. cwt.
Raw pig iron	729,888	"
Cast iron produced from ore	81,011	"
Castings from raw iron	118,103	"
Bar iron	790,759	"
Sheet iron	4,060	"
Iron wire	16,668	"
Steel	6,022	"
Alum	34	"
Vitriol	5,780	"
Mixed vitriol	1,112	"

* The Zoll. lb. is equal to 1 lb. $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. avoirdupois.

† The Zoll. cwt. weighs $110\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

SALT WORKS.

Rock salt	..	..	..	20,019	Zoll. cwt.
Refined salt	..	..	..	894,788	„
Salt for cattle	..	..	..	45,161	„
Salt for manure	..	..	..	21,604	„

The total number of workmen employed in all the above-mentioned mines and works was 8,263, and the aggregate value of the produce of all those establishments was 11,521,865 florins, or 960,155*l.* sterling.

Coal.—The annexed statement shows the number of coal mines in operation, and the amount of stone and brown coal produced in each of the different mining districts of Bavaria during the year 1866, as well as the value of the coal produced and the number of miners employed.

The production of coal does not appear to be on the increase. On the contrary, the aggregate yield of the mines for the year 1866 was rather below that of the year preceding, namely, 6,983,909 Zollverein cwt.,* compared with 7,054,328 Zollverein cwt.; but this diminution may possibly have been caused by the partial withdrawal of some of the workmen from their usual avocations by reason of the exigencies of the war.

The coal mines of the Province of Upper Bavaria, in the districts of Penzberg, Miesbach, and Peissenberg, which, next to those of the Palatinate, are the most important in the Bavarian dominions, yielded, however, rather more coal last year than in 1865; and I am assured that they are capable of being rendered far more productive than at present, and that the works would be greatly enlarged if they could be brought into direct communication by railway with more extensive markets for their produce, but at present they depend almost entirely upon part of the local consumption of Munich, and some other towns in the neighbourhood, as the coals they produce, though very serviceable for household use, are not well adapted for the purposes for which the largest quantity is required in Bavaria, namely, as firing for railway and other steam engines, the production of gas, &c.

A project has been mooted, but not yet decided upon, for laying down a railway over a distance of 25 or 30

* The Zoll. cwt. weighs 110½ lbs avoirdupois.

English miles from the terminus of the Munich Railway at Peissenberg to a point in the neighbourhood of Kaufbeuren on the line from Augsburg to Lindan (on the Lake of Constance), by which the distance between Munich and Lindan would be greatly shortened, as compared with the existing line; and if this plan were carried into effect, it would give a great impulse to the coal mines of Upper Bavaria, as a short and direct communication by railway to the port of Lindan, and thence across the lake by steamboat, would be established between those mines and Switzerland, and an extensive outlet be obtained for their coal. By the very round-about line as it at present exists by way of Munich and Augsburg to Lindan, the cost of conveyance is greater than this coal can support, with reference to the price at which it could be sold in the Swiss markets.

As regards the importation of coal into Bavaria, the only information obtainable on this subject is that which is to be found in the returns of the different descriptions of merchandize brought into the country by the railways. But these returns may, I am assured, be taken as setting forth with tolerable accuracy the quantity actually imported, as little or no coal finds its way into Bavaria by any other conveyance than by railway.

According to the returns in question for the financial year ended September 30, 1866, the quantity of coal brought into Bavaria was as follows:—

		Zoll. cwt.
By the Government railways ..	..	4,257,570
By the Eastern Railway ..	..	2,128,850
Total..	..	6,386,420

being rather less than the aggregate production of all the coal mines of Bavaria.

The coal brought by the Government railways comes chiefly from Rhenish Prussia, Thuringia, and Saxony; that by the Eastern Railway partly from Bohemia and partly from Saxony.

Of the different descriptions of coal imported, I am informed that, that from the mines of Ruhrort, situated on the right bank of the Rhine, not far from Dusseldorf in Rhenish Prussia, is most in use, especially in the western districts of Bavaria, and is in great favour, both on account

of its quality and cheapness, the price at which it is sold in the depôt established by the proprietors of the mines, at Rheinhausen, on the Rhine, being equivalent to not more than 11s. sterling per ton, which is below the price charged at the pit's mouth for coals from the mines of Saarbruck, or from those of the Bavarian Palatinate.

RETURN of Stone Coal and Brown Coal produced in Bavaria during the Year 1866.

Mining Districts.	Stone Coal.				Brown Coal.			
	No. of Mines.	Produce.	Value at the Mine.	No. of Workmen.	No. of Mines.	Produce.	Value at the Mines.	No. of Workmen.
District of Amberg (Province of Upper Pfalz)	..	Zoll. Cwts.	Florins.	..	28	Zoll. cwts.	Florins.	279
" Kissengen (Province of Lower Franconia)	..	..	..	..	5	1,110,739	71,319	14
" Munich (Province of Upper Bavaria)	67	1,470,248	316,033	679	..	11,106	1,110	..
" Sonthofen (Province of Swabia)	..	..	..	..	2	12,264	2,737	10
" Steben (Province of Upper Franconia)	8	1,041,407	288,491	592	..	..	..	..
" Bayreuth (ditto)	2	Not worked	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Rhenish Palatinate	59	3,248,145	916,928	1,136	..	..	..	..
	136	5,759,800	1,521,452	2,407	35	1,134,109	75,166	303

Stone and brown coal together	Mines.	Produce.	Value.	Workmen.
	171	Zoll. Cwts. 6,983,909	Florins. 1,596,618	2,710

Harvest of Grain and Hops in 1867.

The Agricultural Society of Bavaria is in the habit of publishing every autumn a return respecting the yield and quality of the various descriptions of crops in the Bavarian dominions, but no such return has yet been published for the year 1867; and I am informed that it will not be made up for some time to come. I may, however, state that the harvest in general is considered to have been a fairly good and plentiful one; but owing to the great demand for grain which set in from abroad, and more especially from France, at the commencement of the autumn, and for the supply of which enormous quantities have been sent from Southern Germany and Hungary, prices have, for the last three months, been unusually high in the corn markets of Bavaria.

Thus, whilst the price of wheat in the market of Munich—one of the most important in Bavaria—varied during the year 1866 from $15\frac{1}{2}$ florins to $20\frac{1}{2}$ florins per Bavarian scheffel (33s. 9d. to 44s. 9d. per imperial quarter), it has ruled this autumn at the average of 27 florins per scheffel (58s. 11d. per imperial quarter); and there does not for the present appear to be any probability of a reduction in the price.

In the absence of any official returns with reference to the hop harvest of 1867, I have endeavoured to obtain some information on this subject from a trustworthy private source, and the following details are the result of my inquiries:—

The area of land cultivated for the growth of hops in Bavaria, which, according to the statistical returns for 1863, consisted at that time of 51,822 Bavarian acres,† has increased steadily during the last four years, and, according to the general estimate, the extent of land actually under hop cultivation in 1867, was not far short of 70,000 Bavarian acres. The increase in the yield this year has, however, been out of all proportion to the estimated increase of land planted, the crop of 1867 being generally acknowledged to have been not only the largest ever known in Bavaria, but so large in proportion to the ground under cultivation, as to be quite exceptional, and such as

* The Bavarian acre represents $\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{10}$ ths of an English acre; 100 Bavarian acres being equal to 85 English acres.

may perhaps never again be produced by the same extent of land.

The aggregate annual production of hops in the whole kingdom during the ten years previous to 1867, has been on an average about 120,000 Bavarian cwts. ($123\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois each), the most abundant year having yielded about 150,000 to 160,000 Bavarian cwts; and it was assumed that about 225,000 Bavarian cwts. was the maximum quantity that the average extent of land under hops could produce in the event (never known to have occurred) of every hop district in the country producing a full crop.

In 1867 the yield is calculated to have reached 260,000 Bavarian cwts., or more than double what has generally been considered a good average crop, and considerably more than the estimated maximum production of the land cultivated. According to my informant the yield this year in the several hop districts of Bavaria has been about as follows :

	Bav. cwts.
Spalt, Kundigen, Hersbruck, Lauf Altdorf, Aischgrund (in the Province of Central Franconia) ..	.. 130,000
Hallertau and neighbourhood	.. 80,000
Memmingen, Mindelheim, and Krumbach ..	.. 7,000
Salzbach, Amberg, Schmitmuhle, &c. ..	.. 10,000
Bamberg, Aurach, Ebrach, Foreckheim, &c. ..	.. 15,000
Province of Lower Franconia generally ..	.. 8,000
Province of the Rhenish Palatinate ..	.. 10,000
Total	.. 260,000

The market value of hops has, as a matter of course, been greatly affected by the abundance of the harvest of 1867.

Last year, with an unusually small crop of about 70,000 Bavarian cwts. only, the prices at the Nuremberg hop market (the most considerable, not only of Bavaria, but of the Continent of Europe generally,) varied from 110 florins per Bavarian cwt. for inferior, to 200 florins per Bavarian cwt. for the best descriptions of Bavarian hops. (8*l.* 6*s.* to 15*l.* 6*s.* sterling per English cwt.)

At the commencement of the present hop season, reports reached this country of the hop harvest having turned out very deficient in England; and the English market being that to which the Bavarian exporters look more particularly, and that which exercises the greatest influence on the hop markets of Bavaria, the result was

that prices opened at Nuremberg at a higher rate than might have been expected in the face of so abundant a crop—as that of the present year was known to be; and for some time the better descriptions of hops, which alone are purchased for exportation, were held at prices varying from 90 to 100 florins per Bavarian cwt. But it appears that but few buyers for foreign, and especially for English, account presented themselves at Nuremberg, and this circumstance, added to the fact which soon became known, that in the neighbouring States of Wurtemberg and Baden and in the Province of Upper Austria, the harvest of hops had also proved very abundant, had the effect of gradually reducing the prices, and they have now reached the unprecedentedly low scale of from 30 to 40 florins per Bavarian cwt. (45s. 4d. to 60s. 5d. per English cwt.) for ordinary hops, and 50 to 70 florins (75s. 6d. to 105s. 9d. per English cwt.) for the superior descriptions; and a very large proportion of the crop still remains in the hands of the growers or dealers.

The average price of the whole crop, taking one quality with the other, may be assumed at about 50 florins per Bavarian cwt.; and at this rate the value of the estimated total production of hops for the year 1867 would be about 14,000,000 of florins, or 1,166,667*l.* sterling.

Railways of Bavaria.

Government Railways.—The only addition of any importance which has been made to the net work of railroads belonging to the Bavarian Government since the date of my last Report (December 1866) is that of the line from Munich to the fortified town of Ingolstadt, which was completed and formally opened at the commencement of November last, as far as the temporary station on the Munich side of the Danube, opposite Ingolstadt.

Nearly another year must elapse before the line can reach the town itself, as the bridge on which it is to be carried across the river will not be completed until next autumn.

The railway in question—which is about 50 miles in length—besides establishing the means of rapid intercourse between the capital and the principal fortress in the kingdom, will form the first section of the new line by which Munich and the important manufacturing town of

Nuremburg are to be brought into direct communication, the lines hitherto connecting these two cities, namely, by the way of Augsburg, Ansbach, &c., on the one hand, and by Ratesbon on the other, making a very considerable round.

The works on the second section of the new line, namely, that from Ingolstadt, by way of Eichstadt, and Trenchtlingen, to Pleinfeld (where it will join the old line from Augsburg to Nuremburg) and with a branch from Trenchtlingen to Ganzenhausen, are being rapidly pushed forward, and it is expected that they will be completed towards the end of next year.

By this line the distance between Munich and Nuremburg will be reduced to about 132 English miles. By the old line, viâ Augsburg, Nördlingen, &c., the distance was about 158 miles, and by the Eastern Railway, viâ Ratisbon, 192 miles.

The only other railway actually in course of construction by the Bavarian Government, is that, running in a direction nearly due east, from Munich to Braunau on the Austrian frontier. From Braunau it will be brought by means of a branch line, to be constructed on Austrian territory, into connection with the railway from Passau, viâ Linz to Vienna; and by this new route, which will intersect one of the most important corn-producing districts in Bavaria, the distance between Munich and Vienna will be shorter by about 20 English miles than that by the existing line, viâ Salzburg.

The length of the section from Munich to Braunau—the actual works on which have only been commenced quite recently—will be about 107 English miles, and the time stipulated for its construction is four years. The entire cost of this section is estimated at $15\frac{1}{4}$ millions of florins, or about 1,270,000*l.* sterling.

A project for a branch line from Schweinfurt to Kissingen—about 15 English miles in length—has been approved by the Bavarian Chambers, and the works will be begun early next spring.

I am further informed that a comprehensive plan is now under consideration at the Department of Public Works, for the completion, by means of several new branch and cross-lines, of the net-work of railways now existing in Bavaria; and that with this view a series of surveys have already been made; but up to the present

time no positive determination has been come to as to the extent to which it may be expedient to carry this plan into effect.

The Austrian line across the Brenner Pass, between Innsbruck and Botzen, was opened to traffic in August last, and a complete railway communication thus established between Italy and Bavaria, and consequently between the railway system of Italy and that of the whole of the rest of continental Europe.

The result has been, as far as the interests of Bavarian railways are concerned, a sensible increase in the traffic, especially on the southern line to the Tyrolese frontier; but the unsettled state of affairs in Italy, and the existing unsatisfactory condition of commercial intercourse between Germany and that country (resulting chiefly, as I am informed, from the scarcity of specie in Italy and the depreciation of paper currency) added to the high rate charged for the conveyance of goods by the Brenner and Tyrol lines (nearly 50 per cent. above that of the lines of Southern Germany), as well as to the delays and difficulties occasioned by an absence of proper arrangements for the direct or through traffic between the two countries, have likewise interfered to prevent as considerable a development of the goods traffic on the new line of communication as might otherwise have been expected.

In connection with the subject of railways in Bavaria, I may mention that within the last twelve months a new establishment for the construction of railway engines has been set on foot at Munich by a Bavarian Engineer of the name of Virauss, whose operations appear to have been so far very successful.

The engines manufactured by him are constructed on a principle invented by himself, and for which he has obtained a patent; and for an engine of this description which he sent last summer to the International Exhibition at Paris, a gold medal was awarded him.

The price of engines such as that exhibited is, I am informed, 2,000*l.* sterling.

I annex printed pamphlet, in which the peculiarities and advantages of his system are set forth. Mr. Krauss has, I learn, already transformed, upon the principle invented by him, several engines for the North-Eastern Railway Company of Switzerland; and has now in course of construction ten new engines for the government railways of

Wurtemberg and those of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg.

For the present this establishment is not on a very large scale, being calculated only for the manufacture of twenty-five engines in the course of a year, and employing 270 workmen.

According to the Report recently published by the Administrators of the Government Railways of Bavaria, for the financial year ended September 30, 1866, it appears that the additions made to the lines during the course of that year comprised only a total of $34\frac{6}{10}$ Bavarian leagues—about $86\frac{1}{4}$ English miles *—and as they merely consisted of five short sections, all of which were either prolongations or amplifications of lines already established, they are not worth a description in detail.

These $34\frac{6}{10}$ Bavarian leagues added to the $399\frac{31}{100}$, which constituted the extent of the government railways at the close of the previous financial year (1864-65), and of which a detailed account was given in my Report of December last, increased the total length of that network of lines to $433\frac{91}{100}$ Bavarian leagues, or $1,084\frac{3}{4}$ English miles, of which about $873\frac{1}{4}$ miles were made by and are the property of the Government, and about $211\frac{1}{2}$ miles were constructed by private individuals, but are taken on lease by the Government on terms, according to which (by means of a sinking fund) they will become the property of the State within a given period.

The aggregate mileage performed by the engines on these railways during the year 1865-6 was 5,094,660 English miles; that performed during the previous year was 5,031,145 miles.

From the following Table showing the quantity of the different descriptions of firing consumed by the engines during each of the two years 1864-65 and 1865-66, it will be seen that whilst the quantity of ordinary turf employed

* In the Commercial Reports hitherto sent from this Mission the Bavarian league has always been assumed as equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ English miles: but in a German Comparative Table of Measures and Weights which has lately come into my possession, and which seems to have been carefully compiled, the Bavarian league is stated to measure only a fraction less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ English miles, namely, 2·305. In the absence, however, of any means of ascertaining with certainty which of the two estimates may be the correct one, I adhere in the present Report to the original scale of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Bavarian league.

fell off considerably during the latter year, that of pressed turf was more than doubled. The use of coke appears on the other hand to have been discontinued.

	Firing consumed in 1864-65.	Firing consumed in 1865-66.
Ordinary turf	12,511,696 cubic feet	10,754,818 cubic feet
Pressed turf .	111,870 Zoll. centners*	239,061 Zoll. centners
Coals ..	1,282,158 „	1,388,800 „
Brown coal ..	270,502 „	214,281 „
Coke ..	5,960 „	„
Wood ..	440,543 cubic feet	464,514 cubic feet

The average prices at which these materials were provided during the year 1865-6 were:—

For ordinary turf, 3 fl. 12 kr. (5s. 4d.) per 100 cubic feet.

For pressed turf, 23 kr. (7 $\frac{2}{3}$ d.) per Zoll. centner.

For coals, 26 kr. (8 $\frac{2}{3}$ d.) per Zoll. centner.

For brown coal, 23 kr. (7 $\frac{2}{3}$ d.) per Zoll centner.

For wood, 10 fl. 2 kr. (16s. 8d.) per klafter of 126 cubic feet.

The aggregate traffic on the whole network of lines during the year above-mentioned was as follows:—

	Passengers.	Luggage.	Vehicles.	Cattle, Horses, &c.	Goods.
		Tons.			Tons.
By regular trains ..	5,429,236	10,789	465	535,653	2,007,738
By special trains ..	22,570	„	211	921	327
By military trains ..	178,502	260	2,074	44,226	14,783
Total ..	5,630,308	11,049	2,750	580,800	2,022,798

and the traffic receipts were:—

	Florins.†
From passengers, including military ..	5,090,645
From passengers' luggage ..	196,652
From cattle, horses, &c. ..	659,442
From vehicles of all sorts ..	98,439
Goods ..	10,893,655
Total ..	16,938,833
Equal to 1,411,569 $\frac{1}{2}$ sterling.	

As compared with the receipts of the previous year this shows an aggregate increase of 103,738 florins, equal

* The Zoll centner is equal to 110 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

† The Bavarian florin is equal to 1s. 8d. sterling.

to 8,645*l.* sterling ; for, though there was a falling off of 352,812 florins, equal to 29,401*l.* in the receipts from passengers, passenger luggage, and goods, there was an increase under the head of cattle and horses and vehicles, of 456,550 florins, equal to 38,046*l.* sterling.

But in proportion to the additional mileage open to traffic the aggregate increase in the receipts for the year 1865-66 should have been about 1,463,500 florins, or 121,958*l.* sterling.

It will, however, be readily understood, that the war which raged in Germany during the summer of that year, and especially the occupation of the whole of the northern portion of Bavaria by the enemy's troops, interfered seriously with the regular railway traffic in this country, especially in respect of passengers, as the war broke out just at that period of the year when the largest number of travellers are usually on the move.

Thus, whilst 5,715,985 passengers (exclusive of military) were conveyed on the government lines during the year 1864-65, the number carried in 1865-66 was only 5,429,236—also exclusive of military—the difference being 286,749, though, as already stated, the length of the lines open to traffic during the latter year was greater by 86 miles than during the former.

Indeed, had it not been for the large sums received by the railways for the conveyance of troops, artillery, and military stores, the traffic receipts, so far from showing any, would have presented a very considerable diminution compared to those of the year 1864-65, the sum received under that head having amounted to no less than 911,858 florins, equal to 75,888*l.* sterling.

During the previous year of peace, the amount received for the conveyance of military on the government railways was only 4,546*l.* sterling.

The extent to which the returns were affected by the war (which actually lasted only from the middle of June till towards the end of July) is shown by the following statement of the receipts from ordinary traffic, exclusive of military, during the nine months from the 1st January to the 30th September.

	Florins.		Florins.
January ..	1,124,119	June ..	252,793
February ..	994,590	July ..	710,996
March ..	1,248,211	August ..	1,119,171
April ..	1,168,907	September ..	1,388,999
May ..	1,236,453		

	Florins.	£
The aggregate receipts from all sources on the Government railways during the year in question were	17,607,455	= 1,467,288
The working expenditure amounted to .	9,186,847	= 761,404
Leaving a surplus of	8,470,608	= 705,884

This represents a return for the year, per English mile open to traffic, at about the following rate :—

	£	s.
Receipts	1,352	10
Working expenses	702	0
Profit	650	10

The sum total expended on the construction of the government lines up to the end of the year 1865-66, and on those lines which the Government holds on lease, is 173,560,120 florins, or 14,463,346*l*. On this sum the net surplus of receipts over expenditure, as above stated, namely, 705,884*l*., represents a profit on the working of the lines at the rate of $4\frac{88}{100}$ per cent.

The net surplus for the year 1864-65 was equal to an interest of rather more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the amount of capital invested in the lines up to the end of that year.

Eastern Railway of Bavaria.—Notwithstanding the unfavourable circumstances with which the railways of Bavaria had to contend, as already stated, during part of the summer of 1866, the general results of the traffic on the lines belonging to the Eastern Company during the financial year ended the 30th September, 1866, were highly satisfactory: infinitely more so than those obtained on the government lines, the traffic receipts having shown a surplus over traffic expenditure more considerable by nearly one-third than the surplus of the previous year's working.

The total length of the lines during the year was much the same as during the year 1864-65, an addition of only about 15 miles having been made to them by the opening on the 16th of October, 1865, of the last section of the railway from Weiden to Eger (in Bohemia). This

addition gave to the lines a total extent of 162 Bavarian leagues, or about 405 English miles, and completed the entire series of lines originally projected by the Eastern Company, and I am informed that for the present no further extension of these lines is in contemplation.

The engines performed, during the year 1865-6, a mileage in the aggregate of 805,016 Bavarian leagues, or about 2,012,540 English miles, and the total quantity of coals consumed by them amounted to 30,100 tons, coal alone (chiefly Saxon) being made use of as firing for the engines on these railways.

The average cost of the coal was 12s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ton.

The following figures show the aggregate traffic for the year in question :—

Passengers ..	..	..	1,928,755
Military ditto	..	..	252,465
Total passengers			2,181,220
Passenger luggage	..	..	3,997 tons
Vehicles of all sorts	..	..	275
Cattle, horses, &c.	..	..	280,706 head
Goods ..	..	..	627,786 tons
Coals ..	..	..	153,755 tons

The gross receipts from all sources, after deduction of the proportion due to foreign railways on the direct or transit traffic were as follows :—

	Florins.	£
From passengers	1,537,028	
Passenger luggage	27,782	
Vehicles	4,167	
Cattle, horses, &c.	199,880	
Goods and coal	4,299,019	
Military	418,051	
Postal service	20,095	
Traffic receipts	6,536,022	= 544,669
Receipts from miscellaneous sources	454,803	= 37,900
Total receipts	6,990,825	= 582,569
For the previous year the receipts were		474,562
There was consequently an increase in 1865-66 of		108,007

There was an increased receipt from each source of revenue except passengers, passenger luggage, and postal service, these having been the particular branches which suffered from the state of war.

Merchandise formed, as usual, the principal feature in the traffic on these lines, and the receipts from that source show, in spite of the interruption caused by the war, a considerable augmentation, as compared with the returns of the previous year. For the conveyance of soldiers and stores, there was an increase of nearly 33,500*l.* on the amount received in 1864-65.

The working expenditure of the year to which these returns refer amounted to 2,716,765 florins, equal to 226,397*l.*, against 2,312,058 florins, equal to 192,671*l.* in the previous year.

The general results of the working of the eastern lines for the year ended September 30, 1866, was consequently as follows :—

		Florins.	£
Receipts from all sources	..	6,990,825	= 582,569
Working expenditure	..	2,716,765	= 226,397
Surplus	..	4,274,060	= 356,172

being equal for the whole year to the following return per English mile of railway.

			£	s.
Receipts	..	..	1,438	10
Traffic expenditure	..	..	559	0
Profit	..	..	879	10

Of the foregoing amount of 356,172*l.*, representing the excess of receipts over expenditure, a sum of 41,668*l.* was placed to the so-called Reserve and Insurance Fund, and 2,500*l.* to the Pension Fund of the Company. There consequently remained the sum of 312,004*l.* to be divided amongst the shareholders. This sum is equal to an interest at the rate of a fraction less than $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the total amount of the paid-up capital of the Company as it existed at the end of the year in question, namely 58,161,120 florins, or 4,846,760*l.*

The two groups of railway referred to in the foregoing pages, namely, those belonging to the Government, and those of the Eastern Company, constitute the entire network of lines in Bavaria Proper (as distinct from the Transrhene Province of Bavaria, known as the Palatinate).

The aggregate traffic of the whole of that network during the year 1865-66, with 1,493 $\frac{3}{4}$ English miles open to traffic, may be summed up as follows :—

Passengers	..	..	..	7,357,991
Ditto military	..	..	..	453,537
Total passengers				7,811,528
Passenger luggage	..	..	..	15,046 tons
Horses, cattle, &c.	..	..	..	861,506 head
Vehicles of all sorts	..	..	..	3,025
Goods and coals	..	..	..	780,541 tons

and the pecuniary results were—

				£
Gross receipts	..	..	..	2,049,857
Working expenses	..	..	..	987,801
Excess of receipts over expenses				1,062,056

Railways of the Bavarian Palatinate.—The directors of these railways, acting on the principal which is about to be adopted by the Bavarian Government, have put an end to the system under which the financial year was made to commence on the 1st of October of one year, and end on the 30th of September of the year following; and have adopted as their financial year the twelve calendar months beginning on the 1st of January and ending on the 31st of December. With the object of bringing the new system into operation on the 1st of January of the present year, the accounts for 1866, instead of being closed as usual on the 30th of September, were not made up until the 31st of December; consequently the accounts and the report for 1866 recently made public by the Directors refer to the period of fifteen months beginning on the 1st of October, 1865, and terminating on the 31st of December, 1866.

At the close of the financial year 1864-5 the entire length of the two lines of railway, with their several branches, then open in the Palatinate, namely, the Louis Railway and the Maximilian Railway, was $59\frac{4}{5}$ Bavarian leagues, or about $149\frac{1}{2}$ English miles. In the course of the fifteen months ended December 31, 1866, an addition of $10\frac{1}{2}$ English miles was made to one of the branches of the Louis Railway, namely, that from the station of Homberg to the coal district of St. Ingbert, on the frontier of Rhenish Prussia. The first section of a new line, known as the Northern, namely, that from Neustadt to Durkheim, $10\frac{1}{2}$ English miles in length, was likewise opened to traffic. An aggregate of 20 English miles was

consequently added to the railways of the Palatinate during the year in question.

There is further, in course of construction—by a Company formed for the purpose, in the spring of 1866, with a share capital of 145,000*l.* (on which the Bavarian Government has guaranteed interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum)—a line of railway, about twenty miles in length, from Landstuhl (on the Louis Railroad) to Kusel on the north-western frontier of the Palatinate towards Rhenish Prussia, which will probably be completed and opened to traffic in the course of next year.

At the end of the year 1866 the railways of the Palatinate consisted of the following lines :—

	Bav. Leagues.		Eng. Miles.
Louis Railway ..	46 $\frac{3}{5}$	=	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maximilian Railway ..	17	=	42
Neustadt to Duckheim ..	4 $\frac{1}{5}$	=	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total ..	67 $\frac{4}{5}$	=	169

The stone railway-bridge across the Rhine from Ludwigshafen to Mannheim, built at the joint expense of the Louis Railway Company and the Baden Government Railway Department, was finished towards the end of the year 1866, and was definitively opened to traffic in the month of February of the present year. A direct and permanent connection was thereby established between the railways of the Palatinate and those of the Grand-Duchy of Baden; and the use of the steam-ferry, by means of which the intercourse between the railways on the right and the left banks of the Rhine had previously been carried on at this point, was discontinued.

The sum originally assigned by the Louis Railway Company, as their share of the expenses to be incurred in the construction of this bridge, the purchase of the necessary ground for the approaches, &c., was 1,500,000 florins, about 125,000*l.*, sterling, and there is reason to believe that that sum will have proved more than sufficient to meet the outlay, though the accounts are not yet fully made up.

At a point higher up on the Rhine there has been, since May 1865, another communication between the railways of the Palatinate and those of Baden, namely, that established by means of the wooden railway-bridge resting on boats which crosses the river between the stations of

Maximiliansau in the Palatinate and Maxau, near Carlsruhe, in Baden. This floating railway-bridge, over which the ordinary road traffic is also carried by means of ways running on each side of the line of rails, was constructed at a total expense of 163,182 florins, equal to 13,599*l.* sterling, two-thirds of which was borne by the Maximilian Railway Company of the Palatinate, and one-third by the Corporation of the city of Carlsruhe.

The three railways above described as constituting the entire network now open to traffic in the Palatinate, were constructed by three separate Companies, but they are now placed under the management of one and the same Board of Directors. From the last Report published by this Board it would appear that, as in the case of the railways of Bavaria Proper, the traffic on the two important lines, viz., the Louis and the Maximilian railways, was, to some extent, interrupted, during part of the year 1866, by events connected with the war in Germany, and more especially by the prohibition decreed by the Prussian Government against the exportation of coal from the Prussian Dominions to any of the States of Southern Germany which for a time deprived the two railways in question of one of the most important elements in their traffic, namely, the conveyance of coal from the mines of Saarbruck through the Palatinate to the Rhine. But the temporary stoppage of this traffic appears to have been compensated for by subsequent increased activity, as, according to the Report of the Directors, the aggregate coal traffic during the fifteen months to which that Report refers shows an augmentation rather than a falling off when compared, in the proportion of 15 to 12, with the traffic of the previous twelve months. The same was also the case with all the other branches of traffic.

The sixty-five engines in use on the three railways of the Palatinate performed, during the fifteen months ended December 31, 1866, a total mileage of 1,586,650 English miles, and they consumed 23,869 tons of coals, the average cost of which was 12*s.* 5*d.* per ton. During that period the total traffic on the three lines was as follows :—

	Louis Railway.	Maximilian Railway.	Durkheim Railway.	Total.
Passengers	1,745,909	586,905	233,295	2,566,109
Military	93,996	37,536	3,603	135,135
Total passengers	1,839,905	624,441	236,898	2,701,244
Passenger luggage	Tons. 2,929	Tons. 1,067	Tons. 311	Tons. 4,307
Horses, cattle, &c.	Head. 127,346	Head. 41,628	Head. 9,063	Head. 178,037
Goods.. .. .	Tons. 797,180	Tons. 200,971	Tons. 43,047	Tons. 1,041,198
Coals and coke	792,240	400,621	14,574	1,207,435

The receipts from which were :—

	Louis Railway.	Maximilian Railway.	Durkheim Railway.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Passengers and luggage	65,773	20,546	4,545	90,864
Goods, cattle, &c.	93,456	22,409	1,777	117,642
Coals and coke	95,031	25,238	579	120,848
	254,260	68,193	6,901	329,354
Receipts from miscellaneous sources.	25,148	3,362	761	29,271
Total receipts for 15 months	279,408	71,555	7,662	358,625
The working expenses amounted to..	118,996	40,154	7,151	166,301
Profit.. .. .	160,412	31,401	511	192,324

This result is equivalent to the following Return, per English mile, for a period of twelve months on each of the three lines :—

	Louis Railway.	Maximilian Railway.	Durkheim Railway.
	£	£	£
Receipts	1,919	1,347	584
Working expenses	817	756	545
Profit.. .. .	1,102	591	39

The share and debenture capital of the Louis Railway amounted, at the end of the year 1866, to 1,700,467*l*. On this sum the profit of 160,412*l*. realized, as above stated, during the fifteen months to which the accounts refer, represents an interest at the rate of a small fraction more than 8 per cent. per annum. This result is as nearly as possible the same as that achieved for the twelve

months ended the 30th September, 1865, and more favourable than that obtained by any other undertaking of the kind in the Bavarian Dominions.

The capital invested in the Maximilian Railway is 491,667*l.*, on which the profit, on the working of the line during the fifteen months in question, namely, 31,401*l.*, is equal to $5\frac{1}{9}$ per cent. per annum. For the previous financial year the profit on this undertaking was at the rate of only $3\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. on the capital of the Company.

The Neustadt and Durkheim railway, the capital invested in which amounts to 120,800*l.*, scarcely did more, during the fifteen months ended the 31st December last (the first of its existence), than pay its working expenses. But a better result is looked forward to in the future, and especially if the line should be ultimately extended, as the Company contemplate, to the northern frontier of the Palatinate and be brought into communication with the railways of the adjoining dominions of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. In the meantime this Company have a guarantee of interest from the Bavarian Government at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the amount of capital invested in their railway.

Postal Department.

This branch of the Service is placed (as described in previous Reports) under the same administration as the Government Railways and the Electric Telegraph, this general Department being known as that of the "Establishments for Public Intercommunication."

During the year ended September 30, 1866, the number of Letters which passed through the Bavarian Post Office was as follows:—

Letters bearing postage stamps of 1 kr. ($\frac{1}{3}d.$)	..	3,987,792
" " 3 kr. ($1d.$)	..	15,137,600
" " 6 kr. ($2d.$)	..	1,780,239
" " 9 kr. ($3d.$)	..	1,226,337
" " 12 kr. ($4d.$)	..	179,092
" " 18 kr. ($6d.$)	..	117,077
Total of stamped letters	..	22,428,137
Unpaid letters	..	4,403,183
Paid letters from abroad	..	6,891,834
Total paid and unpaid letters	..	33,723,154
Official letters	..	5,672,019
Total	..	39,395,173
Newspapers	..	51,793,582

During the previous year the total number of letters of all descriptions forwarded through the Post Office was 36,374,238 ; that of newspapers, 46,968,176 ; the increase in 1865-66 having been 3,020,935 letters, and 4,825,406 newspapers.

The postage of 1 kreutzer is that charged on letters for delivery within the precincts of the town in which they are posted ; 3 kreutzers for letters for any part of the Bavarian dominions ; and 9 kreutzers for those addressed to any place within the German Postal Union.

The receipts of the Postal Establishment in 1865-66 were :—

	Florins.	£
From letters	1,568,036	= 130,670
Passengers by public carriages ..	16,281	= 1,357
Parcels	1,126,397	= 93,866
Newspapers	171,798	= 14,316
The total receipts from all sources were	3,111,799	= 259,317
And the total expenditure ..	2,513,908	= 209,492
Net surplus ..	597,891	= 49,824
 On the postal traffic of the previous year the receipts were		
And the expenditure		267,070
		204,779
Surplus		62,291

By a Postal Convention recently entered into between the North German Confederation, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Austria, which is to come into force on the 1st of January, 1868, an uniform rate of postage, on a reduced scale, has been established, according to the following tariff, for the conveyance of letters within the limits of those States, irrespective of distances ; for pre-paid stamped letters not weighing more than 1 Zollverein loth, or half an English ounce, 1 silver groschen, 3 Bavarian kreutzers, or 5 Austrian kreutzers (equal, as nearly as possible, to 1*d.* sterling) ; for pre-paid letters weighing more than 1 loth, but not more than 2 loths, 2 silver groschens, 7 Bavarian kreutzers, or 10 Austrian kreutzers.

For unpaid letters weighing 1 loth, the same rate as for prepaid letters weighing 2 loths.

Letters insufficiently stamped are to be treated as unpaid letters, but the value of the stamps attached to

them is to be deducted from the postage charged upon them.

Electric Telegraph.

The total number of telegraph stations existing in the Bavarian dominions at the end of the year 1865-66 was as follows :—

Independent offices	..	..	..	73
Offices established at railway stations	..	..	..	288
Total..	..	..	..	361

and there were besides ten Bavarian telegraphic offices in countries bordering on Bavaria.

The entire length of the electric lines was 414 German miles, or (at the usual calculation of five English to one German mile) 2,070 English miles.* The total length of the wires employed on these lines is 1,188 German miles.

The number of telegrams forwarded during the year was the following :—

Internal Service—

Government telegrams	..	..	..	24,074
Railway administration ditto	..	..	..	10,574
Private ditto ..	..	..	..	236,151
Total	..	..	..	278,799

International Service—

Government and private telegrams	..	..	..	326,604
Grand total	..	..	..	605,403

During the previous year the total number of telegrams forwarded was 459,307.

	Florins.	£
The receipts of the telegraphic establishment for the year were	331,279	= 27,607
The expenditure amounted to	288,624	= 24,052
Leaving a surplus of	42,655	= 3,555
For the previous year the receipts were	322,886	= 26,907
The expenditure was	258,625	= 21,552
Surplus	64,261	= 5,355

It would therefore appear that, although the number

* Assuming what is stated to be the precise equivalent of a German mile, viz., 4.611 English miles, the length of the lines in English miles would be only 1,909.

of telegrams increased considerably in 1865-66, there was a notable falling off in the net returns of the Establishment. The cause of this decrease is not explained in the Report of the Administration, but it may be presumed that it was, in a great measure, owing to the reduced scale of charges introduced by the new tariff which came into force on the 1st of January, 1866, under which, in place of a graduated scale according to distance, one uniform charge of 28 kreutzers (or a fraction less than 9*d.* sterling) was established for every telegram of ten words addressed from a Bavarian station to any other within the kingdom, irrespective of distance.

The sum expended on the construction of the network of electric telegraph lines, as it existed at the end of the financial year 1865-66, was 843,207 florins, or 70,267*l.* sterling. On this sum the net surplus of receipts over expenditure for that year is equal to a return of a fraction more than 5 per cent.; but in considering the question of the pecuniary results of the Telegraphic Establishment in Bavaria, it is necessary to bear in mind that this is a Government institution, and that consequently the large number of telegrams sent by the Government itself, and by the Railway Administration (the latter constitutes also a branch of the Public Service) bring in no return whatever, being forwarded free of charge.

A project has lately been presented by the Minister of Public Works to the Bavarian Parliament for the improvement of the existing network of electric telegraph lines, by the substitution of iron for wooden poles, and for the establishment of a large number of new lines, the whole involving an expenditure of about 150,000*l.* sterling; but the plan has not yet been approved by the Chambers.

(Signed) H. P. FENTON.

Grand Duchy of Baden.

Report by Mr. Baillie, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, on the Trade and Industry of Baden during the Year 1866.

Carlsruhe, December 1867.

THE indifferent harvests of 1864 and 1865 and the low state of prices, caused a partial decline in the general prosperity of the country. The corn harvest of 1866 was, unfortunately, also a bad one, and the prices of corn during a great part of the year, depressed.

The war, happily a short one, paralyzed trade and industry during some months, and occasioned very considerable losses in those parts which were not immediately affected by it.

In spite of this, there can be no question of any essential interruption to the general well-being, and even, in many branches of industrial life, an increase of activity, and symptoms of greater productive and consuming power have appeared, a satisfactory proof that the economical condition of Baden rests on a solid foundation, and is advancing on the road of progress.

The value of landed property has somewhat fallen. The average value of the morgen of land sold in 1865 stood at 245 florins, and in 1866 at 231 florins. This diminution in price arises from there being less demand for farms, partly owing to the scarcity of money, and partly because the farmer has now begun to discover that it is more profitable to expend his disposable means in improvements than in purchasing fresh land at a price which reduces his profits to minimum.

Wages have not declined; on the contrary, complaints are heard, at least as regards agricultural labour, of the high rate of wages and the want of efficient hands. Daily wages without board vary from 30 kreutzers to 1 florin 12 kreutzers, and with board from 20 to 48 kreutzers.

The *Wood Trade* suffered most from the events of last

year, and is still in a depressed state. The prices of wood for building and general use have fallen 20 to 30 per cent. and of wood for fuel, about 10 per cent.

The wood magazines are over full, and proprietors are obliged to stop felling their timber. Since the autumn of last year some improvement has taken place. The exports of hop poles to Alsace has become considerable.

The Returns from the Lake of Constance are as follows:—

1. Wood floats from the port of Ludwigshafen conveyed—

1865	..	4,686 pine stems	..	72 walnut.
1866	..	4,490 „	..	600 oak.

In 1866 from the following Baden ports on the Lake—

1866.			Floats.	Stems.
Unteruhldingen..	..	..	87	2,424
Ueberlingen ..	..	..	25	525
Immenstaad ..	..	..	20	800
Hagnau ..	..	..	18	600

2. On the Rhine—

(a). From Waldshut—

1865	..	4,648 stems	|	1866	..	4,793 stems
------	----	-------------	--	------	----	-------------

(b). From Laufenburg---

1865	..	1,389 floats	|	1866	..	1,303 floats
------	----	--------------	--	------	----	--------------

The latter to the value of 782,200 florins.

In the district of Schönau, where the trade in wood for fuel and charcoal is of importance, very little business is being done, partly owing to the abolition of the iron works in Hausen, and the increasing consumption of coal. The demand for charcoal has now greatly diminished, and it will probably soon cease to be manufactured in that part of the country altogether.

From the district of Neufstadt, much wood is conveyed by Freiburg and Breisach to France. Of late years the sale of vine poles for the wine districts, has been very profitable.

In Breisach, the long timber purchased in the Black Forest, is bound together in floats and conveyed on the Rhine to Strasburg. From 15 to 20 such floats leave Breisach in the year. In 1866, however, only 13 with 605 stems were dispatched.

The wood trade on the Kinzig River, beginning in the Wolfach district, is very considerable and important. It suffered much last year from want of demand, and low prices.

Only 117 floats were dispatched last year from Wolfach; in 1865, 178. From Harmersberg 3, and from Nordrach 2, in 1866; whereas, in 1865, there were 9 and 7 from these places respectively.

In 1866, 122 floats passed through Offenburg.

In all there were only 117 floats on the Kinzig River brought to Kehl, against 203 in 1865.

A great quantity of the 1865 wood had not been sold at its time.

In the spring of last year the late crisis affected the wood trade first of all, and as the stores of the previous year could not be sold, the supply of fresh wood was diminished.

The wood dealers are said to have suffered great losses. Of the 117 floats, 21 could not be sold. These are equivalent to 21,000 stems, to which must be added 9,000 from 1865, which had also found no purchaser.

The Kinzig Valley Railway, which has now been opened as far as Hausach, threatens to bring about important changes in the wood trade.

The dealers will soon find it more profitable to use the abundant water-power for cutting the large timber, and exporting it in that form by railway. Indeed the reduction of the floating system is already looked forward to by the population, as by that means the water of the river might be rendered available for industry, and for inundating the extensive pasture lands of that district.

In Pforzheim there are similar complaints of the depression of the wood trade. The markets for the wood of that part of the country, which are chiefly Frankfort and Holland, purchased nothing. Frankfort, owing to the stagnation of all building enterprise, and Holland in consequence of the general distress occasioned by the rinderpest.

Factories.—The business in the factories was much impeded by the events of last year; in some branches, however, much more than in others.

The silk and silk-ribbon factories in Villingen and Sackingen appeared to have suffered the most, but after the war, business was resumed as vigorously as ever.

The cotton factories and spinning mills were less seriously affected. The cotton weaving establishments of Muhlhofen and Meersberg manufactured, the former with 111 workmen, 30,000 cotton goods; the latter with 65 workmen, 8,000; whereas, in 1865, both factories together with 170 workmen had manufactured 36,000 cotton stuffs.

In the cotton printing factory of Lorrach, 67,149 white cotton stuffs were printed. In 1866, the number rose to 104,329, showing an increase of 37,180.

These goods are imported from Austria and Switzerland for the above process, and afterwards returned to those countries duty free.

The *Jewellery manufacture* of the town of Pforzheim, where this branch of industry is chiefly carried on, employed, in 1865, 3,602 workmen, and, in 1866, 3,809 workmen, showing a greater number in 1866 notwithstanding the difficulties with which the business had to contend during several months. There is now no want of orders, and in some articles, such as the manufacture of chains, business is going on well; but all enterprising spirit is said to be still wanting.

The Benckiser Iron Works were in full activity during the whole of last year. This establishment has acquired a fresh triumph by the very successful construction of the Mannheim Bridge.

The great sugar factory at Waghausel made large profits by the war, their sugar having been in great demand owing to the stoppage of the factories on the lower Rhine and in parts of Prussia.

The establishment for manufacture of stays, founded in Kislau in 1865, was fully employed last year. The number of workmen amounts to about 200, among whom are a number of Wurtembergers, as weavers. The workpeople are, however, chiefly women from the vicinity, who earn good wages. The continued demand for labour, in spite of the war, proved very advantageous to the working classes of the district.

The Mannheim Commercial Chamber has published no Report for last year, so that I am unable to give any details of the movements of trade and industry in that town, but the general account is that during the war there was a total stoppage of business and want of credit. Labour in the factories was immensely reduced, and in some cases quite suppressed; and it is calculated that in the town

alone three-fourths of the factory workmen were dismissed. Happily the period of complete stagnation was short, so that the consequences were not so severe as was apprehended, and there is no instance of any of the larger establishments having succumbed to the crisis. The scarcity of money and the general want of confidence, however, still continues.

With the exception of cattle and oats, articles needed for the troops, the trade of Mannheim was in as low a state as industry. In the latter months of the year, however, it recovered to some extent.

The *Cigar Manufacture* in the Palatinate is said on the whole to have suffered little or no losses last year. The comparatively slack business during the war was compensated for by increased demand afterwards. This branch of industry is now in full activity.

The Heidelberg Commercial Chamber reports the value of the trade and industry of the town for 1866 to have amounted to 9,455,000 florins; in 1865, to 9,445,000 florins, showing an increase of 10,000 florins. Of this the retail business for 1866 is given at 2,050,000 florins. This was somewhat less than the preceding year, owing to the scarcity of travellers during the war months.

Black Forest Industry.—The exports in 1866 were somewhat less than in 1865, but if the year had been an ordinary one, in consequence of the salutary effect of the Commercial Treaty with France, the result would certainly have been very different.

In the first half of the year 1865, 679 centners of clocks were exported through Kehl to France (the centner contains about forty clocks). In the second half year, after the introduction of the Commercial Treaty, the number of centners rose to 1,835.

In 1866, about 3,031 centners were exported through Kehl.

The factory in Triberg, which furnishes the chief supplies of cast and toothed brass wheels, dispatched in 1865, wheels of one manufacture for 161,500 clocks (10 wheels to a clock), and wheels of foreign cast, for 47,376 clocks. In 1866 their own manufacture amounted to 146,500 wheels, and 45,656 wheels cast abroad; therefore, some degree less, although in the first four months of 1866 their monthly production exceeded that of 1865 by 4,500.

The firm of Furwangler in Triberg exported in 1865

about 700 centners clocks, and in 1866 only 650 centners, whereas the amount in the first four months of 1866 exceeded that of the same period in 1865 by 80 centners.

Another establishment in Schonach exported, in 1865, clocks to the value of 12,000 florins; and, in 1866, 22,000 florins.

Straw plaiting, an important branch of industry in the Black Forests, showed similar results. The principal house in Schonach exported, in 1865, about 29,000 articles; and in 1866, 42,000.

The French market for straw manufacture has fallen off. In 1864, 332 centners passed through Kehl; in 1865, 285 centners; and in 1866, 143 centners.

Straw plaiting schools, supported by the State, have been established in several places.

Cattle Trade.—The exportation of cattle to France through Kehl has enormously increased of late years. 443,685 sheep, pigs, and horned cattle, passed the Kehl bridge last year. The chief part are sheep from Hungary. They come to Kehl by train, where they are taken out and fed to the great profit of the innkeepers, who have made arrangements there for the accommodation of 5,000.

The actual number of sheep which passed through Kehl last year is stated at 300,000, and as the keep of every two sheep costs on an average 24 kreutzers, the large sum of 50,000 to 60,000 florins passes into the hands of the Kehl innkeepers, a large part of which is shared by the neighbouring farmers who furnish the hay.

It is, however, not improbable that the Hungarian transport of sheep will soon be conveyed to Paris by another route, which would be a great injury to Kehl. The restrictive measures adopted in Austria since the outbreak of the rinderpest have already led to the exportation of sheep by the route of Wuzburg, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, and Forbach, at which last place they pass in France. The dealers have the advantage this way of a diminution of freight, so that an extra train to Paris costs 400 to 500 florins cheaper than by the Kehl route.

The Baden trade on the Lake of Constance was severely affected by the war last year as respects the steam navigation.

The Baden steamers conveyed—

	Persons.	Goods.
		Centners.
From and to Constance, 1865 ..	91,095	178,405
„ „ 1866 ..	37,538	88,010
From and to Meersburg, 1866 ..	26,477	10,245
„ Ueberlingen, 1866 ..	18,079	15,510
„ Ludwigshafen, 1866 ..	3,370	29,211
„ other places, 1866 ..	112,618	198,682

The total goods trade at the staple places amounted :—

	1865.	1866.
	Centners.	Centners.
<i>a.</i> Ueberlingen—		
Import	38,072	44,700
Export	125,311	140,707
<i>b.</i> Meersburg—		
Import	23,060	11,207
Export	9,468	240
<i>c.</i> Immensstaad—		
Import	—	—
Export	48,290	12,761
Decrease in agricultural produce,	6,000 centners.	
„ fuel wood ..	26,000	„
„ carved wares ..	6,000	„
<i>d.</i> Hagnau—		
Import	—	265
Export	23,000	6,481
	821 horned cattle	824 horned cattle
	81 pigs	88 pigs
<i>e.</i> Unterukldinger—		
Import	—	131
Export	23,565	64,393
		(25,000 centners more fuel wood)
<i>f.</i> Mauräch—		
Import	—	1,486
Export	50,056	40,681
<i>g.</i> Ludwigshafen—		
Import	14,149	14,375
Export	52,429	42,973

The River Main Navigation from Wertheim, has lost in importance. Floating, however, seems to have been tolerably active last year.

The Navigation on the Necker, which had every prospect of a favourable year for retrieving what had been lost in 1865 from the low state of the water, suffered from the events of the summer, and came to a standstill during the war. The boatmen, however, from Hassmersheim were,

with the exception of a few weeks, not without employment, and conveyed alone about 200,000 centners of salt.

The good times for Neckar navigation are apparently past. The competition of the railway has already very much reduced their freights. For instance, only 17 kreutzers freight were paid for the centner of rock salt from Friederickshall, near Jaxtfeld, to Rotterdam, of which 2 kreutzers went to pay the Rhine octroi. In Hassmersheim, the chief seat of the Neckar boatmen of the country, the completion of the railway from Meckesheim to Jaxtfeld is looked forward to with alarm.

Agriculture.

The harvest of 1866 was everywhere below the average, and in many parts bad. Barley and oats gave the best returns.

The opinion is gradually gaining ground that the agricultural system in this country must undergo a complete change, that the growth of corn must be diminished, and where retained, that it must be conducted on sounder and more fixed principles. Further, that the cultivation of miscellaneous produce must be more kept in view, and more attention paid to the increase of fodder, and the breed of cattle.

The Agricultural Unions have done much by their numerous meetings, and by bringing together scientific and experienced persons, they have rendered the results of the latest discoveries and investigations accessible to every farmer who is willing to be informed, and have thus gradually effected the spread of the above views.

They have also recommended, and with success, a better cultivation of the soil, the alternation of crops and seeds, and provided the means of procuring foreign seeds.

Depôts of artificial manure have also been established in various places, and members of a Union supplied with such manure for making experiments.

These Societies have also done much good by recommending the most suitable agricultural implements and machines, and procuring them from the best sources.

In the district of Stockhart and Messkirk two English steam-threshing machines have been procured by a Society of Farmers, and now they are let out for threshing from commune to commune and estate to estate.

The growth of hops has been successful, and is increasing.

Hemp is also attempted, especially in the Lake Districts. The Agricultural Societies have encouraged its cultivation by procuring seed from Riga.

The production of wine was satisfactory as regards quantity last year, but poor in quality.

The cultivation of the vine is also improving. In the month of March 1866, a school was established at the suggestion of the Central Department for Agriculture, in which the pupils are assembled at the beginning of March, in June, at the end of August, and in autumn, for about a week at a time, and instructed in the various branches of labour connected with vine-growing.

The harvest for fodder produce was good last year. The growth of fodder is everywhere increasing, encouraged by the Agricultural Societies, and the success attending the breeding of cattle. The pasture lands are also improving. Draining is extended, and an establishment for draining pipes has been established in the Constance District.

Cattle.—The number of herd of cattle in the Grand Duchy last year has been estimated as follows:—

Horses	..	72,580	Young cattle	..	138,191
Bulls..	..	5,695	Pigs ..	..	293,586
Cows..	..	325,211	Sheep	..	158,471
Oxen..	..	96,361	Goats..	..	54,205

The breed of horses does not appear to be increasing. That of horned cattle is found to be generally more remunerative.

In fact, as regards actual numbers there has been very little change in the stock of cattle since 1861.

In the districts of Constance, Villingea, and Waldshut, where the breed of cattle especially of importance, the number of head in 1866 and 1861 were:

			1866.	1861.
Horses	..	..	16,516	16,626
Bulls	..	..	1,667	1,706
Cows	..	..	77,603	85,129
Oxen	..	..	29,541	34,672
Young cattle	..	..	37,101	36,670
Pigs	..	..	59,252	59,303
Sheep	..	..	17,893	18,524
Goats	..	..	17,326	21,933

This shows a slight increase in the number of horses and pigs, and a considerable diminution in that of horned cattle.

The quality, however, of the animals is undoubtedly much better now than it was in 1861. Great efforts have been made of late years to improve the breed, and the opinion is everywhere gaining ground that good cattle is much more advantageous than much and bad.

The total land of the Grand Duchy is divided as follows:—

	Morgen.		Morgen.
Arable land ..	1,507,210	Forests ..	1,281,453
Pasture ..	470,093	Waste lands ..	255,432
Vineyards ..	60,053		
Gardens ..	37,960		3,612,222

Of the above 3,612,222 morgen:—

	Belonging to the State.	Mediatized Princes and Landed Proprietors.	Foundations.	Communes.
	Morgen.	Morgen.	Morgen.	Morgen.
Arable ..	29,580	71,924	29,535	133,114
Pasture ..	19,189	20,660	10,135	73,620
Vineyards ..	118	972	436	2,804
Gardens ..	323	1,774	498	1,974
Forests ..	184,232	143,405	23,814	652,438
Waste lands.	2,024	4,263	1,104	51,080

The rest being in the hands of peasant farmers.

From this it appears that a very large proportion of the soil consists of hereditary domains, or is the property of foundations of various kinds. Many of the hospitals and benevolent institutions of that nature have now become very wealthy, and their surplus revenues are often employed in the purchase of land, and thus the amount of landed property which is practically unalienable and withdrawn from the market, already very considerable, is annually accumulating.

Thus, in the circle comprising the districts of Constance, Villengen, and Waldshut, the total superficial area contains 1,034,126 morgen, of which 373,976 are unalienable, or about one-third.

The following Table shows the proportion of unalienable property to the total superficial area according to extent; and further, the number of morgen of the total

area falling to a family (five inhabitants reckoned to a family) and the actual extent of free land to a family.

	Total Superficial Area.	Morgen falling to a Family.	Unalienable	Per cent. of Total Area.	Free.	Morgen falling to a Family.
			Superficial Area.		Superficial Area.	
Arable land, pasture, vine- yards, &c.	Morgen. 598,738	10·8	Morgen. 100,302	16	Morgen. 498,436	8·8
Forests and waste lands ..	435,388	7·9	263,674	60	171,714	3·1
	1,034,126		373,976		670,150	

(Signed)

EVAN P. M. BAILLIE.

REPORTS
BY
HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARIES
OF
EMBASSY AND LEGATION,
ON THE
MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, &c.,
OF THE
COUNTRIES IN WHICH THEY RESIDE.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
May 1868.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.
1868.

LIST OF REPORTS.

	Page
AUSTRIA :—	
Report by Mr. Bonar on the Imports and Exports of Austria from January 1 to July 1, 1867	March 5, 1868 68
DENMARK :—	
Report by Mr. Strachey on the Finances, Commerce, and Navigation of Denmark	Jan. 25, — 159
FRANCE :—	
Report by Mr. Fane on the Finances of the French Empire	February, — 61
MEXICO :—	
Report by Mr. Middleton on the Soda- and Salt- producing Districts of Mexico	Dec. 31, 1867 142
NETHERLANDS :—	
Report by Mr. Thurlow, Second Secretary of Legation, on the Finances, Commerce, &c., of the Netherlands ..	Feb. 1, 1868 150

France.

*Report by Mr. Fane, Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy,
on the Finances of the French Empire.*

Mr. Fane to Lord Stanley.

My Lord, *Paris, February*, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to submit my half-yearly Report upon the finances of the French Empire in four Tables.

Table 1 exhibits the general results of the rectificatory budget of 1867;

Table 2 gives in detail the receipts and expenditure of the projected budget of 1868;

Table 3 shows the annual charges on the National Debt; and

Table 4 shows the capital amount of the National Debt.

These Tables were prepared before the publication of the recent Report of the Minister of Finance; but I have added supplementary notes to them, which show in what manner their results are affected by the Minister's Statement.

The principal points of M. Magnés' Statement are these:—

There is a falling off in the actual, as compared with the anticipated, receipts in 1867 of 26,000,000 francs (1,040,000*l.*) An extraordinary credit was also taken in the course of the year for the Departments of War and Marine, to the amount of 158,592,719 francs (6,344,000*l.*) Adding to these sums such part of the cost of the expedition to Rome, and of the increased outlay owing to dearness of provisions (together 16,000,000 francs, or 640,000*l.*), as is not otherwise provided for, a total of 189,000,000 francs (or 7,560,000*l.*) will be required to meet the deficit of 1867.

Owing to extraordinary charges. which will have to be

met in the years 1868 and 1869, by the Departments of Public Worship, Interior, Public Instruction, and Public Works, a supplementary expenditure of 82,000,000 francs (or 3,280,000*l.*) will have to be divided between those two years.

A sum of 187,000,000 francs (or 7,480,000*l.*) will be required to reform and renew the armament of troops and fortresses, for the building of ships, and for the purchase of artillery and small arms for the Navy.

A loan sufficient to meet these exigencies, and amounting to 440,000,000 francs (17,600,000*l.*) will be raised by public subscription, in twenty monthly instalments.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN FANE.

(No. 1.)—BUDGET Rectifié de 1867.

	Budget Ordinaire.	Budget Extraordinaire.
Les recettes primitivement votées	Francs.	Francs.
s'élevaient à	1,862,954,865	133,104,201
Elles ont été accrues de	94,516,000	244,312,220
	1,957,470,865	377,416,421
Excédant de recettes reporté au Budget Extraordinaire	180,368,036	—
Total des Recettes* ..	1,777,102,829	377,416,421
	2,154,519,250	

* The statement of the Minister of Finance, published January 27, 1868, shows that the receipts of 1867 fall short of the estimates by 26,000,000 francs. Adding to this the extraordinary credit of 158,592,719 francs voted for the Departments of War and Marine, and such part of the cost of the expedition to Rome not otherwise provided for, a sum of 189,000,000 francs is required to cover the deficit of 1867.

	Budget Ordinaire.	Budget Extraordinaire.
Les dépenses primitivement votées s'élevaient à	Francs. 1,769,057,169	Francs. 133,054,201
Elles ont été accrues de	21,045,659	251,325,787
	1,790,102,829	384,379,988
Annulation prévues en Règlement d'Exercice	13,000,000	7,000,000
Total des Dépenses	1,777,102,828	377,379,988
	2,154,482,816	
Total des Recettes	2,154,519,250	
		36,434

(No. 2.)—BUDGET Projeté de 1868.

1. DÉPENSES.

A. Budget Ordinaire, Service Général, et Service Départemental et Communal.

	Francs.
1. Liste Civile et Dotations	26,500,000
2. Sénat et Corps Législatif (dotations, indemnités, et frais d'administration)	11,483,500
3. Supplément à la dotation de la Légion d'Honneur	10,362,780
4. Rentes inscrites	340,866,408
5. Intérêts de capitaux remboursables	35,309,336
6. Dette viagère	88,458,539
7. Ministère d'Etat	8,042,400
8. Ministère de la Justice et des Cultes	81,560,221
9. Ministère des Affaires Etrangères	12,938,200
10. Ministère de l'Intérieur	57,997,815
Service Départemental et Communal	148,508,000
11. Ministère des Finances	18,436,354
12. Ministère de la Guerre	348,131,238
13. Gouvernement Général de l'Algérie	14,702,000
Service Départemental et Communal	242,100
14. Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies	148,051,482
15. Ministère de l'Instruction Publique	21,950,821
Service Départemental et Communal	7,245,000
16. Ministère de l'Agriculture, du Commerce, et des Travaux Publics	71,855,803
Service Départemental et Communal	4,413,900
17. Ministère de la Maison de l'Empereur et des Beaux- Arts	12,079,100
18. Frais de Régie, d'Exploitation et de Perception des Impôts	232,838,124

19. Non-valeurs, Remboursements et Restitutions, Primes, escompte	Francs.
	12,341,500
Service Départemental et Communal de 18 et 19 ..	98,662,993
Total du Service Général*	1,548,900,621
Total du Service Départemental et Communal ..	259,076,993
Total du Budget Ordinaire	1,807,977,614

B. Budget Extraordinaire.

	Francs.
1. Ministère de la Justice et des Cultes	5,300,000
2. Ministère de l'Intérieur	4,808,000
3. Ministère des Finances	5,525,000
4. Ministère de la Guerre	14,871,000
5. Gouvernement Général de l'Algérie	21,826,201
6. Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies	15,200,000
7. Ministère de l'Instruction Publiques	1,535,000
8. Ministère de l'Agriculture, du Commerce, et des Travaux Publics	70,324,300
9. Ministère de la Maison de l'Empereur et des Beaux-Arts	7,100,000
Total du Budget Extraordinaire	146,489,501
Total des Dépenses	1,954,467,115

2. RECETTES.

A. Budget Ordinaire, Service Général, et Service Départemental et Communal.

	Francs.
Contributions Directes	325,691,200
Idem. Service Départemental et Communal	217,263,923
Enregistrement, Timbre et Domaines	433,675,416
Forêts	10,367,169
Douanes, Sels et Navigation	100,186,000
Taxe des Sucres	114,000,000
Droits sur les Boissons	236,216,000
Taxes diverses perçues par les Contributions Indirectes ..	34,688,000
Produits des Tabacs	241,623,000
Produits des Poudres	12,613,000
Produits des Postes	81,752,000
Produits Universitaires et de l'Instruction Primaire ..	3,664,621
Produits et Revenus de l'Algérie	18,655,200
Retenues et autres produits affectés au service des Pensions Civiles	14,593,300

* The Minister estimates that the expenses on the Ordinary Budget for 1868 will be (less 13,000,000 francs of "annulations") 1,596,325,000 francs, and that the "rectified" receipts will be 1,698,725,033 francs, showing a balance of income in round numbers of 102,000,000 francs.

	Francs.
Recettes diverses	45,726,679
Idem. Service Départemental et Communal	41,813,070
Total du Service Général*	1,673,451,585
Total du Service Départemental et Communal	259,076,993
Total du Budget Ordinaire	1,932,528,578

B. Budget Extraordinaire.

	Francs.
Excédant de Recettes du Budget Ordinaire	124,550,964
Indemnité due par la Cochinchine	1,080,000
Produits Extraordinaires des Forêts	2,500,000
Intérêts dûs par le Mont de Milan	250,000
Produits de la refonte des Monnaies de 50 et 20 centimes.	1,500,000
Versement de la Société Algérienne	16,666,666
Total du Budget Extraordinaire	146,547,630
Total des Recettes	1,954,525,244
Total des Dépenses	1,954,467,115
Excédant des Recettes	58,129

3. Services Rattachés pour Ordre au Budget.

	Francs.
Légion d'Honneur	17,815,759
Imprimerie Impériale	4,640,000
Monnaies et Médailles	1,861,745
Chancelleries Consulaires	1,800,000
Dotations de l'Armée	65,600,000
Invalides de la Marine	17,173,000
Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures	453,980
Total	109,344,484

4. Budget de l'Amortissement.

Recettes.	Francs.
Produit net des forêts	32,248,050
Dixième du prix des places des voyageurs, &c., sur les chemins de fer	28,785,000
Bénéfice annuel de la caisse des dépôts et consignations ..	3,000,000
Versements faits à la caisse des retraites pour la vieillesse	10,000,000
Arrérages des rentes rachetées	1,230,000
Total des Recettes	75,263,000

* See Note on preceding page.

Dépenses.

	Francs.
Intérêts, primes, et amortissements des emprunts relatifs à divers canaux et ponts	10,287,721
Intérêts et amortissements des obligations trentenaires du Trésor	2,250,300
Garanties-intérêt dues aux compagnies de chemins de fer	31,000,000
Extinction des rentes de la vieillesse	10,000,000
Fonds libres applicables au rachat des rentes	21,724,979
Total des Dépenses	75,263,000

(No. 3.)—DETTE PUBLIQUE. Dépenses pour 1868.

RENTES INSCRITES.

1. *Detle Consolidée.*

	Francs.
Rentes, 4½ pour cent	37,357,126
Rentes, 4 pour cent	446,096
Rentes, 3 pour cent	303,063,186
Total*	340,866,408

2. *Intérêts de Capitaux Remboursables.*

	Francs.
Intérêts de la dette flottante	26,000,000
Intérêts de capitaux de cautionnement	8,700,000
Rachat du péage du Sund	248,832
Rachat des péages de l'Escaut	340,504
Redevance à l'Espagne pour délimitation de la frontière des Pyrénées	20,000
Total*	35,309,336

3. *Detle Viagère.*

	Francs.
Rentes viagères d'ancienne origine	298,639
Rentes viagères de la caisse de la vieillesse	5,400,000
Pensions Civiles et Militaires de toute nature	82,448,000
Anciennes dotations du Mont de Milan	311,900
Total*	88,458,539

* These totals appear in the preceding Table as items of the Ordinary Budget.

(No. 4.)—CAPITAL de la Dette.

			Francs.
Capital de la Dette Consolidée	..	..	.. 10,942,768,743
Capital de la Dette Flottante*	..	..	.. 900,000,000
Capitaux de Cautionnement	..	..	.. 290,000,000
Capital total de la Dette Publique†			.. 12,132,768,743

* The Minister states that the amount of the floating debt was 970,000,000 francs on December 1, 1866; and that it had fallen to 936,000,000 francs on December 1, 1867.

† The Minister proposes to raise a loan of 440,000,000 francs by public subscription, in twenty monthly instalments.

Austria.

*Report by Mr. Bonar, Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy,
on the Imports and Exports of Austria, from January 1
to July 1, 1867.*

THE following Tables show in detail the foreign commerce of Austria during the first half of 1867 (as compared with 1866), and exhibit a considerable improvement against the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The most abnormal circumstances had weighed upon the commercial relations of 1866, in consequence of the disastrous war with Prussia. Communications had been for a length of time everywhere interrupted or suspended to allow of the transport of troops and the requirements of the armies engaged both north and south; the money-market was in the most unfavourable condition; stagnation of trade was universal throughout the Empire; lastly, commercial negotiations were pending with various States for a revision of the Tariff, and nothing is more disturbing to commerce than suspense.

The improvement, then, in 1867 is attributable to the return of trade and commerce to their accustomed channels: to the reaction which inevitably follows a crisis; and, to a great degree, also to the beneficial effects of a Commercial Treaty with France concluded in a more liberal sense, the stipulations of which came into force on the 1st of January, 1867.

Against these advantages must be reckoned the cession of the rich Province of Venetia and the loss of its Customs revenue.

We find in the following Returns for the first six months of 1867, a considerable increase in the imports on various articles of consumption, as rice, cattle, sheep, goats, lambs, sucking pigs, raw tobacco, and bread; a decrease chiefly on sugar, manufactured tobacco, garden plants and fruit, cereals, flour, swine, herrings and other prepared fish, horses, cheese, and oils.

The exports increased in amount on sugars, raw tobacco, corn, with the exception of maize and barley, flour, oilseeds, oxen and horses, raw skins and hides, feathers, honey, grease and oils, beer and wine.

As regards raw produce for industrial uses the imports are seen to have increased on exotic woods, materials for turning and carving, minerals, dye and tan stuffs, madder and gall-nuts, indigo, brimstone, lead, raw and in sheets, raw iron, raw copper, raw cotton, flax, hemp, wool, and silk; and to have diminished on fuel, coal and charcoal, turpentine oil, culinary salt, Chilean saltpetre, and salt for the use of glass manufactories.

The exports of articles of the same class have increased on coals and charcoal, lime and cement, slate, dye and tan stuffs, gums and resins, culinary salt, vitriol of iron, acids, raw tin, raw cotton, flax, and wool; and have decreased on minerals for technical purposes, timber, raw lead, raw iron, zinc and copper, hemp, silk, and waste silk.

I subjoin a Table of the Commerce of Austria during the first half of 1867, in the most important articles, separate from the complete and detailed Returns.

DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1867.

Description of Goods.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.
	Zoll. Ctrs.	Zoll. Ctrs.	Zoll. Ctrs.	Zoll. Ctrs.
1. HALF-MANUFACTURES.				
Iron, refined, half-manufactured ..	1,585	4,786	69,552	46,098
Rails for railways ..	13	2,599	822	2,150
Steel of all kinds ..	1,434	2,020	40,232	42,232
Iron and steel in plates, raw ..	1,501	1,559	15,631	8,615
Iron and steel in sheets, polished, tinned ..	526	1,434	1,424	697
Iron and steel wire ..	2,706	4,625	15,112	14,907
Iron, refined, wrought—tires ..	3,516	5,758	463	1,298
Iron in casts, common ..	8,026	9,480	16,102	41,232
Zinc in plates and sheets, and in casts ..	543	1,114	1,387	1,306
Cotton yarns and wad ..	100,796	74,347	1,587	3,282
Linen and hemp yarns ..	14,758	11,312	31,962	31,022
Woollen yarns ..	26,537	14,060	3,765	4,191
2. MANUFACTURES.				
Cotton wares ..	..	..	..	..
Linen and hemp wares ..	2,165	2,017	13,862	9,595
Woollen wares ..	30,484	31,798	57,450	61,590
Silk wares ..	10,049	6,275	29,183	32,367
Oilcloths and waxed taffeta ..	1,154	1,192	3,490	3,449
Articles of clothing and millinery ..	247	330	4,621	5,547
Hats, trimmed .. number	1,249	..	..	..
Bast, rush, straw, &c., wares ..	3,171	234	1,176	7,539
Hats, untrimmed .. number	102,230	..	200	..
Paper ..	11,440	9,819	87,831	69,359
Paper wares ..	1,373	1,952	8,075	7,506
Leather ..	24,540	24,329	10,830	9,506
Leather and indiarubber wares ..	1,438	1,426	6,317	5,709
Wooden wares ..	35,896	29,411	95,776	80,713
Glass and glass wares ..	8,920	10,857	131,367	117,020
Earthenwares ..	25,634	23,484	36,080	30,665
Iron wares ..	17,513	18,929	90,689	78,673
Metal wares ..	1,310	624	4,235	4,535
Instruments (musical) ..	656	396	3,819	3,556
Machines, and parts thereof ..	63,200	62,910	42,443	19,316
Small wares ..	587	1,124	54,043	34,834
Chemical products and colours ..	25,781	16,109	25,453	17,654
Candles and soaps ..	2,282	7,054	6,548	6,109
Works of art and literature ..	12,677	11,863	10,440	7,163

The amount of Customs duties levied was as follows:—

	1867.	1866.	Increase	Decrease.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Import duties ..	4,521,835	4,296,478	225,357	..
Export duties ..	131,203	112,732	18,471	..
Other receipts ..	100,011	106,468	..	6,457
Total ..	4,753,049	4,515,678	237,371	..

The increase in the import duties was produced on rice, cattle, rum, wine, flax, silk, yarns, common and middle fine woollen wares, iron, and metal wares, &c.

The increase of export duties arose from the receipts on the exportation of rags.

The Customs receipts for Hungary and Transylvania are not included in the above amounts, their Returns not having yet been furnished.

All Returns for Dalmatia are kept separate from the other provinces of the Empire.

Dalmatia.

The foreign commerce of Dalmatia is not considerable. Its exports consist chiefly in salted fish (anchovies and mackerel), meat of sheep, wine, olive oil, asphalt, and bones of animals.

The Customs receipts of Dalmatia for the first half-year of 1867, amounted to :—

					Florins.
In 1867	..	.	..	..	112,818
In 1866	..	..	..	..	123,085
Showing a decrease of					10,267

Here follow the detailed Tables of the total of imports and exports :—

RETURNS of the Imports and Exports of Austria during the First Six Months of 1866, compared with those of the same period of the preceding Year.

The Returns for Dalmatia are rendered separate from the rest of the Empire.

IMPORTS.

Description of Goods.	Total of Imports.	By Sea to		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Trieste.	Fiume.		Total of Imports.	Duties levied.		
<i>1. Colonial Products and Tropical Fruits.</i>				Florins.		Florins.		
Cocoa, raw, husks and shells ..	2,667	20	..	21,336	2,095	16,760	572	..
" ground, butter and paste ..	22	..	..	231	9	93	13	..
Coffee, raw ..	203,519	8,372	64	1,628,056	202,945	1,622,932	574	..
" surrogates ..	42	..	..	336	129	1,032	..	87
" roasted ..	..	..	..	..	5	52	..	5
Pepper of all sorts ..	6,602	510	1	52,816	2,280	18,240	4,322	..
Pimento ..	2,729	112	..	21,832	775	6,200	1,954	..
All other sorts of common spices ..	2,009	34	..	16,072	7,241	57,928	..	5,232
Vanilla ..	38	..	..	598	6	94	32	..
Saffron ..	83	..	..	1,307	30	472	53	..
All sorts of cinnamon ..	1,929	37	..	30,382	773	12,175	1,156	..
Cloves and stalks of the same ..	664	60	..	10,458	210	3,397	454	..
Other sorts ..	479	7	..	7,544	2,419	38,099	..	1,940
Almonds ..	8,352	1,491	1	43,848	3,802	19,960	4,550	..
Dried grapes ..	23,187	4,070	4	121,732	9,967	52,327	13,220	..
Ananas ..	53	..	..	278	..	..	53	..
Exempt from duty, according to Treaties ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Kernels of pine-apples and cembras ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
All other fine tropical fruits ..	1,579	108	..	8,290	21,667	113,752	..	20,088
Dried grapes for the use of industry ..	660	426	..	139	565	103	155	..

Dried figs	..	35,674	9,074	5	93,823	15,194	39,960	20,480	..	33,060
Other sorts of middle fine tropical fruits	..	39,759	6,390	33	104,560	72,819	101,506	..	..	..
Carob bean	..	21,278	5,303	242	17,022	11,859	9,467	9,419	..	..
Other common tropical fruits	..	3,155	207	64	2,523	19,168	15,334	..	..	16,013
Chestnuts imported from Italy	..	17	..	..	13	..	..	17	..	..
Other chestnuts, up to 20 lbs. weight	..	1	..	..	..	571	450	..	..	570
Salted olives	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Tea	..	1,286	4	..	20,254	..	15,561	297	..	..
Sugar, refined	..	527	60	11	3,113	1,087	11,796	..	..	560
" crushed (unrefined) and liquid	..	69	1	..	652	308	2,911	..	..	289
Molasses or syrup	..	9,516	12	..	29,075	9,850	31,027	..	..	334
2. Tobacco, Raw and Manufactured.										
Tobacco, raw	..	79,345	..	11,118	21	30,496	21	39,849	..	..
" manufactured	..	371	4	..	9,686	412	10,605	..	..	41
" exempt from duty, for Government magazines	..	1,225	..	..	..	2,772	..	..	..	1,549
3. Agricultural Produce.										
Garden produce—										
Fresh	..	52,006	6,929	16	..	43,106	..	8,900	..	..
Prepared	..	1,689	..	..	1,351	171	157	1,518	..	..
From Zollverein, duty free	..	5,948	..	..	..	32,144	..	..	..	26,196
Fruit—										
Raw	..	2,069	1,769	4	..	6,530	..	..	..	3,861
Preserved	..	2,318	26	..	1,854	12,123	9,698	..	..	9,805
From the Zollverein, duty free	..	317	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	5
Preserved, marmalade, from Italy	..	15	..	..	11	50	39	..	..	35
Nuts, viz., walnuts and hazel nuts, raw and dried	..	2,380	308	..	1,904	6,332	5,066	..	..	3,952
" walnuts and hazel nuts, from Italy	..	8	..	..	6	6	5	2	..	..
From the Zollverein, duty free	..	47	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..
Wheat, husked, spelt	..	118,115	..	32	6,079	101,142	16,988	16,973	..	..
From the Zollverein, duty free	..	218,212	..	..	..	221,387	..	..	..	3,175
Rye	..	48,471	..	..	4,483	260,824	28,639	..	..	212,353

Description of Goods.	Total of Imports.	By Sea to		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Trieste.	Fiume.		Total of Imports.	Duties levied.		
Rye—				Florins.	Florins.			
From the Zollverein, duty free ..	272,096	..	..	..	91,664	..	181,233	..
Meslin, buckwheat, millet ..	7,657	..	..	1,903	41,104	6,778	..	33,447
From the Zollverein, duty free ..	2,996	..	..	..	5,240	..	..	2,244
Maize (Indian corn) ..	206,503	4	18	10,076	245,134	56,970	..	38,031
From the Zollverein, duty free ..	2,880	..	..	..	515	..	2,365	..
Ears of maize ..	..	..	..	..	12	2	..	12
Beans, peas, lentils, vetches, &c. ..	2,792	60	..	603	9,718	1,635	..	6,926
Imported from Italy ..	988	..	..	257	384	100	604	..
From the Zollverein, duty free ..	9,361	..	..	..	6,497	..	2,864	..
Barley and malt ..	25,832	2	9	3,503	87,621	8,875	..	61,789
From the Zollverein ..	36,502	..	..	..	58,770	..	..	22,268
Oats ..	32,476	669	16	4,845	60,113	6,988	..	27,637
From the Zollverein, duty free ..	47,289	..	..	..	69,585	..	..	22,296
Rice ..	94,108	9,742	152	75,286	26,486	21,189	67,622	..
From the Zollverein, duty free ..	146	..	39	..	254	69	..	108
in the husk ..	108	..	28	..	2,945	766	..	2,837
imported from Italy ..	10,859	..	..	..	..	..	10,859	..
imported from Italy to Tyrol ..	11,154	22	11	734	10,253	1,894	901	..
Meal and flour ..	127,521	..	..	..	140,816	..	..	13,295
From the Zollverein, duty free ..	117	12	3	87	1,439	1,146	..	1,322
Other products of grinding ..	2,504	..	..	..	3,826	..	..	1,322
From the Zollverein, duty free ..	720	..	..	1,894	464	1,220	256	..
Hops ..	1,578	2	..	3,945	342	855	1,236	..
Duty free, according to Treaties ..	127	..	..	..	..	..	127	..
Mulberry leaves ..	510	..	..	31	..	22	142	..
Rape seed ..	2,061	..	..	..	31	..	2,030	..
Duty free, according to Treaties ..	7,009	49	23	421	22,525	1,351	..	15,516
All other sorts of oil seeds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duty free, according to Treaties, excepting bay-berries and cotton plant seeds ..	52,719	..	..	..	34,902	..	17,817	..

Clover seed ..	1,789	23	..	482	1,747	472	42	..
From the Zollverein, duty free ..	3,291	..	..	..	2,669	..	622	..
Seeds, unenumerated, for agricultural and horticultural purposes ..	1,954	4	..	517	1,647	443	307	..
From the Zollverein, duty free ..	18,153	..	..	..	20,313	..	..	2,160
Mustard seed, in grain or powdered ..	78	4	..	62	126	101	..	48
Duty free, according to Treaties ..	55	..	..	..	123	..	..	68
Anise and cummin ..	1,965	3	..	1,572	1,975	1,580	..	10
Duty free, according to Treaties ..	868	..	..	..	608	..	260	..
Chicory roots ..	1,840	..	..	1,472	1,940	1,552	..	100
Fleabane, seeds of forest trees, coriander and dyer's broom..	141	..	..	113	22	18	119	..
Duty free, according to Treaties ..	349	..	..	..	27	..	322	..
4. Animals.								
Fish, fresh, living, and killed ..	474	..	5	..	375	82	99	..
Cray-fish, fresh; snails, castors, otters, frogs ..	50	..	..	..	125	..	..	75
Herrings, salted ..	4,516	..	..	6,773	5,844	8,766	..	328
" ..	2,512	361	70	1,256	5,773	5,244	..	3,261
" smoked ..	267	..	..	133	304	152	..	37
Cod fish ..	3,063	730	76	2,297	19,916	17,928	..	16,853
Cosplotone, sarache, scoranzee, salted ..	219	1	..	164	446	334	..	227
Anchovies ..	2,007	..	4	3,010	4,942	4,320	..	2,935
All other sorts, prepared ..	5,512	536	13	8,226	4,939	7,815	..	9
Shell fish, oysters, lobsters, &c. ..	594	57	4	842	603	662	573	..
Bulls and oxen ..	10,596	2	..	42,454	6,082	23,470	4,514	..
From the Zollverein, duty free ..	527	..	..	1,976	1,023	3,836	..	496
Cows ..	2,115	..	..	4,404	3,052	6,306	..	937
Bullocks and heifers ..	526	..	..	785	175	242	351	..
From the Zollverein, duty free ..	418	..	..	627	443	664	..	25
Calves ..	1,324	..	..	553	1,226	508	98	..
From the Zollverein, duty free ..	2,964	..	..	..	3,030	..	..	66
Sheep, goats, rams, wethers, bucks ..	20,600	2	4	5,291	7,066	1,887	13,534	..
Wethers from Zollverein, duty free..	486	..	..	121	290	72	196	..
Sheep and goats from Zollverein, duty free ..	986	..	..	..	820	..	169	..

Description of Goods.	Total of Imports.	By Sea to		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Trieste.	Fiume.		Total of Imports.	Duties levied.		
Lambs and kids not exceeding 28 lbs.	Number	1	108	Florins. 1,614 94	2,095 94	364 16	7,611 444	..
Imported from Italy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From the Zollverein, duty free ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Swine.. ..	..	..	5	163,527	218,850	226,809	..	59,820
From the Zollverein, duty free ..	..	..	..	1,008	488	488	524	..
Sucking pigs, not over 20 lbs.	..	..	..	1,506	4,807	861	3,616	..
From the Zollverein, duty free ..	..	..	..	786	4,969	745	269	..
Under 10 lbs., from Italy ..	29	..	..	2	..	..	29	..
Horses and foals ..	..	3	..	2,134	2,814	5,813	..	1,744
Duty free, according to Treaties ..	..	..	..	2,520	927	1,854	333	..
Foals following the dam, duty free ..	6	..	..	..	10	..	..	4
Asses and mules ..	92	..	..	..	81	85	11	..
Leeches ..	1,552,210	919,490	..	..	471,440	..	1,080,770	..
5. Animal Products (not contained in other Classes).								
Hides and skins, viz., cow, ox or bull, horse, ass, camel, raw ..	Cwts.	3,513	1	..	54,949	..	..	17,654
Calfskins, undressed ..	..	12	..	..	614	..	385	..
Sheep, lambs, and goats ..	..	3,669	..	..	11,681	..	31,750	..
Hares and rabbits ..	..	21	..	..	169	..	873	..
Unenumerated, raw ..	..	1	4	..	405	324	406	..
Furs ..	..	12	..	3,335	854	2,246	414	..
Feathers, for beds ..	..	..	..	18	63	50	..	41
Duty free, according to Treaty ..	..	..	..	..	80	..	341	..
Ornamental, unmanufactured ..	..	..	..	1	9	7	..	8
Duty free, ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..
Quills, raw ..	..	..	..	13	4	3	13	..

Duty free, ditto	5	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	..
Feathers, not otherwise enumerated	386	..	393	126	101	..	260	..	..
Quills prepared (writing pens)	2	..	16	..	..	..	2	..	..
Duty free, ditto	13	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
Meat—									
Fresh	827	35	981	495	559	332	..	157	..
Preserved	205	3	632	362	1,098	..	..	..	..
Duty free, ditto	78	..	..	154	..	..	..	..	..
Sausages	276	4	2,218	115	975	161	..	404	..
Honey, hydromel, and hives	230	7	241	634	666	..	..	..	..
Duty free, ditto	38	..	28	2	1	36	..	..	..
Wax	997	287	2,991	780	2,340	217	..	..	..
Duty free, ditto	134	..	335	122	305	12	..	..	..
Cheese	5,157	68	22,147	11,192	46,865	..	..	6,035	..
From Zollverein, duty free	701	..	1,752	747	1,867	..	..	46	..
Silkworm eggs	24	1	..	199	..	..	..	175	..
Milk, cream, curd	149	..	..	123	..	..	26	..	..
Animal products, unenumerated	823	149	658	330	266	493	..	..	..
Duty free, ditto	19	..	14	1	1	18	..	..	..
Cuttings of common and other sponges	9	..	8	21	17	..	..	12	..
6. Grease and Oils.									
Butter, fresh, salted, melted	189	12	468	689	1,778	..	..	500	..
Duty free, ditto	512	..	1,024	304	608	208	..	..	..
Goose fat, hog's lard, bacon	638	64	1,678	700	1,841	..	..	62	..
Spermaceti	77	..	203	30	79	47	..	..	..
Bacon, duty free according to Treaties	55	..	82	..	..	55	..	..	..
Stearine	165	2	250	1,445	6,069	..	..	1,280	..
Paraffine	2,576	..	5,020	2,512	10,550	64	..	..	..
Train and blubber	19,655	35	10,417	16,267	8,622	3,388	..	..	..
Tallow	13,652	2,756	..	..	..	13,652	..	..	..
Other grease, unenumerated	5,895	1,969	4,716	25,837	20,669	..	..	19,942	..
Oils, in jars or bottles	43	17	539	93	1,223	..	..	50	..
Duty free, ditto	18	..	90	..	..	18	..	..	..
Olive oil, in casks, &c.	34,827	9,013	109,648	68,014	214,244	..	..	33,187	..

Description of Goods.	Total of Imports.	By Sea to		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Trieste.	Fiume.		Total of Imports.	Duties levied.		
				Florins.		Florins.		
Olive oil, imported by sea from Dalmatia and Istria	5,556	1,890	199	8,462	45,904	72,523	..	40,548
Mixed with turpentine or rosemary	50,079	31,829	194	40,063	55,764	44,611	..	5,685
Oil of cocanut or palm	10,077	242	..	1,202	11,595	9,276	..	1,518
Oil of rapeseed	81	..	..	110	46	62	35	..
Duty free, ditto	3,322	..	..	2,491	3,209	2,407	113	..
Oil of linseed	736	..	..	994	2,049	2,766	..	1,313
Duty free, ditto	5,616	..	..	4,212	136	102	5,480	..
Oil, not enumerated, in casks	4,528	1,430	20	5,933	32,141	43,317	..	27,613
Duty free, ditto	3,408	..	..	2,556	12,768	9,576	..	9,360
7. Articles of Food and Drink.								
Beer, in glass or stone bottles	81	6	..	450	48	240	33	..
" in casks	3,389	..	8	4,290	3,893	5,838	..	504
Brandy	349	2	..	4,274	827	11,347	..	478
Duty free, ditto	302	..	..	2,718	..	..	302	..
Arrack	338	36	..	4,760	1,504	20,459	..	1,166
Duty free, ditto	124	..	..	1,116	..	..	124	..
Rum	2,249	45	..	31,793	1,569	21,974	680	..
Duty free, ditto	1,504	..	..	13,536	..	..	1,504	..
Liqueurs	157	5	..	2,948	190	3,505	..	33
Duty free, ditto	77	..	..	1,155	..	..	77	..
Wine, in glass or stone bottles—								
Champagne and sparkling wine	864	1	..	10,494	1,345	17,687	..	481
Duty free, ditto	2,151	..	1	12,906	..	..	2,151	..
All other sorts in bottles	593	21	..	6,299	2,213	26,616	..	1,620
Duty free, ditto	1,248	..	..	7,488	..	..	1,248	..
Ditto, in casks, also grapes	1,015	63	..	10,101	1,739	17,692	..	724

Duty free, ditto	1,393	8,358	15,938	15,141	1,393	..
Wines from Istria, &c.	13,822	13,188	15,938	15,141	..	2,056
Ditto, from Switzerland, and the so-called sea- wines and grapes	248	469	576	1,089	..	328
Wines, common, from Piedmont and Italy	66	81	580	668	..	514
Ditto, Moldavian, Wallachian, &c., imported by way of Transylvania, Bukowine, &c.	2,499	6,572	1,037	2,727	1,462	..
Wines, Servian, Bosnian, and Turkish	113	688	885	5,575	..	772
Articles not contained in other classes—						
Bread, common	7,853	1,580	230	176	7,623	..
From the Zollverein, duty free	20,263	..	11,791	..	8,472	..
Paste	116	305	268	513	..	152
Duty free, according to Treaties	112	280	113	281	..	1
Wafers	10	27	11	29	..	1
Fruit, dried and painted	..	..	3	8	..	3
Mustard in seed and powder, prepared	44	352	136	1,088	..	92
Duty free, according to Treaties	253	1,807	116	870	137	..
Capers	288	2,344	278	2,224	10	..
Articles of food, fine	409	6,304	1,028	13,397	..	619
Fish, marinated in oil, in casks, duty free	11	82	4	30	7	..
Confitures, confectionery, fruits preserved in sugar, condiments, &c., duty free	674	6,740	100	1,000	574	..
Chocolate and its surrogates, and manu- factured	6	60	..	..	6	..
8. Fuel, Timber, and other Woods.						
Wood for fuel	100 cubic ft.	927	7,849	1,985	..	3,849
Duty free, according to Treaties	4,000	..	5,269	..	2,285	..
Timber, common, raw, and prepared	7,554	..	4,372	1,149	..	1,891
Duty free, according to Treaties	2,481	798	12,212	..	2,071	..
Timber, other than European	14,283	..	4,334	..	1,158	..
Charcoal	5,492	..	..	..	..	7,658
Coal and brown coal	1,025	..	8,683	..	..	422,523
Materials for turning and chiselling—	3,052,692	..	3,475,215	..	..	..
Amber	365	97	82	66	303	..

Description of Goods.	Cwts.	Total of Imports.	By Sea to		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
			Trieste.	Fiume.		Total of Imports.	Duties levied.		
Gagat (black amber) ..	..	..	..	..	Florins.	..	Florins.	..	..
Horns ..	..	3,106	..	..	..	2,258	..	224	..
Bone and bone flour ..	..	1,565	..	..	..	231	..	1,326	..
Claws, hoofs, &c. ..	..	645	..	..	..	561	..	14	..
Meerschaum ..	..	3,290	1,135	..	..	2,617	..	673	..
Whale fins (whalebone, raw) ..	..	348	..	..	..	280	..	68	..
Ivory and other teeth, raw ..	..	111	..	..	..	79	..	32	..
Ivory, raw, only cut ..	..	106	..	..	..	46	..	60	..
Mother o' pearl, raw, only cut ..	..	16	..	..	11	17	37	..	..
Minerals not elsewhere enumerated —	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	1
Roofing tiles and bricks ..	..	22,772	..	..	..	9,557	..	13,215	..
Lime and cement ..	..	74,629	601	..	..	49,657	..	24,972	..
Plaster of Paris ..	..	66,988	16	..	..	33,445	..	33,543	..
Manganese ..	..	8,104	..	..	..	2,392	..	5,712	..
Chalk of all kinds ..	..	8,104	..	..	..	5,967	..	2,137	..
Coloured earths ..	..	9,718	472	..	..	8,778	..	940	..
Graphite (black lead) ..	..	1,189	..	..	..	1,216	..	..	27
Stones, called "kellheimer" ..	..	39,809	..	..	..	32,714	..	7,095	..
Lithographic stones ..	..	85	..	..	..	109	..	..	24
Grinding stones of all kinds, fine, and touchstones ..	..	24	..	..	19	290	232	..	266
Duty free, according to Treaties ..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Pyrites (flint) ..	..	35	..	..	28	27	22	8	..
Duty free, according to Treaties ..	..	115	..	..	..	..	..	115	..
Slate, in tablets, also framed, pencils, paper, &c. ..	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duty free, according to Treaties ..	..	363	..	..	65	11	9	70	..
Chalk and ruddle, shaped ..	..	30	..	..	271	267	200	96	..
Duty free, according to Treaties ..	..	28	..	..	24	68	54	..	34
..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	28	..

Pumice and emery stone	43	..	..	35	39	31	4	..
Duty free, according to Treaties	264	..	..	..	..	..	264	..
Pumice, shaped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duty free, according to Treaties	17	..	..	13	36	27	..	..
Paper coated with pumice, emery, &c.	6	..	..	5	7	6	..	19
Duty free, according to Treaties	65	..	..	49	..	..	..	1
Cloth coated with pumice or emery	16	..	..	12	9	7	65	..
Duty free, according to Treaties	12	..	..	9	..	..	7	..
Writing sand, coloured, ..	56	..	..	45	31	..	12	..
Other stones, polished, &c.	134	..	..	107	121	25	25	..
Other minerals not particularly enumerated, and bloodstone	209	..	..	167	11	9	13	..
Duty free, according to Treaties	193	..	..	..	..	..	193	..
All other articles of this class	294	..	..	236	173	138	121	..
9. Medical Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.								
Ambergris, castor, &c.	2,565	295	1	13,466	2,645	1,386	..	80
Liquorice juice, oils of amber, laurel, &c., duty free	109	..	..	327	12	36	97	..
Essential oils, balsams, &c.	213	7	..	1,396	386	2,815	..	173
Sponges	167	36	..	1,151	2,0	600	87	..
Essential and odoriferous oils, in flasks not over half a quart, duty free	276	..	..	3,005	155	775	121	..
Dye woods	97,045	24,900	..	..	52,995	..	44,050	..
Dye roots, common	389	112	..	..	574	..	315	..
Bablah	292	..	..	..	111	..	181	..
Catechu, terra japonica	5,822	1,046	..	..	3,700	..	2,122	..
Divi divi	188	..	..	..	356	..	..	168
Quercitron	3,478	1	..	..	2,179	..	1,289	..
Tan	13,756	..	..	..	6,823	..	6,933	..
Sumac	9,129	4,040	..	..	11,668	..	..	2,539
Acorns (Valonia)	7,525	685	..	..	25,366	..	..	17,811
Gallnuts and gallnut meal..	12,415	23	..	..	6,886	..	5,529	..
Gallnuts of all kinds	606	284	..	..	644	..	..	38

Description of Goods.	Total of Imports.	By Sea to		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Trieste.	Fiume.		Total of Imports.	Duties levied.		
Cwts.	2,975 8,324 189 768 5,244 1,404 113 13,562 6,711 151 127 103 62 508 6,967 450 1,593 60 9,474 2,885 5,608 175 5,430 780 143 2,342 276 9,460 90	789 22 45 .. 30 403 59 152 165 7 669 129 2 272 2,011 ..	Florins. 32. 2,779 1,123 90 10,849 5,369 121 101 95 47 407 10,450 674 2,388 89 4,072 .. 106 1,103 218 7,667 28	Florins. 250 .. 29 .. 2,575 1,061 1 6,721 4,046 50 63 17 114 34 8,046 18 1,576 31 5,831 .. 26 54 8,250 15	706 1,868 .. 324 586 78 112 5,161 1,654 88 48 86 .. 465 1,603 438 542 29 5,382 .. 4,654 108 2,253 208 .. 54	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..		

Description of Goods.	Total of Imports.	By Sea to		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Trieste.	Fiume.		Total of Imports.	Duties levied.		
Soda ..	Cwts.	16,139	379	Florins. 16,121	67,793	28,473	..	29,112
Duty free ..	"	..	..	15,278	5,252	2,101	32,942	..
Saltpetre, refined ..	"	..	..	190	745	559	..	491
Copperas of all sorts ..	"	3	..	1,611	1,214	895	934	..
Silicate of soda ..	"	..	..	104	32	24	108	..
Lime, citron acid ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mineral kermes ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baryte ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brimstone for wine ..	"	..	..	11	..	..	16	..
Alum ..	"	53	3	136	1,338	1,268	..	1,207
Duty free ..	"	..	..	651	909	682	..	40
Sal ammonia ..	"	..	..	625	710	1,065	..	293
Duty free ..	"	..	..	397	34	25	496	..
Sulphate of ammonia ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hartshorn, &c. ..	"	21	..	31	68	102	..	67
Duty free ..	"	553	..	415	632	474	..	79
Combinations of ligneous acid with iron, lead, &c. ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Duty free ..	"	22	..	33	92	138	..	31
Borax, refined ..	"	99	..	74	130	97	..	..
Chloride of lime ..	"	1,216	..	1,823	807	1,210	409	..
Chromate of potash ..	"	7,441	409	11,162	4,008	6,012	3,433	..
Verdigris ..	"	760	1	1,138	780	1,170	..	20
Massicot ..	"	375	2	562	259	388	116	..
Red lead ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bicarbonate of potash ..	"	1,980	..	2,970	1,591	2,386	389	..
Bicarbonate of soda ..	"	1	..	1	73	109	..	72
English pink ..	"	71	..	106	58	87	13	..
Smalts ..	"	5	..	7	..	..	5	..
..	"	87	..	129	139	208	..	52

Zaffer and combinations of cobalt ..	11	..	..	16	7	10	4	..	2
Tartaric acid ..	25	..	37	27	27	40	..	85	1
White lead ..	22	..	54	107	423	297	..	128	..
Duty free ..	295	..	442	..	..	634	..	11	..
White of zinc ..	10	..	25	21	297	52	..	129	..
Duty free ..	168	..	251	31	10	445	..	..	..
Acetate of lead ..	13	..	31	10	34	25	3	..	..
Duty free ..	46	..	69	34	8	51	12	..	..
Prussiate of kali ..	7	..	17	8	2	20	..	..	1
Duty free ..	10	..	15	2	..	3	8	..	..
Chromate of lead ..	2	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..
Duty free ..	40	..	60	18	..	27	22	..	..
Caustic soda ..	6	..	15	..	..	..	6	..	..
Duty free ..	23	..	46	1	..	2	22	..	..
Oxalic acid ..	34	..	85	103	105	257	..	69	..
Duty free ..	349	..	698	105	27	210	244	..	25
Oxalate of potash ..	2	..	5	6	..	67	..	..	..
Duty free ..	26	..	52	..	..	12	20	..	..
10. Metals, wrought and unwrought.									
Lead ore ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Zinc ore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron ore ..	42,214	..	..	43,728	..	..	..	1,514	..
Copper ore ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Tin ore ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Spodium or tutty ..	17	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..
Lead, raw ..	1,515	..	..	752	..	579	763	..	..
Litharge ..	140	..	140	32	..	32	108	..	..
Duty free ..	99	..	131	207	..	155	..	108	..
Lead, rolled ..	281	..	843	544	..	1,632	..	263	..
Duty free ..	45	..	112	3	..	7	42	..	..
Printing types, stereotypes ..	3	..	9	41	..	118	..	38	..
Duty free ..	231	..	576	111	..	277	120	..	93
Lead in moulds ..	4	..	14	97	..	399	..	..	..
Duty free ..	114	..	285	72	..	180	42	..	..

Description of Goods.	Cwts.	Total of Imports.	By Sea to		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
			Trieste.	Fiume.		Total of Imports.	Duties levied.		
Lead wire	..	..	..	..	Florins.	5	Florins.	..	5
Iron, raw, old, and broken ..	..	14,139	1,815	1,959	..	33,016	13,836	..	18,877
Duty free	..	39,629	..	..	5,935	14,182	5,673	25,447	..
Iron, refined, unmanufactured ..	..	910	1	728	15,851	2,028	2,083	..	1,118
Duty free	..	675	..	..	453	2,758	4,137	..	2,083
Rails (for railways)	..	..	..	..	1,011	200	..	..	200
Duty free (except of steel) ..	..	13	..	..	..	2,399	3,598	..	2,386
Steel of all kinds	..	185	..	..	19	797	1,967	..	612
Duty free	..	1,249	59	..	315	1,223	1,834	26	..
Iron plate, black, raw, unpolished ..	..	273	..	201	1,874	293	717	..	20
Duty free	..	346	..	..	409	528	1,320	..	182
Steel in sheets, raw unpolished ..	..	26	..	..	865	476	1,666	..	450
Duty free	..	856	..	..	2,155	262	655	594	..
Tyres.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duty free	..	2,812	..	..	8,155	4,841	11,351	..	2,029
Iron in sheets and plates, polished ..	..	471	10	4	1,812	1,403	5,612	..	932
Tin-plates	..	48	32	2	192	12	48	36	..
Steel in sheets or plates, polished ..	..	7	..	..	28	19	76	..	12
Iron wire	..	302	..	2	1,204	831	3,321	..	529
Unpolished, duty free	..	1,506	..	..	3,765	2,870	7,175	..	1,364
Steel wire, unpolished	..	848	..	..	3,392	862	3,448	..	14
Iron, refined, wrought	..	118	..	..	472	45	192	70	..
Duty free	..	261	..	..	652	472	1,180	..	211
Anchor, chains, and cables ..	..	70	67	1	241	343	91	..	273
Duty free	..	148	..	..	370	30	75	118	..
Articles for coach-building and machinery, raw.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duty free	..	107	..	..	267	24	60	83	..
Steel wire, polished, and steel strings ..	..	14	..	..	70	39	195	..	25

Description of Goods.		Total of Imports.	By Sea to		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.	
			Trieste.	Fiume.		Total of Imports.	Duties levied.			
All other articles of this class	Cwts.	3	..	..	Florins. 18	13	Florins. 78	..	10	
Plates for engraving, duty free	"	1	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	
Gold, raw, old	"	62	..	..	..	25	..	37	..	
Silver, raw, old	"	3,799	..	26	..	5,126	..	..	1,327	
Gold coins	"	9,320	1,950	..	..	11,895	..	..	2,575	
Silver coins	"	59,314	37,674	..	..	252,758	..	..	193,444	
11. Weaving Materials.										
Cotton, raw, cotton wool	"	395,343	135,959	..	..	256,942	..	138,401	..	
" carded	"	363	192	..	..	171	91	192	..	
Flax and tow	"	44,186	5	8	2,951	8,070	484	36,116	..	
Duty free	"	111,427	..	..	..	122,179	..	..	10,752	
Manilla hemp	"	469	..	..	28	43	3	426	..	
All other sorts of hemp	"	18,657	7,243	990	1,112	48,604	2,916	..	29,947	
Duty free	"	11,594	..	..	..	2,159	..	9,435	..	
Sea-grass	"	54	15	..	3	79	5	..	25	
Duty free	"	385	..	..	..	368	..	17	..	
All other articles of this class	"	6	..	..	..	784	46	..	778	
Duty free	"	132	..	..	..	95	..	37	..	
Sheep's wool, raw	"	83,156	602	..	..	55,921	..	27,235	..	
" powdered	"	179	..	..	143	782	626	..	603	
Duty free	"	2,452	..	..	..	1,874	..	578	..	
Silk—										
Cocoons	"	926	14	..	..	92	..	834	..	
Silk, raw, not thrown or twisted	"	105	..	..	84	310	248	..	205	
Waste silk, not spun	"	891	14	..	713	184	147	707	..	
Silk, raw, thrown or twisted	"	1,815	..	..	14,520	373	2,984	1,442	..	
Waste silk, spun, not dyed	"	325	..	..	2,600	183	1,464	142	..	
Silk, and also waste silk, dyed	"	358	..	..	5,638	274	4,315	84	..	

12. Yarns.

Of cotton, unbleached	..	14,708	43	2	77,217	45,836	240,639	..	31,128
Duty free	..	81,043	..	..	324,172	24,690	98,760	56,353	..
Cotton wad	..	10	..	..	52	22	115	..	..
" bleached or twisted	..	652	19	1	6,846	894	9,387	..	12
Duty free	..	544	..	..	3,264	234	1,404	310	242
" dyed, twisted, or not	..	3,838	..	..	50,483	2,671	35,124	1,168	..
Of linen, unbleached	..	10,572	1	..	27,804	6,030	18,226	3,642	..
Duty free	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" spun by hand	..	1,094	..	..	2,725	..	..	..	1,631
" spun by machinery, raw	..	1,152	..	..	3,030	365	960	787	..
" bleached	..	115	1	..	920	241	1,928	..	126
Duty free	..	690	..	..	3,105	45	202	645	..
" twisted	..	1,135	3	1	13,925	1,006	13,100	129	..
Woollen—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carded, raw	..	464	..	..	464	295	295	169	..
Duty free	..	1,634	..	..	1,225	489	367	1,145	..
Combed, raw, hard	..	2,532	..	..	2,532	..	..	..	..
Duty free	..	12,595	..	..	9,446	12,609	56,740	10,878	..
Combed, raw, soft	..	8,360	..	..	37,620	..	..	..	..
Yarn, dyed or twisted	..	952	..	..	12,519	627	8,771	285	..
13. Woven Manufactures.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton manufactures, common	..	7	..	..	252	15	540	..	8
Duty free	..	73	..	..	1,825	198	4,950	..	125
Wicks, woven, duty free	..	18	..	..	270	..	..	18	..
Cotton, middle fine, except printed articles, fringe-makers', lacemen's, and button-makers' work, ribbons, hosiery	..	48	9	..	2,976	786	48,732	738	..
Duty free	..	806	..	..	36,270	128	5,760	678	..
Cotton, fringe, lace, and button work, ribbons, and hosiery	..	20	..	..	1,240	16	992	4	..
Duty free	..	54	..	..	2,430	19	855	35	..
Cotton, plain, dense, duty free	..	223	..	..	5,575	..	..	223	..
Printed tissues	..	5	..	..	310	63	3,906	..	58

Description of Goods.	Total of Imports.	By Sea to		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Trieste	iume.		Total of Imports.	Duties levied.		
Duty free ..	285	..	..	Florins. 12,825	35	Florins. 1,575	250	.. 667
Fine ..	34	1	..	3,060	701	63,090	..	..
Duty free, excepting, bobbinets, petinets, and lace ..	514	..	..	35,980	7	490	507	.. 43
Superfine, embroidered excepted	4	..	..	1,050	47	12,337	..	..
Embroidered tissues ..	2	..	..	525	2	525	..	..
Duty free ..	7	..	..	700	..	..	7	..
Gauze, lace, &c., duty free	65	..	..	6,500	..	..	65	..
Linen Manufacturers—								
Ropemakers' work, unbleached ..	643	462	8	643	565	495	78	..
Duty free ..	705	..	..	529	285	214	420	.. 7
Ropemakers' work, bleached ..	4	..	..	6	11	16	..	..
Duty free ..	59	..	..	44	18	13	41	.. 810
Packing linen, grey ..	153	1	..	229	963	1,444	..	..
Duty free ..	1,983	11	..	1,487	338	253	1,645	..
Tissues of linen—								
Most common ..	25,274	20	..	490	28,577	7,920	..	3,303
Duty free ..	128	..	..	768	779	4,674	..	651
Ditto of jute only ..	1,477	..	..	4,431	..	..	1,477	.. 61
Common, printed ..	7	..	..	252	71	2,556	..	..
Duty free ..	17	..	..	425	10	250	7	.. 113
All other sorts ..	10	2	..	360	123	3,888	..	..
Duty free ..	75	..	..	1,875	6	150	69	.. 31
Middle fine—cambrics ..	3	..	..	210	34	2,380	..	..
Duty free ..	18	..	..	810	2	90	16	..
Fringe, lace, batton makers' work, ribbons and hosiery ..	..	..	..	..	2	140	..	2
Duty free ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	.. 14
Fine ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,050	..	..

Description of Goods.	Total of Imports.	By Sea to		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Trieste.	Fiume.		Total of Imports.	Duties levied.		
Duty free	1	..	..	Florins. 70	..	Florins. ..	1	..
Half-silk wares, &c., duty free	121	..	..	7,260	..	..	121	..
All other articles of this class	12	..	..	1,236	251	25,853	..	239
Duty free	98	..	..	6,860	223	15,610	..	125
Half-silk shawls, &c., duty free	148	..	..	8,880	..	..	148	..
Wax and oil-skin cloth—								
Common	51	..	1	76	58	75	..	7
Duty free	26	..	..	26	11	11	15	..
Fine	166	..	..	1,992	614	7,368	..	448
Duty free	696	..	..	6,960	70	700	626	..
Waxed taffeta	..	..	..	..	21	252	..	21
Duty free	29	..	..	290	5	50	24	..
Silk tissues, combined with caoutchouc or gutta percha	168	..	1	4,200	162	4,500	6	..
Articles of clothing and millinery—								
Common	25	1	..	1,969	173	10,474	148	..
Exempt from duty—								
1. Composed of tissues liable to a duty not over 25 florins	29	..	..	870	..	..	29	..
2. Composed of tissues liable to duty not over 45 florins	87	..	..	4,350	..	..	87	..
Fine—hats and caps of felt	..	..	..	..	8	1,260	..	8
Felt hats, duty free	6	..	..	300	..	..	6	..
All other sorts	3	..	..	472	36	5,670	..	33
Duty free	17	..	..	1,105	..	..	17	..
Superfine—artificial flowers	2	..	..	525	27	7,087	..	25
Duty free	6	..	..	750	..	..	6	..
All other sorts	22	..	..	5,775	86	21,045	..	64
Exempt from duty—								

1. Clothing and millinery of finest cotton or fine silk tissues..	46	..	..	5,750	..	..	..	46	..
2. Ditto ditto, of finest linen or woollen tissues ..	2	..	..	130	..	..	..	2	..
3. Felt hats ..	2	..	..	100	..	..	..	2	..
4. Hats and caps of straw, reed, bast, whalebone, &c. ..	1,249	..	..	250	..	..	..	1,249	..
Number		..	..		..	..	..		..
14. Articles of bristles, bast, rush, grass, &c., Paper and Stationery.		..	..		..	..	..		..
Brushmakers' and sieve-makers' wares—		..	..		..	..	..		..
Common ..	10	..	..	42	..	..	..	105	23
Duty free ..	126	..	..	378	..	..	..	162	..
Fine ..	1	..	..	15	..	..	..	240	15
Duty free ..	99	..	..	1,188	..	..	..	24	..
Articles of bast, rush, grass, reed, cane, and straw, most common ..	2,702	..	..	675	..	..	..	26	..
Cane for chairs, raw or cleft ..	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
Duty free ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	3
Common ..	125	..	..	312	..	..	..	13	..
From the Zollverein, duty free ..	19	..	..	28	..	..	..	970	..
Middle fine ..	193	..	..	1,930	..	..	..	96	..
Exempt from duty—		..	..		..	..	..		..
Platted, of straw, bast, &c., unmixd with other materials ..	25	..	..	150	..	..	..	25	..
Straw bands, unmixd ditto ..	100	..	..	100	..	..	..	100	..
Hats and caps of rush, &c., without braid ..	13,418	..	..	1,341	..	..	..	13,418	..
Fine ..	1	..	..	60	..	..	..	60	..
Exempt from duty ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Platted with silk or other, duty free ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finest ..	1	..	..	262	..	..	..	1,050	3
Hats and caps of straw, bast, or palm-leaves, unbraided, duty free ..	88,812	..	..	8,881	..	..	..	88,812	..
Paper and paperwares—		..	..		..	..	..		..

Description of Goods.	Total of Imports.	By Sea to		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Trieste.	Fiume.		Total of Imports.	Duties levied.		
Paper, commonest ..	Cwts.	1	..	Florins. 6,988	7,651	5,736	1,667	.. 68
Common ..	"	..	3	137	118	324	..	.. 424
Unglazed paper, duty free ..	"	..	..	975	226	339	..	.. 40
Fine, coloured ..	"	..	..	44	48	264	..	.. 76
Duty free ..	"	..	8	701	141	564	..	.. 196
All other sorts ..	"	11	..	390	269	1,479	..	.. 275
Duty free ..	"	..	..	3,159	1,228	4,912	..	.. 16
Superfine ..	"	..	..	..	16	200	..	..
Duty free ..	"	..	..	588	122	1,464	49	..
Gold and silver paper, duty free ..	"	..	..	976	311	3,887	..	.. 310
Paper hangings ..	"	..	..	12	564	6,768	..	.. 77
Duty free ..	"	..	..	312	6	26	..	.. 6
Paper hangings in rolls, duty free ..	"	..	..	1,844	..	..	..	..
Playing cards ..	"	..	..	..	373	4,662	..	.. 312
Paper wares; of paper and pasteboard also, combined with other materials ..	"	2	..	637	698	8,376	..	..
Duty free ..	"	..	..	10,008	..	..	136	..
15. <i>Leather and Leather-wares, Furs, and such like Articles.</i>								
Furs, raw ..	"	..	..	94	16	168	..	.. 7
Duty free ..	"	..	..	243	26	117	..	..
Leather, leather and india-rubber wares—								
1. India-rubber and gutta-percha, in plates, purified ..	"	..	2	15	..	..	20	..
2. Leather, common ..	"	54	..	6,529	4,169	16,328	..	.. 2,441
Duty free ..	"	37	..	17,877	7,996	23,988	..	.. 2,037
Artificial cardings, duty free ..	"	..	..	..	1	4	..	.. 1

India-rubber threads, unmixed	..	322	..	1,772	110	605	212	..
Partly tanned goat and sheep skins..	..	8,430	..	8,430	10,835	10,835	..	2,405
Duty free	..	7,499	..	5,624	593	445	6,906	..
Leather, fine	..	92	..	1,196	167	1,339	..	75
Duty free	..	832	..	8,320	568	5,680	264	..
Manufactures of leather and india-rubber, common, as shoemakers' wares	..	1	..	12	20	240	..	19
Duty free	..	49	..	367	37	277	12	8
Saddlers' wares	..	13	..	156	21	252	..	..
Duty free	..	92	..	690	56	420	36	..
Manufactures of india-rubber and gutta-percha, common	..	4	..	48	81	972	..	77
Duty free	..	555	..	4,162	128	960	427	..
Trunkmaker's wares	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	1
Duty free	..	5	..	37	2	15	3	..
All other sorts	..	40	..	480	295	3,480	..	255
Duty free	..	188	..	1,410	248	1,860	..	60
Leather wares, fine	..	13	..	325	98	2,450	..	85
Exempt from duty—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Articles under No. 1 (Tariff, 62),..	..	55	..	660	31	372	24	..
No. 2	..	383	..	5,745	314	4,710	69	..
India-rubber and gutta percha wares, duty free	..	..	..	..	9	225	..	9
Articles under No. 1 (Tariff, 62),..	..	5	..	60	11	132	..	6
Articles mentioned in the Tariff, position 62, No. 2	..	33	..	495	63	945	..	30
Gloves	..	..	..	..	9	522	..	9
Duty free	..	2	..	90	2	90	..	..
16. Wooden-ware, Earthenware, Stoneware, and Glassware.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wooden-ware, most common	..	3,132	854	783	5,806	1,430	..	2,674
Duty free	..	28,071	..	..	18,506	..	9,565	..
Common, such as—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veneers, not inlaid	..	191	..	143	28	21	163	..
Floorings, not inlaid	..	71	..	53	7	5	64	..

Description of Goods.	Cwts.	Total of Imports.	By Sea to		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
			Trieste.	Fiume.		Total of Imports.	Duties levied.		
Articles of cork	..	2,088	44	..	Florins. 1,566	1,494	Florins. 1,116	594	..
Fine—as floorings, inlaid ..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Duty free ..	..	14	..	..	21	..	..	14	..
All other sorts ..	..	210	10	5	525	1,482	3,261	..	1,272
Duty free ..	..	953	..	..	1,429	1,067	1,600	..	114
Printing plates of wood ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superfine—furniture stuffed	..	..	..	..	600	59	708	..	9
Duty free ..	..	50	..	..	54	..	..	..	..
Basketmakers' work, fine..	..	9	..	..	1,020	1,077	2,124	..	92
Veneers, inlaid ..	..	85	..	..	12	9	108	..	8
All other articles of this class	..	1,019	2	1	12,228	776	9,133	243	..
Glass—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Most common ..	..	3,591	41	2	2,693	1,339	1,004	2,252	..
Common ..	..	300	4	18	675	3,053	1,010	..	2,753
Duty free ..	..	476	..	..	714	496	744	..	20
Middle fine ..	..	263	115	..	1,907	4,406	1,426	..	4,143
Exempt from duty—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Glass tubes for glass making	..	142	..	..	106	278	208	136	..
2. Pressed, polished glass ..	..	2,939	147	..	11,756	118	472	2,821	..
Fine—as coloured, painted, gilt, and silvered, &c. ..	..	16	2	..	168	75	766	..	59
Duty free ..	..	213	..	..	1,278	165	990	..	..
2. Imitation gems, unset	..	..	..	..	..	2	21	..	..
Duty free ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
3. Mirror-glass, not exceeding 284 Vienna square inches each	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duty free ..	..	14	..	..	84	4	42	..	4
Glass beads, coloured, duty free ..	..	29	..	..	116	72	432	..	58
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..

Supertine—Mirrors, over 284 Vienna square inches	21	..	..	365	3	45	18	..
Duty free	201	..	..	2,412	513	6,156	..	312
All other articles of this class	11	..	..	115	217	1,200	..	105
Duty free ..	185	..	..	2,229	..	2,604	..	32
Mirrors, cut, &c., exceeding 284 Vienna square inches, duty free	515	..	..	3,000	..	..	515	..
Stonewares—								
Coral, real, wrought, but not set ..	23	..	..	276	9	108	14	..
Coral, imitation, wrought, but not set ..	1	..	..	12	3	12	..	..
Statues of stone, over 10 lbs. each ..	26	..	..	26	64	3	23	..
Duty free ..	195	..	..	..	96	..	131	..
All other works ..	76	..	..	76	185	139	..	20
Duty free ..	834	..	..	625	..	..	649	..
Earthenware—								
Most common ..	1,709	5	24	427	2,442	610	..	733
From the Zollverein, duty free, ..	21,712	..	..	..	19,127	..	2,585	..
Common ..	38	..	1	171	121	544	..	83
Duty free, excepting tobacco pipes ..	609	..	..	1,522	573	1,432	36	..
Tobacco pipes, one coloured, not painted ..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	10
Middle fine ..	41	3	..	234	107	582	..	66
Duty free ..	694	..	..	3,123	501	2,354	193	..
Fine ..	18	2	..	225	93	1,380	..	75
Duty free ..	813	..	..	6,756	510	6,120	303	..
17. Metal Wares.								
Iron wares, most common ..	865	47	85	3,875	4,214	20,470	..	3,349
Exempt from duty ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron wire, coppered, &c. ..	4,016	..	..	16,064	262	1,048	3,754	..
All other wares ..	5,089	..	..	22,900	4,328	19,476	761	..
Common—scythes, sickles, &c. ..	20	..	..	120	46	276	..	26
Duty free ..	29	..	..	130	286	1,287	..	257
Edge tools ..	17	..	..	102	43	258	..	26
Duty free ..	796	..	..	3,582	227	1,021	569	..
All other similar articles ..	233	5	64	1,026	3,159	6,073	..	2,926

Description of Goods.	Total of Imports.	By Sea to		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Trieste.	Fiume.		Total of Imports.	Duties levied.		
Duty free	3,195	1	..	Florins. 14,377	3,306	Florins. 14,877	..	111
Fine—as steel pens, clock-works, and parts thereof	301	..	..	4,515	132	1,980	..	31
Tambour, hook, and knitting needles	12	..	..	180	4	60	..	14
Duty free	3	..	..	36	17	202	..	618
All other sorts, unmixed with other materials .	92	2	..	1,380	710	10,650	..	508
Duty free	655	..	..	7,860	147	1,764	..	458
All other, mixed with other materials	146	11	..	1,965	604	8,828	..	567
Duty free	1,573	..	..	18,876	1,006	12,072	..	21
Duty free	180	..	..	2,685	159	2,385	..	55
Arms and parts thereof	..	..	..	..	114	1,368	..	11
Duty free	59	1	..	708	13	325	..	78
With exception of firearms	2	..	..	50	152	2,280	..	..
Sewing needles	230	..	..	3,450	..	..	..	..
Duty free	..	2	..	..	8	20	..	5
Metal wares— Manufactures of zinc and tin, common Exempt from duty—	3	..	1	..	..	5	..	2
1. Tin wares, coarse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Kettles, bowls, &c.	1	..	..	4	..	..	1	..
Metal wares unenumerated, except copper wares	15	2	..	112	46	345	..	31
Duty free	51	..	..	229	61	274	..	10
Copper wares	..	..	..	..	28	54	..	28
Duty free	78	..	..	..	7	31	..	..
Duty free	98	..	..	..	132	1,899	..	34
Fine	917	3	..	1,470	340	4,080	..	577
Duty free	147	..	..	11,004	..	..	..	..
Copper wares, &c., duty free	..	..	..	1,102	..	..	147	..

Description of Goods.	Total of Imports.	By Sea to		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Trieste.	Fiume.		Total of Imports.	Duties levied.		
Hardware—				Florins.		Florins.		
Superfine, as gold and silver—								
1. Wares, gems, fine pearls set in gold or silver	997	18	3	2,617	1,785	4,589	..	788
2. The same, combined with other materials	56	..	..	147	1,226	3,218	..	1,170
3. Gold and silver watches	1,448	1	..	3,801	917	2,407	.. 531	..
Fine, as—								
1. Gold and silver, in sheets or leaves ..	389	..	..	389	282	282	107	..
2. Articles of gold, silver, gems, pearls, genuine or imitation	1,725	..	..	1,725	546	546	1,179	..
3. Jewellery, gilt, silvered, or in combination with other materials	1,991	..	..	1,991	4,318	4,318	..	2,327
4. All other similar articles	7,975	128	5	7,478	16,610	16,414	..	3,635
Wares of coarser metals, gilt, silvered, plated, with exception of jewellery, duty free	3,951	..	..	1,975	..	..	3,951	..
Common—								
As clocks	1	..	..	50	..	..	1	..
Duty free	8	..	..	240	..	..	8	..
All other similar articles	11	..	..	550	..	3,360	..	65
Duty free	124	..	..	3,720	59	1,770	65	..
Gut strings, unenumerated	256	..	..	3,840	729	10,935	..	433
Most common	2	..	..	60	3	90	..	1
20. Chemical Products, Colours, Grease, and Matches.								
Medical drugs, prepared	377	10	..	5,655	200	3,000	177	..

[illegible]

Description of Goods.	Total of Imports.	By Sea to		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Trieste.	Fiume.		Total of Imports.	Duties levied.		
21. Works of Art and Literature.								
Books	Cwts.	50	1	Florins.	1,761	1,735	5,259	1,167
Duty free	"	..	1	"	9	9,269	..	2,166
Maps and charts	"	..	..	"	..	14	44	..
Duty free	"	..	..	"	..	107	..	..
Printed music	"	..	..	"	25	11	35	..
Duty free	"	..	..	"	..	311	..	..
Prints and engravings	"	5	..	"	264	117	873	..
Duty free	"	..	..	"	..	296	..	49
Photographs	"	..	..	"	8	3	24	..
Duty free	"	..	..	"	..	..	..	23
22. Waste.								
Oil cakes and similar refuse	"	1	..	"	..	3,408	..	2,052
Rags, waste paper	"	..	115	"	..	61	..	2,164
Bones..	"	..	..	"	..	420	..	..
Waste leather	"	..	..	"	..	17	..	170
Refuse or clippings of skins, &c.	"	..	..	"	..	..	..	..

Observations on the Movements of the Imports.

The continual improvement in the home manufactures lessened the demand for foreign coffee surrogates.

The same may be said of sugar. The beet-root sugar, and the refineries of Austria, surpass those of the Zollverein, and have driven colonial sugar completely from the inland markets.

The abundant home harvest suffices for the whole demand for fruit.

Inland hops acquired a high price, whilst at the same time the demand on account of the ever-increasing manufacture of beer was considerable, which accounts for the increased importation of foreign hops.

The fall in the importation of horses is necessarily due to the large demand which had been in 1866 during the war.

The fabrication of stearine candles has acquired great perfection in Austria.

The continually increasing celebrity of the Vienna fancy wares increased the importation of all raw materials required in that trade.

The completion of various portions of railway which were in construction up to 1866 accounts for the lesser importation of rails in the period to which this Report applies.

In the preceding year a large importation of steel had taken place to meet the temporary demands of the Danube Navigation Company, and some of the State railway manufacturing factories of machinery.

The enormous demand for copper to be employed in the preparation of percussion copper caps increased the importation of that article.

A considerable increase in the activity of inland spinneries required a larger import of cotton.

The harvest of flax had been destroyed in 1866 by the hostile invasion of Galicia and parts of Silesia, and the loss had to be made up by increased importations from abroad. The increase in the imports of Manilla hemp is to be ascribed to the continually increasing use of that article in combination for brushmakers' wares.

A large increase of import of sheep's wool is observable

to meet the demands of the greater activity of inland woollen spinneries and woollen manufactories.

The loss of the silk derived formerly from the Province of Venetia, as also the greater activity of inland manufactories account for the large importation of that article.

A larger demand for the same latter reason caused the greater supply of yarns.

The increase in the import of woven manufactures did not come up in the first half of 1867 to the expectations grounded on the reduction of duty on English, French, Belgian, and Italian goods of that class.

The increased importation of paper took place in the ordinary kinds only, and in paper for cigarettes. The high price of foreign stationery excluded that article from the inland markets.

The excellence and cheapness of Vienna furniture will soon drive the foreign competitors from the field. The increased import of mirror glass was chiefly from Belgium.

The import of edge tools greatly increased, as also of English sewing needles, also copper wares, and agricultural machines.

EXPORTS.

From January 1st to June 30th, 1867.

(Exclusive of Dalmatia).

Description of Goods.	Total of Exports.	By Sea over		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Trieste.	Fiume.		Total of Exports.	Duties levied.		
				Florins.		Florins.		
<i>1. Colonial Products and Tropical Fruits.</i>								
Coffee, raw	29	..	..	..	2	..	27	..
" surrogates	1,206	.. 390	..	..	648	..	558	..
Spices, common—								
Pepper of all sorts	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other common spices	31	.. 2	..	..	78	..	44	..
Fine—								
Saffron	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
All sorts of cinnamon	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Almonds	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	5
Dried grapes	2	.. 1	..	..	..	..	2	..
Other Southern fruits	9	..	..	..	1	..	8	..
Middle fine—								
Dried figs	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Other middle fine Southern fruits	41	..	..	..	8	..	33	..
Common—								
Carob bean	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Other common Southern fruits	16	.. 10	..	..	24	..	..	8
Tea	22	..	..	..	..	..	22	..
Sugar, refined, without drawback	142	.. 14	..	..	367	..	..	225
" with drawback	228,497	135,114	..	..	35,120	..	193,377	..
" crushed, and liquid	462	..	..	..	..	..	462	..

Description of Goods.	Total of Exports.	By Sea over		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Trieste.	Fiume.		Total of Exports.	Duties levied.		
Sugar, crushed, with drawback	23,066	10,657	..	Florins.	5,590	..	17,476	.. 13
Molasses or syrup	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
2. Tobacco, raw and manufactured.								
Tobacco, raw	45,021	1,114	..	..	7,652	..	37,369	.. 159
" manufactured	1,363	1,265	..	..	1,822	..	..	..
3. Agricultural and Garden Produce.								
Garden produce—								
Fresh	67,452	10,559	..	..	66,136	..	1,316	..
Prepared	5,582	193	..	..	3,445	..	2,137	..
Fruit—								
Fresh	17,103	492	..	..	33,639	..	..	16,536
Preserved	14,050	598	..	..	15,993	..	..	1,934
Walnuts, hazel nuts, raw and dried..	1,726	203	..	..	2,353	..	..	627
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat, husked, spelt	3,069,003	168,917	2,610	..	2,428,758	..	640,245	..
Rye	695,546	4	..	..	242,248	..	453,298	..
Meslin, buckwheat, millet	86,154	30	..	..	83,785	..	2,369	..
Indian corn	283,052	217,321	8,509	..	395,140	..	.. 40	112,088
" in ears	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beans, peas, lentils, &c.	99,395	20,923	1	..	37,639	..	61,756	..
Barley and malt	500,238	9,483	359	..	951,296	..	..	451,058
Oats	1,198,740	34,562	422	..	1,000,885	..	197,855	..
Rice	2,060	739	1	..	63,338	..	..	61,278
" in the husk	75	..	..	..	17	..	.. 58	..
Meal and flour	962,856	263,791	6,131	..	672,073	..	290,783	..
Other products of grinding	17,730	1,784	..	..	14,476	..	3,254	..

Hops..	..	..	2,449	6	..	4,637	..	..
Mulberry leaves ..	..	34	..	..	..	120	..	..
Rape seed ..	..	150,626	..	..	..	28,782	..	121,844
All other oil seeds ..	..	109,320	9,631	..	..	23,574	..	85,746
Clover and clover seeds ..	..	53,988	..	..	..	66,036	..	..
Seeds, unenumerated, for horticulture ..	..	3,598	..	51	..	7,748	..	4,150
Mustard seed, in grain or powdered ..	..	149	..	..	..	..	..	149
Aniseed and cummin ..	..	293	7	..	..	146	..	147
Chicory roots ..	..	28	..	..	..	3	..	25
Fleabane, forest trees, coriander, &c. ..	..	398	..	..	..	344	..	54
4. Animals.								
Fish, fresh, living or killed ..	..	1,253	5	..	..	2,038	..	785
Crawfish, fresh; snails, castors, others, frogs..	..	7	..	..	..	29	..	22
Herrings, salted ..	Tons	2,268	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herrings ..	Cwts.	7	2	..	..	143	..	136
Cospettoni, sarache, scoranze, salted ..	..	8	..	..	..	9	..	1
Codfish ..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	3
Fish, preserved, unenumerated—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anchovies ..	..	115	6	..	..	9	..	9
Other fish, unprepared ..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..
Shells and shell fish ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxen and bulls ..	Number	53,295	1,132	..	454	43,411	..	..
Cows ..	..	13,736	4	..	..	14,611	..	875
Bullocks and heifers ..	..	2,571	..	..	..	11,105	..	8,534
Calves ..	..	19,111	3	..	353	27,925	..	8,814
Sheep, goats ..	..	58,791	1	..	..	61,035	..	2,244
Lambs and kids, not over 28 lbs. ..	..	16,857	..	..	..	22,059	..	5,202
Swine ..	..	102,443	79	..	571	115,850	..	13,407
Sucking pigs, not over 20 lbs. ..	..	12,923	1	..	463	19,771	..	6,848
Horses and foals ..	..	15,405	23	..	..	5,898	..	..
Mules and asses ..	..	65	..	..	..	75	..	10
Leeches ..	..	204,256	167,656	..	..	55,518	..	148,738

4. Animals.

Fish, fresh, living or killed	..	1,253	5	..	2,038	..	781
Crawfish, fresh; snails, castors, others, frogs..	..	7	..	..	29	..	22
Herrings, salted	Tons	2,268	..	..	..	2,268	..
Herrings	Cwts.	7	2	..	143	..	136
Cospettoni, sarache, scorauze, salted	..	8	..	..	9	..	1
Codfish	..	1	..	..	4	..	3
Fish, preserved, unenumerated—	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Anchovies	..	115	6	..	9	..	..
Other fish, unprepared..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..
Shells and shell fish..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxen and bulls..	Number	53,295	1,132	454	43,411	..	9,884
Cows..	..	13,736	4	..	14,611	..	..
Bullocks and heifers	..	2,571	..	..	11,105	..	8,534
Calves	..	19,111	3	353	27,925	..	8,814
Sheep, goats	..	58,791	1	..	61,035	..	2,244
Lambs and kids, not over 28 lbs.	..	16,857	..	571	22,059	..	5,202
Swine..	..	102,443	79	463	115,850	..	13,407
Sucking pigs, not over 20 lbs.	..	12,923	1	..	19,771	..	6,848
Horses and foals	..	15,405	23	..	5,898	..	..
Mules and asses	..	65	..	..	75	9,507	..
Leeches	..	204,256	167,656	..	55,518	148,738	10

Description of Goods.	Total of Exports.	By Sea over		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Trieste.	Fiume.		Total of Exports.	Duties levied.		
Paste	632	3	86	Florins.	160	..	472	..
Wafers	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Mustard, prepared	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Articles of food, fine	166	46	..	..	401	..	..	235
8. Fuel, Timber, and Building Materials.								
Wood for fuel	31,483	2,705	342	..	22,190	..	9,293	..
Timber, common, raw and prepared	240,127	51,252	2,181	..	307,892	..	..	67,765
Timber, non-European	20	..	..	..	48	..	..	28
Charcoal	46,235	2,885	..	..	41,354	..	4,881	..
Coal and brown coal	7,750,573	148,545	..	..	4,748,823	..	3,001,750	..
Materials for carving and turning—								
Amber	11	..	..	..	2	..	9	..
Meerschaum	27	1	..	..	5	..	22	..
Ivory and other animal teeth, raw	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	26
Ivory in plates and blocks, raw	15	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
Mother o' pearl, raw	7	7	..	..	..	..	7	..
Minerals not contained in other classes—								
Roofing tiles, bricks	128,024	202	..	..	135,898	..	..	7,874
Lime and cement	77,105	1,012	..	..	62,091	..	15,014	..
Gypsum (plaster of Paris)	4,352	3	..	..	9,696	..	..	5,344
Manganese	117	..	..	..	254	..	..	137
Chalks of all kinds	1,180	120	..	..	1,243	..	..	63
Coloured earths	20,428	4,923	..	..	21,889	..	..	1,461
Graphite (black-lead)	44,141	496	..	..	50,789	..	..	6,648
Kehlheim stones	405	..	..	..	569	..	..	164
Lithographic stones	1	..	..	..	218	..	..	217
Grindstones of all descriptions	678	..	..	..	316	..	362	..

[illegible]

9. *Medical Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.*

Ambergris, castor, &c.	..
Essential oils, balsams, &c.	..
Sponges	..
Dye woods, in blocks	..
Dye roots, common	..
Bablah	..
Catechu—terra japonica	..
Quecitrón	..
Tan	..
Sumach	..
Acorn.	..
Valonia	..
Gallnuts of all kinds	..
Madder, weld	..
Dye woods, not in blocks.	..
Cochineal	..
Extracts of madder	..
Indigo	..
Avignon berries.	..
Lac dye	..
Extracts of dye stuffs	..
Extracts of substances for tanning	..

Description of Goods.		Total of Exports.	By Sea over		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
						Total of Exports.	Duties levied.		
			Trieste.	Fiume.					
Archil, prepared	..	9	2	..	Florins.	303	Florins.	..	294
Cudbear (Persio)	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	.. 44	..
Resin, common..	..	5,661	1,511	..	..	7,600	..	..	1,939
Tar ..	..	462	197	..	..	164	..	298	..
Colophony	..	421	4	..	..	51	..	370	..
Asphalt and other bitumen	..	261	229	..	..	62	..	199	..
Turpentine oil ..	..	2,143	358	..	..	368	..	1,775	..
Benzoin	..	17	..	..	..	7	..	10	..
Caoutchouc, raw	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	7
Other gums and vegetable juices	..	310	15	..	..	148	..	162	..
Kitchen salt	..	713,019	..	..	..	278,089	..	434,930	..
Chemical substances—									
Arsenic and arsenical acid	..	2,011	19	..	..	1,680	..	331	..
Realgar, orpiment	..	2	..	..	..	39	..	..	37
Iron liquor ..	..	550	..	..	..	227	..	323	..
Mineral waters, natural	..	36,711	1,226	..	..	33,287	..	3,424	..
" artificial	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	5
Potash ..	..	20,060	117	..	..	16,999	..	3,061	..
Saltpetre, raw	..	307	..	..	..	11	..	296	..
Chilian saltpetre	..	22	..	..	..	1	..	21	..
Brimstone in rolls, flour, &c.	..	10,893	1	..	..	3,122	..	7,771	..
Antimony ..	..	2,711	208	..	..	4,707	..	..	1,996
Regulus of antimony	..	2,196	..	..	..	427	..	1,769	..
Cream of tartar, raw	..	3,232	482	..	..	4,870	..	..	1,638
Lees of wine, dried	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
Cream of tartar, refined	..	926	65	..	..	1,833	..	..	907
Iron vitriol, sulphate of iron	..	14,676	..	..	..	11,219	..	3,457	..
Muriatic potash	..	19	..	..	..	200	..	..	181
Sulphite and bi-sulphite of potash	..	60	..	..	..	36	..	24	..

Sulphite and bi-sulphite of soda ..	40	7,240	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
-------------------------------------	----	-------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

10. Metals Wrought and Unwrought.

Ores—	..	..
Ore of lead ..	..	..
Ores of zinc ..	..	..
Ore of iron ..	..	..

Description of Goods.	Cwts.	Total of Exports.	By Sea over		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
			Trieste.	Fiume.		Total of Exports.	Duties levied.		
Ore of copper ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	.. 12
Ore of tin ..	..	.. 98	..	..	..	..	57	.. 41	..
Spodium or tully ..	..	3,812	..	..	..	..	3,146	666	..
Ore of cobalt and nickel ..	..	5,956	486	..	..	..	22,904	..	15,948
Lead, raw ..	..	10,270	844	..	..	..	8,900	1,370	..
Litharge ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	..	169
Lead, rolled ..	..	.. 158	47	..	..	..	172	..	14
Printing types, stereotypes ..	..	1,712	619	..	..	..	842	870	..
Lead, in moulds ..	..	13,898	65	..	..	..	45,165	..	31,267
Iron, raw, old, broken ..	..	69,552	15,528	..	..	..	46,098	23,454	..
" refined, half manufactured ..	..	822	615	..	..	..	2,150	..	1,328
Rails for railways ..	..	40,232	19,030	..	..	..	42,232	..	2,000
Steel of all kinds ..	..	14,937	8,495	..	..	..	8,321	6,616	..
Ironplate, black, raw, and unpolished ..	..	694	669	..	..	..	394	300	..
Steel in sheets, raw, unpolished ..	..	1,127	99	..	..	..	692	435	..
Ironplate, polished ..	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	240	..
Timplate ..	..	57	..	..	..	..	5	52	..
Steel, in plates, polished ..	..	15,085	12,318	..	..	..	14,855	230	.. 17
Iron wire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	835
Steel wire, unpolished ..	..	463	19	..	..	..	1,298	.. 217	.. 24
Iron, refined, wrought ..	..	234	35	..	..	..	17	..	8
Articles of coachbuilding and of machinery, raw ..	..	22	..	..	..	..	46	..	25,130
Steel wire, polished, steel strings ..	..	27	..	..	..	..	35	..	.. 1,672
Iron, cast, raw ..	..	16,102	173	..	..	..	41,232	1,081	..
Quicksilver ..	..	2,216	474	..	..	..	1,135	..	..
Zinc, raw ..	..	5,179	1,856	..	..	..	6,851	..	1,672
Zinc, in plates and sheets ..	..	1,387	961	..	..	..	1,227	160	..
Zinc, cast, raw ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	.. 79

Copper, raw, in blocks, rosettes, cakes, and bars	13,537	4,974	20,059	..	..	6,522
Nickel, raw, metallic, arseniate of ..	14	..	4	..	10	..
Tin, raw, in block, bars, &c.	1,748	..	88	..	1,660	..
Brass, raw ..	345	23	405	..	..	60
Packfong, raw ..	..	..	48	..	..	48
Other articles of this class	479	..	837	..	..	358
Tin, drawn ..	24	11	24	..	..	..
Tin, cast, raw ..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Copper wire, sheets, kettles, pans, &c.	2,975	670	4,064	..	586	1,089
Brass wire, strings, plates, rolls, &c.	2,408	1,473	1,822	..	..	..
Nickel, drawn, &c.	..	..	3	..	27	3
Packfong, drawn, &c.	169	58	142	..	369	..
Other articles of this class	605	13	236	..	..	..
Metals, precious—	..	..	..	..	..	552
Gold, unwrought, old ..	12	..	552	..	..	12
Silver, unwrought, old ..	6,051	3,350	24	..	3,008	..
Gold coin ..	150,187	23,921	3,043	..	98,436	..
Silver coin ..	..	..	51,751	..	..	..
11. Weaving Materials.						
Cotton, raw (cotton wool)	33,937	94	18,794	..	15,193	..
" carded ..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Flax and tow, cadilla ..	9,168	38	6,887	..	2,281	..
Manilla hemp ..	13	..	..	..	13	..
Hemp, all other sorts of tow or cadilla	25,961	354	58,010	..	..	32,049
Sea-grass ..	62	..	14	..	48	..
All other articles of this class	96	..	341	..	..	245
Wool, raw ..	138,364	883	91,343	..	47,021	..
" powdered ..	988	..	994	..	..	6
Silk—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocoons ..	437	..	5,229	..	..	4,792
Silk, raw, not thrown or twisted ..	171	..	564	..	..	393
Waste silk, not spun ..	328	..	454	..	..	126
Silk, raw, thrown ..	190	..	410	..	..	220
Waste silk, spun, not dyed ..	84	..	236	..	..	152
Silk and waste silk, dyed ..	40	9	27	..	13	..

Description of Goods.	Total of Exports.	By Sea over		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Trieste.	Fiume.		Total of Exports.	Duties levied.		
12. <i>Yarns.</i>								
Of cotton—								
Unbleached ..	687	11	..	..	2,396	..	..	1,709
Wad ..	114	..	..	..	350	..	..	236
Bleached or twisted, and wicks, &c. ..	281	79	..	..	182	..	99	..
Dyed, twisted or not ..	505	106	..	..	354	..	151	..
Of linen—								
Unbleached ..	2,919	61	..	..	29,527	..	392	..
Bleached ..	654	105	..	..	476	..	178	..
Twisted ..	1,389	220	..	..	1,019	..	370	..
Woollen—								
(Carded) raw..	909	..	..	..	1,420	..	..	511
(Combed) raw, hard ..	1,578	..	..	..	2,251	..	114	..
(Combed) raw, soft ..	787	..	..	..	520	..	..	29
Dyed or twisted ..	491	89	..	..				
13. <i>Woven Manufactures.</i>								
Cotton—								
Common ..	2,349	304	4	..	1,176	..	1,173	..
Middle, not including printed, thin fringe, lace, and button makers' work, &c. ..	10,161	1,696	51	..	7,666	..	2,495	..
Fringe, lace, and button makers' work, and hosiery ..	101	..	18	..	46	..	55	..
Printed tissues ..	746	..	..	..	372	..	374	..
Fine ..	464	90	..	..	323	..	141	..
Superfine, not including embroidered Embroidered tissues ..	39	1	..	..	12	..	27	..
	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

Linen—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
--------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Description of Goods.	Total of Exports.	By Sea over		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Trieste.	Fiume.		Total of Exports.	Duties levied.		
Articles of clothing and millinery, common ..	Cwts. 2,906	860	1	Florins. ..	3,871	Florins. ..	..	965
Fine: hats and caps of felt ..	" 82	..	..	..	55	..	.. 27	..
All other kinds ..	" 1,227	20	..	..	1,218	..	.. 9	..
Superfine: false flowers ..	" 128	14	..	..	62	..	.. 66	..
All other kinds ..	" 278	45	..	..	341	..	..	63
14. <i>Articles of Bristles, Bast, Bush, Grass, Straw, &c.; Paper and Stationery.</i>								
Brushmakers' and sievemakers' wares, common	..	64	..	..	226	..	..	24
Fine ..	" 72	..	..	..	53	..	.. 19	..
Articles of bast, rush, grass, reed, cane and straw—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Most common ..	" 252	22	..	..	6,299	..	..	6,047
Cane, raw and cleft ..	" 49	2	..	..	72	..	..	23
Common ..	" 329	43	..	..	474	..	..	145
Middle fine ..	" 279	10	..	..	588	..	..	309
Fine ..	" 28	..	..	..	40	..	..	12
Superfine ..	" 39	1	..	..	66	..	..	27
Hats and caps of straw, bast, and palm leaves, without braid..	Pieces 200	..	..	..	..	..	200	..
Paper and stationery—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper, most common ..	Cwts. 23,352	252	1,666	..	19,396	..	3,956	..
Common ..	" 19,114	931	398	..	17,682	..	1,432	..
Fine, coloured ..	" 2,173	..	..	..	1,178	..	1,000	..
All other kinds ..	" 41,423	12,848	999	..	30,194	..	11,229	..
Superfine ..	" 1,769	1	..	..	914	..	855	..
Paper hangings ..	" 106	26	..	..	121	..	..	15
Playing cards..	" 320	202	4	..	372	..	..	52

Paper wares; of paper and pasteboard; also combined with other materials

15. *Leather and Leather-wares, Furs, &c.*

Furs, raws	7,649	5,187	..	..	7,013	..	636	..
" ready made	27	..	..	..	25	..	2	..
Leather, common	17	1	..	..	63	..	..	46
India-rubber threads, unmixed	10,063	1,414	..	142	8,847	..	1,216	24
Goats' and sheep furs	4	1	..	..	28	..	..	..
Leather, fine	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Manufactures of leather and india-rubber—	766	56	..	1	659	..	107	..
Shoemakers' wares	803	..	..	..	98	..	705	..
Saddlers' wares	73	..	..	..	82	..	..	9
Manufactures of india-rubber	133	..	..	..	129	..	4	..
Trunkmakers' wares	26	..	..	..	55	..	..	29
All other kinds	2,072	563	..	..	3,103	..	..	1,031
Leather wares, fine	2,845	286	..	..	1,903	..	942	..
Manufactures of india-rubber or gutta percha	63	..	..	..	16	..	47	..
Gloves	302	13	..	..	323	..	..	21

16. *Woollen, Earthen, Stone, and Glass wares.*

Wooden wares, most common	67,493	4,126	..	..	53,084	..	14,409	..
" common, as veneers, not inlaid	1,336	618	..	..	251	..	1,085	..
Floorings, not inlaid	2,218	..	..	..	247	..	1,971	..
Articles of cork.. ..	1,380	4	..	..	4,794	..	..	3,414
Fine, as floorings, inlaid	398	..	..	..	17,413	..	4,917	..
All other kinds	21,932	2,585	..	8	167	..	..	27
Superfine : as stuffed furniture	140	2	..	..	15	..	42	..
Fine articles of cork	57	..	..	..	13	..	9	..
Inlays.. ..	22	..	..	..	4,729	..	71	..
All other articles of this class	4,800	151	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass and glasswares—								
Commonest	25,555	68	..	..	24,482	..	1,073	..

Description of Goods.	Total of Exports.	By Sea over		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Trieste.	Fiume.		Total of Exports.	Duties levied.		
				Florins.		Florins.		
Common ..	47,867	19,703	..	..	41,984	..	5,883	..
Middle fine ..	28,248	2,871	..	..	16,768	..	11,480	..
Fine, as glass coloured, painted, gilt, silvered ..	27,134	736	..	..	30,722	..	..	3,588
Imitation gems, unset ..	3	..	..	..	34	..	..	31
Mirror-glass under 284 square Vienna inches	980	..	..	..	422	..	558	..
Superfine, mirror-glass over 284 square Vienna inches ..	739	..	..	..	1,087	..	..	348
All other articles of this class ..	841	112	..	..	1,521	..	..	680
Stone-ware—								
Coral, real, wrought but unset ..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
Coral, imitation, wrought, but unset ..	23	..	..	..	..	..	23	..
Statues of stone, over 10 lbs. each ..	481	..	..	..	728	..	..	247
All other articles ..	580	17	..	..	342	..	238	..
Earthenware—								
Most common ..	17,599	582	..	..	15,783	..	1,816	..
Common ..	5,819	1,321	..	..	6,217	..	..	398
Middle fine ..	6,907	527	..	..	4,285	..	2,622	..
Fine ..	5,755	777	..	..	4,380	..	1,375	..
17. Metal Wares.								
Commonest ..	30,072	6,999	2	..	25,672	..	4,400	..
Common, as scythes, sickles, chopping knives.	32,982	..	..	..	10,063	..	22,919	..
Edge tools ..	526	..	..	..	48	..	478	..
All other articles of this class ..	19,831	4,626	..	..	37,108	..	..	17,277
Fine, as—								
Steel pens, clock-works, and parts thereof ..	211	..	..	..	36	..	175	..
Tambour hooks and knitting needles ..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..

All other articles ununized with other materials	..	290	..	2,583	..	3,503	..	2,013
All other articles mixed with other materials ..	"	186	..	2,738	..	..	..	158
Arms ..	"	100	..	408	..	..	..	11
Sewing needles ..	"	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
Metal wares—	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of zinc and tin, common	"	..	..	4	..	6	..	..
Metal wares, unenumerated, not including	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
copper wares ..	"	130	..	2,214	..	..	..	941
Copper wares ..	"	..	..	207	..	..	..	19
Fine ..	"	591	..	2,110	..	654	..	..
18. Land and Water Vehicles.								
Ships and boats, wooden ..	Tons of	..	..	41,408	..	57,386	..	..
	20 centners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto, of iron and other metals	"	..	..	5	..	745	..	..
Carts and waggons, also sledges	Number	..	..	87	..	5	..	..
Carriages or sledges, without leather or up-	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
holstery ware	"	..	..	717	..	..	..	153
Carriages or sledges, with leather or upholstery	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ware	"	..	..	605	..	..	..	244
Railway carriages	"	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Instruments, Machines, Small Wares.								
Instruments—	Cwts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musical, other than pianos	"	227	..	866	..	108	..	..
Pianos	"	342	..	1,677	..	417	..	..
Unenumerated	"	269	..	1,013	..	..	..	262
Machines—	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Of wood	"	1	..	..	..	367	..	..
Of cast iron	"	1,922	296	8,942	..	21,913	..	..
Of forged iron or steel ..	"	73	..	6,503	..	..	..	3,677
Not otherwise described	"	9	..	882	..	..	..	770
Moveable engines—	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Locomotives ..	"	..	..	2,989	..	5,294	..	..
Hardware, superfine—	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Description of Goods.	Total of Exports.	By Sea over		Duties levied.	During same period of preceding year.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Trieste.	Fiume.		Total of Exports.	Duties levied.		
Articles of gold or silver, gems, fine pearls, mounted in gold or silver	65	3	..	Florins.	82	..	..	17
The same articles mixed with other materials ..	7	..	..	..	16	..	..	9
Gold and silver watches	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Fine, as—								
Gold and silver in sheets or leaves	42	..	..	..	11	..	..	31
Articles of gold, silver, gems, pearls, whether real or imitation	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	4
Jewellery, gilt, silvered, also combined with other materials	205	3	..	..	142	..	63	..
All other articles of this class	2,012	73	..	..	2,554	..	..	542
Common—								
Clocks	177	..	..	..	12,522	..	2,333	..
All other articles of this class	14,478	1,953	..	..	19,501	..	17,548	..
Most common	37,049	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gut strings, and unenumerated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. <i>Chemical Products, Colours, Grease, and Matches.</i>								
Medical drugs, prepared	493	51	..	..	367	..	126	..
Glue of all sorts	4,682	102	..	..	1,467	..	2,615	..
Starch, surrogates of gum	5,949	905	..	..	4,347	..	1,602	..
Inks of all kinds	1,277	261	..	..	1,475	..	..	198
Cart grease	323	12	..	..	391	..	..	68
Gluten	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
Shoemakers' wax, blackings	2,005	403	..	..	1,574	..	431	..
Chemical products, fine; cherry laurel water, blacklead pencils, &c.	908	317	..	..	763	..	145	..
Colours, fine, as—								

AUSTRIA.

	815	232	..	..	957	..	..	142
Varnish, Indian ink, polish, &c...								
Chemical products, as—								
Yeast, artificial, dried ..	1,699	641	..	..	335	..	1,364	..
Sealing wax ..	124	62	..	..	71	..	53	..
All other articles ..	7,775	689	..	..	5,907	..	1,868	..
Wax candles, torches, &c.	176	3	..	..	227	..	..	51
Stearine candles ..	3,759	569	..	..	3,804	..	..	45
Spermaceti candles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grease, not specially described	485	38	..	..	181	..	304	..
Tallow candles ..	264	..	..	45	197	..	67	..
Links ..	75	..	..	..	135	..	..	60
Soap, common ..	1,328	119	..	179	1,139	..	189	..
“ fine ..	461	26	..	..	426	..	35	..
Matches—								
Lucifers, common ..	42,584	18,463	..	..	46,972	..	..	4,388
Percussion caps ..	285	45	..	..	131	..	154	..
Gunpowder ..	672	671	..	..	1,260	..	..	588
Fulminating gold ..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	29
21. <i>Works of Art and Literature.</i>								
Books, printed ..	9,941	313	..	..	6,794	..	3,147	..
Maps and charts ..	23	..	..	..	8	..	15	..
Printed music ..	231	2	..	..	156	..	75	..
Prints and engravings ..	243	17	..	..	203	..	40	..
Photographs ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Waste—								
Oil cakes, &c.	216,504	123,022	..	..	82,399	..	134,105	..
Rags, waste paper, &c...	34,934	6,036	..	69,868	26,170	59,379	8,764	..
Bones, ground or not ..	2,532	..	..	1,899	4,585	3,439	..	2,053
Animal charcoal (“spodium”)	45,486	..	..	..	31,457	..	14,029	..
Horns of cattle, claws, &c.	480	51	..	360	837	628	..	337
Horns, tips as well as in pieces	1,760	6	..	..	2,683	..	..	923
Refuse and clippings of skins	1,313	..	..	985	235	176	1,078	..
Refuse and clippings of leather	127	..	..	..	..	..	127	..

Observations on the Movements of the Exports.

In the months of April, May, and June, 1867, the export of grain—especially wheat, spelt, &c.—was very considerable to France, and also to the Zollverein. The export of wheat and rye was chiefly across the frontiers of Salzburg, Bohemia, Upper Austria, and Galicia. Beans and oats took the direction of the Bohemian and Galician frontiers.

In the preceding year large quantities of maize, or Indian corn, had been sent, on account of their inferior price in this country, to Italy, France, and Great Britain, which were not asked for in 1867.

The larger exports of oxen took place from January to March 1867 in the direction of France and England. In later months the higher prices to be obtained at home checked that trade.

Prepared meat had been supplied in large quantities in 1866 to the army in Italy. The falling off of that trade accounts for the diminished exportation in 1867.

The exportation of beer from Austria is acquiring vast proportions, on account of the superior excellence of its quality.

The year 1866 had called for an enormous export of timber for the armaments of that period.

The trade in sulphur and brimstone from Austria is very considerable.

The military and naval operations of the year 1866 gave rise to much exportation of lead; also of iron and steel plates. Iron in sheets and plates goes largely to the Danubian Principalities.

The favourable result of the shearing period created a considerable sale of wool to France, Prussia, Saxony, and Belgium.

The improved manufactures in Austria of fringe, lace, button-makers' wares, and of hosiery enable that branch of industry to compete with the foreigner.

Common woollen wares of Austria found a considerable market in Mexico as long as the Imperial troops were in that country.

The competition of British articles of clothing has deprived Austrian manufacturers of large profits in the Danubian Principalities.

The so deservedly-celebrated leather wares of Vienna are exported in yearly-increasing quantities to Germany, France, Great Britain, and Turkey.

The same may be said of the wood-work furniture of Austria, and its inlaid floorings.

The glass manufactures of Bohemia continue to find a certain market, especially in Italy, Turkey, and North America.

Agricultural machinery is much asked for in the Danubian Principalities.

The sealing-wax of Austria is supplied chiefly to Russia.

Whilst in the first quarter of 1867 the export of rags from Austria had fallen by 3,397 cwts., in the succeeding quarters demands from France and England raised that branch of commerce again by 12,161 cwts. Woollen rags form a great portion of this latter increase.

On the whole, it is remarkable to observe how rapidly trade, industry, and commerce have revived in Austria since the disastrous events of 1866. Since that period the attention of the Imperial Government has been devoted entirely (especially under the wise guidance of Baron Beust) to heal the wounds left by that calamitous year, to the regulation and improvement of home affairs, and to a complete reorganization of every branch of the Administration. Whilst every effort of Baron Beust has aimed at the preservation of peace abroad and the establishment of amicable relations with the other powers, a strictly constitutional *régime* has been inaugurated at home, a promising solution of the "Hungarian question" attained, and strict economy introduced into the Department of Finance. A more liberal commercial policy has found its expression in Treaties of Commerce and Navigation with England, Prussia, France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland, by which considerable reductions of the Customs tariff have been stipulated, and overtures for a commercial Convention addressed also to Russia.

Confidence and hope have thereby been restored ; theagio on silver is daily decreasing ; and a new and general impulse has been given to commerce and industry, and to enterprise of every kind.

The blessings of an unexampled harvest have been added to the above wise human regulations. The harvest of grain, and crops of all kinds of field produce, for 1867 have been unusually abundant and of good quality, and, by

a strange combination of circumstances, this plenty in the eastern portions of Europe were indispensable to meet the scarcity and failing harvest of portions of the west. The exportation of grain from Hungary and Austria to England and France, but especially to the latter, during the past year has seldom, if ever, been surpassed. The means of transport have not sufficed for the demand. Although all the principal railway lines of Austria were continually conveying grain to the western frontier during the whole of the latter summer months and autumn, the preparations made for so unusual a trade were unequal to the task. The railway warehouses remained for weeks encumbered with sacks and large accumulations of grain, which could not be forwarded for want of a sufficient rolling stock, and in some instances foreign merchants were compelled at large expense to send waggons and trucks from France across the Austrian frontier to fetch away purchases which the Austrian contractors held ready at their disposal, but were unable to convey to them.

It is said that millions of bushels of grain might have been added to the returns of Hungarian exports for 1867 if adequate means had been at hand for transporting the goods to the frontier or to the seaports.

The detailed Report of the Commerce of Austria during the year 1866, recently published by the Imperial Central Statistical Commission, is a work compiled with admirable care, accuracy, and skill in arrangement, and worthy indeed of being largely quoted.

By it we see that the results of the total foreign commerce of Austria during that period, compared with the four preceding years, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, and also with a period ten years back, 1856, were as follow :—

In thousands of florins.

		1856.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
		Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Value of Imports	..	297,117	263,067	284,807	272,537	278,865	245,168
„ Exports	..	259,335	325,571	321,726	351,319	365,131	389,406
Total	..	556,452	558,638	606,533	623,856	643,996	625,574
In transit	..	159,468	116,351	125,416	122,853	115,613	72,324
Grand total	..	715,920	704,989	731,949	746,709	759,621	697,898
Import and Export, exclusive of Gold and Silver.							
Import	..	262,773	..	254,193	254,817	256,791	217,918
Export	..	255,561	..	291,207	323,409	344,509	329,469
		518,334	..	545,400	578,226	601,300	547,387

Import and Export of Precious Metals (Bullion and specie).

Import	..	..	34,344	24,103	30,614	17,720	22,074	27,250
Export	..	..	3,774	32,593	30,519	27,910	20,622	50,937
			38,118	56,696	61,133	45,630	42,696	78,187

Supposing, for argument's sake, prices during all the above periods to have been the same, there would be found an increase in 1866 on the total of imports and exports, exclusive of the precious metals, of 31,000,000 florins against 1856, or in the course of ten years. Whilst the imports decreased by circa 59,000,000 florins, the exports increased by near 90,000,000 florins.

The total decreased greatly in 1866, as compared to 1865, in consequence of the disturbances of commerce caused by political events; but from 1856 to 1865 the proportion between imports and exports was continually favourable.

As compared to the imports, the exports augmented in

	Millions of florins.						
1862	..	..	..	..	..	54·0	
1863	..	..	..	..	..	37·0	
1864	..	..	..	..	..	68·6	
1865	..	..	..	..	..	87·7	
1866	..	..	..	..	..	111·6	

As by far the greater part of the foreign commerce of Austria takes place across the land frontier, it is impossible to say positively for what markets it is ultimately destined. Approximately it may be indicated by the points of the frontier where the most traffic occurs. In 1866 it was as follows:—

In 1,000 florins.

				Value of		
				Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Total traffic	..	..	..	217·9	329·5	547·4
By land	..	..	..	187·4	265·8	453·2
By sea	..	..	..	30·5	63·7	94·2
Over Zollverein frontier	..	..	..	147·7	199·3	347·0
Other frontiers	..	..	..	39·7	66·5	106·2
South Germany	..	..	..	59·7	100·5	160·2
Saxony	..	..	..	72·0	75·1	147·1
Prussia	..	..	..	16·0	23·7	39·7
Russia	..	..	..	7·3	18·7	26·0
Turkey	..	..	..	27·1	40·0	67·1
Italy	..	..	..	3·3	6·1	9·4
Switzerland	..	..	..	2·0	1·7	3·7
Trieste	..	..	..	28·2	59·7	87·9
Fiume and other ports	..	..	..	2·3	4·0	6·3

Or, by land, 83 per cent; by sea, 17 per cent.

The Customs receipts in 1866 were:—

				Florins.
On imports	..	..	..	9,635,387
On exports	..	..	..	248,436

Hungary.

At the moment when the eyes of Europe are being turned with absorbing interest towards the political state of Hungary, her recent resuscitation from the oblivion of so long a period, and the rich promise of future prosperity which may derive from the reforms which her whole organization is now undergoing, it might seem especially fitting to inquire also into her capabilities as an agricultural and commercial State.

No country of Europe is perhaps less generally known, yet none is more deserving of notice than Hungary, on account of her extensive and fertile area, her fortunate geographical position, and the inexhaustible resources which but a few years of peace and wise management might suffice to develop into a produce tenfold its present amount and value.

Hungary is essentially an agricultural land. Its endless extent of rich soil, intersected more happily than in almost any other country by numerous and some mighty rivers and other watercourses, fit it especially for the produce and export of grain, and field fruits of every kind.

The grape grows abundantly and in great variety in several of its districts, and of excellent quality. Its produce of tobacco exceeds that of any other part of Europe. Its several ranges of hills abound in mineral wealth. Coal of rich quality is found in apparently inexhaustible veins. Its forest growth covers a boundless surface.

In consequence of the above special aptitude for the culture of the soil, industrial establishments have met hitherto with comparatively less favour in Hungary. But where iron and coal, and many articles of raw produce are abundant, industry and manufactures cannot long be wanting, and to the foreign merchant or capitalist Hungary offers an endless field of enterprise.

I take from the "Pesth Lloyd," a publication of much repute and accuracy on all affairs of Hungary, and

especially in commercial and statistical matters, the following notices.

It is asserted that since the abolition of feudal rights, and the seigniorial dues which up to 1848 pressed so heavily and under so varied forms upon the land and its produce, the agricultural wealth of Hungary has nearly doubled in amount and value. Hungary has now acquired complete independence, and with henceforth her own special branches of administration for all internal concerns—for justice, popular education, finances, commerce, public works, and agricultural—it will indeed be her own fault alone if she does not stride rapidly forward to a condition of unexampled prosperity.

The chief towns of Hungary, such as Pesth, Pressburg, Szegedin, &c., count populations capable of a large consumption. Formerly all necessary articles were furnished to her almost exclusively from or through Austria's Cisleithan Provinces; creating an interchange or commerce of the value of 60,000,000 florins annually. That amount has now nearly doubled. Henceforth the Commercial Treaties of Austria with Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, and Belgium, open the markets of Hungary to the most active industries of Europe. But as it will be the aim of Hungary to pay for her many purchases not in specie but in kind, that is by an exchange for them of her own produce, the following figures will not be uninteresting as enabling us to form some opinion of her capabilities for so extensive a commerce.

Thirty years ago the produce of Hungary in grain of various kinds was said to be as follows:—

Wheat . . .	16,600,000	hectolitres, say $2\frac{3}{4}$ bushels each.
Rye . . .	14,800,000	” ”
Barley . . .	15,100,000	” ”
Oats . . .	21,200,000	” ”
Maize . . .	13,500,000	” ”

81,200,000 hectolitres.

That amount has now increased to upwards of 100,000,000.

In 1861 were exported cereals amounting to 3,500,000 hectolitres of wheat and 2,500,000 of other corn.

The fabrication of meal has acquired such development in Hungary of late that her export of that article is now estimated at 50,000,000 kilogrammes, and it is stated that she could furnish 300,000,000 if required.

A Report, however, lately placed before the Emperor by the Hungarian Minister for Commerce and Agriculture for the year 1867, enables us, together with other official statistics, to exhibit the following picture of the actual productive power of Hungary.

Cereals.—The total surface devoted to the cultivation of grain in Hungary and its dependencies amounts to 17,523,000 Hungarian acres; of which for—

	Per cent.
Wheat and rye	33
Barley, oats, maize	40
Tallow	27

And taking the average of the last years we find the acre to yield $12\frac{1}{2}$ metzen of wheat or rye, and 14 metzen of barley, oats, or maize (Indian corn).

The exceptionally favourable harvest of 1867, however, has yielded no less than $16\frac{1}{2}$ metzen of the former kind, and 20 metzen of the latter per acre.

The metzen may be reckoned as equal to 1·7 Imperial bushel.

The produce, therefore, of the above cultivated surface would amount for 1867 to—

	Metzen.
Wheat	70,000,000
Rye	25,000,000
Maize	55,000,000
Barley	28,000,000
Oats	51,000,000
Total	229,000,000

According to the “Pesth Lloyd” the amount of grain brought to Pesth alone for exportation during the months July to November of last year, equalled—

	Metzen.	Representing a value of circa	
		Florins.	£
Wheat	1,885,000	11,310,000	1,131,000
Rye	369,000	1,476,000	147,600
Barley	198,000	594,000	59,400
Oats	122,000	200,000	20,000
Maize	50,000	200,000	20,000
Rape	522,000	3,132,000	313,200
	3,146,000	16,912,000	1,691,200

And if the Pesth wharves represent 40 per cent. of the export of Hungary, we may reckon the total export of

cereals at circa 8,000,000 metzen, at a value of 40,000,000 florins, or 4,000,000*l.* sterling ; whilst other accounts have estimated that export at from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 metzen, and the value at 100,000,000 florins or 10,000,000*l.* sterling.

Wine.—The wine cultivation in Hungary (Proper) occupies an area of 504,776 acres.

Little, at least far too little, is known of the Hungarian wines out of Austria, excepting perhaps Tokay, and one or two other sorts. But there are many kinds that are undoubtedly of superior quality, and which, if they had the benefit of a more skilful and careful manipulation, would find a considerable market abroad, and compete with many of the favourite wines of France.

The following statement comprises the average number of acres under cultivation : produce in eimers (80 bottles each), and value in florins—504,776 acres, 17,667,160 eimers, equal to 4,200,000 hogsheads. Value, 70,668,640 florins, or 7,066,864*l.*

Wool.—The number of sheep in Hungary has been estimated at 12,000,000, and the yield of wool at 17,000,000 of kilograms.

Tobacco.—Tobacco it is well-known is largely cultivated in Hungary, occupying a surface of 60,000 or 70,000 hectares, and yielding an annual produce equal to 60,000,000 of kilograms.

But the sale of tobacco and cigars is a Government monopoly throughout the Austrian Empire, and during the first six months of 1867 produced a sum of 25,359,243 florins. In 1866, 24,197,558 florins. Increase in 1867, 1,161,685 florins.

In order to throw off the yoke of this monopoly a statistician of Hungary has proposed the ingenious mode of making up for that amount to the State by the following direct impost levied on all smokers.

He estimates the smokers of Austria at the round numbers of 6,000,000, and proposes to tax :—

	Florins.
100,000 at 50 florins yearly, equal to ..	5,000,000
400,000 at 25 " " ..	10,000,000
500,000 at 10 " " ..	5,000,000
1,000,000 at 4 " " ..	4,000,000
2,000,000 at 3 " " ..	6,000,000
2,000,000 at 2 " " ..	4,000,000
6,000,000 smokers.	34,000,000

How this scheme is relished by either Government or the smokers is not yet made known.

Oils and Oilseeds.—Linseed and rape are among the most considerable articles of produce in Hungary.

The yield of hemp is estimated at 45,000,000 of kilograms yearly, but it is not of the finest quality, and is chiefly employed for the manufacture of coarser ropes and cables.

Forest Land.—The Forest growth of Hungary is said to cover 40 per cent. of the whole area of land, although in many parts again boundless plains extend not bearing a single leaf. The price of fuel naturally varies considerably in these various localities, in the plains it acquires a high price, whilst in the hillier and more wooded parts its cost falls to hardly anything, and timber is in a great proportion absolutely worthless from want of roads to render it capable of exportation. But Hungary produces woods of all kinds, and also of the finer qualities, and when the now projected railway communications are open, leading to the seaports, incalculable resources and wealth may be derived from those forest grounds.

Minerals.—Great riches lie in the minerals of Hungary. Iron is abundant, and coal is found in many localities, in some too of admirable quality.

Where iron and coal are at hand, industrial establishments cannot fail to cover the land as soon as means of communication are provided to collect in the first instance the necessary raw materials, and subsequently as an outlet for the manufactured wares. Happily the construction of the most important railways has already been determined upon, and the Hungarian Government are at this moment seeking to contract a considerable loan to be applied exclusively to that purpose. It is to be hoped, therefore, that a network of roads and railways may soon be established throughout the country. For her means of exportation, Hungary is at present in a great measure restricted to her watercourses.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks a notion may be formed of the producing power of Hungary by the following official statement of the Hungarian Minister for Commerce and Agriculture of the amount of exports, as regards some principal branches during 1867 :—

				Cwts.
Wheat	..	..	..	10,616,000
Rye	..	..	..	814,000
Oats	..	..	..	2,544,000
Other grain	..	..	..	2,457,000
Rape	..	..	..	639,000
Meal and flour	..	..	..	1,890,000
Tobacco	..	..	..	331,000
Wine	..	..	..	688,000
Wool	..	..	..	304,000
Timber	..	..	..	1,358,000
Live animals	..	..	No.	1,423,000

Yet the above figures represent only the amount of goods conveyed by railway or steamer. No returns are kept, nor can they be ascertained of what passes by wheel into various parts of the Cisleithan Provinces.

Telegraph.—The numbers of telegrams received and despatched in Hungary:—

In 1866 amounted to	..	..	1,056,111
1867 „	..	..	1,530,904

The receipts thereon:—

			Florins.
In 1866 amounted to	..	..	383,624
1867 „	..	..	559,507

Showing an increase of nearly 45 per cent.

Post Office.—The movements of the Post Office were as follows:—

	1866.	1867.
Received—		
Letters	3,500,000	4,400,000
Registered letters	240,000	420,000
Packets	552,000	647,000
	4,292,000	5,467,000
Despatched—		
Letters	2,900,000	4,125,000
„ registered	300,000	420,000
Packets	870,000	1,025,000
	4,070,000	5,570,000
Total	8,362,000	11,037,000

Industrial Establishments.—The same official Report enumerated thirty larger industrial establishments, founded during the year 1867, with a capital averaging 1,000,000 florins each,

Rinderpest.—Lastly, the Returns of the cattle plague gave the following results for the last six years.

From September 1861 to May 1865 the cattle plague prevailed in 530 places, and from a stock of cattle numbering 834,166 head a loss was sustained of 137,126 head, or $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., including those destroyed.

From July 1866 to January 1867 the plague prevailed in 150 places, with a loss of 8,348 head, from a live stock of 74,043 head, or $11\cdot3$ per cent.

Lastly, from 1st of February to 31st of December, 1867, the disease prevailed in fifty-one places, causing a loss of 2,092 head, from a live stock of 32,263 head, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Cost of Living in Austria.—The cost of provisions and of the principal necessities of life is continually increasing in Austria. Living is said to be doubly as expensive as it used to be twenty-six years ago, as seems, indeed, to be very generally the case throughout Europe. Prices naturally run up to a high rate during times of scarcity, of war, of stagnation of commerce or trade, or of any political crisis detrimental to speculation and enterprise (and, unhappily, none of these disturbing influences have been wanting in Austria during the course of the last few years); but, somehow or other, when the lowering storm has passed away, when the crisis is over, and confidence is restored to industry and trade, even when prosperity is even greater than before the temporary want, it is invariably forgotten to replace prices at their former and normal condition. The baneful effects of a passing calamity attach permanently to the future cost of living.

The following Official Return gives the cost of some of the principal necessities of life at Vienna at the commencement of December 1867:—

Articles of food—				Per Vienna lb.
				Kreutzers.
Beef	..	..	..	26 to 34
Veal	..	..	..	22 to 36
Pork	..	..	..	30 to 50
Mutton	..	..	..	18 to 30
Beef fat	..	..	..	56 to 58
Swine's fat	..	..	..	44 to 48
Household bread	..	..	..	7 to 18
Fuel—				Per cord.
				Florins.
Hard wood (beach)	..	..	..	16 to 23
Soft wood (fir)	..	..	..	$9\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$

		Per Vienna cwt.
Coals (stone coal)	..	64 to 96 kr.
Brown coal (lignite)	..	44 kr. to 1 fl. 6 kr.
Charcoal	..	2 fl. 42 kr. to 2 fl. 48 kr.

Wages of the day labourer, exclusive of board, 70 kr. to 1 fl.

The Austrian florin is of 100 kreutzers, and is equal to 2s. English.

Despite this Return, however, in reality prices run far higher, and the important articles of drink, house rent, lighting, and clothing cannot be counted in it.

It is always interesting to observe the cost of the necessities of life in different countries. Statistics have shown that the generations born in years of scarcity and of high cost of provisions have been endowed with less energy and strength, have proved inferior as soldiers, and have been less long lived than any other.

Export of Live Stock.—The following Table shows the amount of live stock exported from Austria during the first nine months of 1867, according to Official Returns, and including Hungary, Croatia, &c.:—

			Number.
Oxen and bulls	..	..	71,906
Cows	..	..	24,924
Bullocks and heifers	..	..	5,757
Calves	..	..	25,221
Sheep, goats, rams, ewes, and bucks	..	..	218,760
Lambs and kids	..	..	18,551
Swine	..	..	185,057
Sucking pigs, not exceeding 20 lbs. weight			16,348

Newspapers.—In 1867, 159 periodicals and journals were published in Vienna, of which 25 were political and 5 economical; 3 treated of affairs of assurances; 27 were commercial or industrial, 16 were comic or satirical; 2 represented the interests of the book trade, 7 those of the Church or public worship, 7 those of education; 5 were devoted to military affairs, 3 to architecture, 10 to agriculture and sporting affairs; 10 represented the theatres, music, and fine arts, 5 fashions and domestic economy, 7 railways and telegraphs, 26 the sciences (of which 5 were devoted to matters of law), 10 to medicine, 3 to archæology, 4 to photography and stenography, 1 to mineralogy, 1 to meteorology, 1 to pharmacy, and 1 to botany.

Seven journals were written in the following languages:—Rouman, Hebrew, Greek, Croatian, French, Italian, and Polish.

Railways.—The Austrian Empire counted at the end of the first half-year of 1867 a railway mileage of 830 German or circa 4,000 English miles. The lines are well kept; the carriages comfortably fitted up, though not perhaps as good as in Bavaria, and some parts of Germany. Accidents on the Austrian railways are of rare occurrence.

During the late war the Railway Administration was found to be well conducted. In 1850 was made the first attempt to convey large bodies of troops and materials of war by railway; and in autumn of that year 75,000 men, with 8,000 horses, and 1,800 mounted guns were conveyed in twenty-six days from Vienna, and parts of Hungary over Brunn and Ollmutz to the frontier of Prussia. On the 29th of November, 8,000 men, 550 horses, and 180 mounted guns were so conveyed.

In January 1859, the 3rd Armée Corps of 20,000 men, 5,400 horses, and 278 guns were transported in like manner from Vienna over Triest to Nalvesina in the space of fourteen days.

In May 1866, the conveyance of an Austrian army from Bohemia to Italy took place, comprising 35,000 men, 8,400 horses, and 1,078 carriages or waggons.

In ten days, between the 2nd and 12th of August, 1866, the Austrian South Line conveyed no less than 3,765 officers, 123,663 men, 16,631 horses, 254 guns, 2,777 baggage waggons, and 300 commissariat carriages.

It is estimated that with adequate preparation 12,000 men, with all their materials, baggage, &c., could be transported daily.

The following Returns of the traffic and receipts of the Austrian railways for 1867 are compared with those, not only of 1866, but also of 1865, the disturbance of the communications during 1866 having been too frequent and of long duration for the results of that year to give any correct picture of the usual and normal traffic.

Year.			Passengers.	Merchandise.	Receipts.
				Cwt.	Florins.
1867	..	..	11,679,945	279,918,761	98,592,142
1866	..	..	15,621,400	216,581,479	85,341,888
1865	..	..	11,186,107	203,812,807	72,817,689

The expenditure for these lines amounted—

				Florins.
In 1865 to	..	..	..	28,286,000
1866 ..	..	..	..	29,360,000
1867 ..	..	..	..	32,000,000

Leaving a surplus of—

				Florins.
In 1865 ..	..	..	..	44,531,689
1866 ..	..	..	..	55,981,888
1867 ..	..	..	..	66,592,142

or a dividend upon the capital sunk—

In 1865 of 641·5 millions of florins, of 6·9 per cent.			
1866 of 676·4	..	..	8·3 per cent.
1867 of 693·6	..	..	9·6 per cent.

Telegraph. — The movements in the Imperial State Telegraph Department during the first nine months, January to September of the year 1867, were as follows :—

	Number.	No. of Words.
1867. Telegrams, private and official	1,602,506	32,053,940
1866. Ditto	1,440,862	31,119,429
Increase in 1867* ..	161,644	834,511

Receipts thereon—

				Florins.
1867. Non-official telegrams .	..	..	..	1,091,076
1866. Ditto	..	..	..	951,724
Increase in 1867	..	..	..	139,349

In order that the above comparison between the two years may be more correctly exhibited, the results of the Italian and Hungarian branches which were formerly included in the General Austrian Returns have been omitted from the results of 1866 in the present Table.

Finances.

It would be a profitless task to enter into any detailed picture of the public debt and finances of Austria at the present moment, when the whole financial system and administration are in a transient condition, and their complete revision and re-organization under consideration.

The administrative separation of Hungary from the remainder of the Empire necessarily calls for these modifications in the Financial Department, and Austria will accordingly henceforth count three yearly budgets totally distinct,

* Against corresponding period of preceding year.

and discussed and voted by so many separate legislative bodies, namely:—The Imperial Budget, or Financial Estimates for all affairs recognized as being “common to the whole Empire” (such as Foreign Affairs, War, and Finances), and to be treated only by the “Delegations,” a Body composed of sixty Delegates from each of the Legislative Chambers of the two portions of the Empire; 2. The Budget for the Cisleithan Provinces, represented by the so-called “Reichsrath;” and, 3. The Hungarian, or budget belonging especially to the Transleithan or eastern portion of the Empire. But all these have necessarily been delayed, in consequence of the political events of this and last year, far beyond the term fixed by the two Constitutions for their periodical presentation to the Chambers.

I shall, therefore, confine myself in the present Report to a short notice of the national debt as it at present stands, and of the Imperial Budget for the current year, which estimates alone treat of expenditure and revenue connected with foreign or international affairs. To these belong the General Customs Tariff, and all matters relating to foreign commerce.

It must, however, be remembered that the latter estimates have not yet been voted. The Imperial Budget is still under discussion in the “Delegations,” and is probably destined to undergo considerable modification.

The last authentic Return which we can quote for the actual state of the public debt of Austria is the official Report laid before the Emperor by the “Commission for the control of the State Debt” under date of the 30th of June last.

I annex a copy of that Report *in extenso*.

A summary of it may be briefly stated as follows:—

STATE of the National Debt of Austria at the close of the first half of 1867, as compared also to that of December 31, 1866.

	June 30, 1867.		December 31, 1866.		Increase.	
	Florins	kr.	Florins	kr.	Florins	kr.
Total	2,988,486,695	0	2,919,717,689	0	68,769,005	0
Or, Consolidated Fund, reduced to a 5 per cent. capital in Austrian currency of 10 florins to the £ sterling—						
Reimbursable	728,993,748	9	706,185,369	76	22,708,378	59
Non-reimbursable	1,808,504,606	98	1,763,959,341	36	44,545,265	62
	2,537,398,355	83	2,470,141,711	12½	67,256,644	21
Floating Debt	451,088,339	87	449,572,978	22½	1,515,361	65
Total	2,988,486,695	20	2,919,717,689	35	68,769,005	86

Requiring an annual interest of 125,852,614 florins 18½ kreutzers.

At the close of the year 1865, the national debt stood at 2,532,083,148 florins 48 kreutzers.

By the recent so-called compromise with Hungary and the wholly independent administration secured to East Austria by that Act, Hungary will be called upon to furnish henceforth 30 per cent. of the amount required for the current "common" expenditure of the State; whilst the share of the interest on the national debt falling to her charge has been placed at a fixed annual amount of 29,105,006 florins (of which 11,756,000 in silver), as well as 1,150,000 florins as a fixed sum towards the Amortisation Fund.

Revenue and Expenditure.—I add now the estimates of "common" revenue and expenditure of the Empire which form the Imperial Budget for 1868 as laid before the Delegations on the 19th of January (and still under discussion) as follows:—

The credits demanded are divided into five chapters, namely,—

	Florins.
For the Emperor's Cabinet-Chancery ..	72,854
Ministry of Foreign Affairs ..	4,423,600
Imperial Ministry of War ..	80,000,000
Imperial Ministry of Finance ..	3,969,484
Board of Control	1,049,955
Reserve Fund	50,000
Total	89,565,893

REVENUE.

The only item of Revenue belonging to the "common affairs of the Empire," which can be brought to meet the above expenditure is the Customs receipts, calculated at 6,482,191

Leaving, therefore 83,083,702

to be contributed, in the proportions of—

For Cisleithan Austria	70 per cent.
For Hungary	30 ..

But the Imperial Ministry have already intimated that they will consent to a reduction, on the above total sum, of 3,207,000 florins.

Their estimates would thus already stand at the amended amount of 79,876,702 florins, since the Delegations will certainly not be slow to avail themselves of the

advantage and opportunity so considerably offered to them; and this latter amount then would present the proportions of circa 56,000,000 florins for Austria, and circa 24,000,000 florins for Hungary.

The details composing the five chapters enumerated above are as follows :—

Chapter 1.

	Florins.
The Emperor's Cabinet-Chancery	72,854

Chapter 2.

Common Ministry for Foreign Affairs—	
Central Administration	978,000
Diplomatic Service	1,113,020
Consular Service	499,580
Subvention to the Montenegrin refugees ..	35,000
Subvention to the "Austrian Lloyd" ..	1,798,000
	4,423,600

Chapter 3.

Imperial Ministry of War—	
Army	72,500,000
Navy	7,500,000
	80,000,000

Chapter 4.

Imperial Ministry of Finance—	
Central management	129,516
Imperial Central Treasury	17,601
Audit Department for the Central Treasury .	16,394
Expenses of the Floating Debt—	
Printing and manufacture of the bank-notes of the State	1,050,000
Remunerations	4,500
Divers expenses . ..	10,000
Revision and cancelling of bank-notes ..	35,000
Withdrawal of paper currency	3,500
Expenses of the Funded Debt—	
Treasury of the National Debt	168,027
Audit Department for the above	22,886
Special National Debt Audit Department ..	130,528
National Debt Direction	24,332
Manufacture of the shares	300,000
Provision and Commission, expenses of ..	200,000
Books, &c.	40,000
Other expenses . ..	17,200
Pensions	1,800,000
	3,969,484

Chapter 5.

				Florins.
Board of Control—				
Supreme Board of Control .	..	..		128,798
Military Central Department	..	..		895,680
Naval Central Department	..	..		25,477
				1,049,955

Chapter 6.

Reserve Fund—				
Expenses of	..	..	..	50,000
Expenditure	..	..	..	89,565,893
Revenue—				
Customs Receipts	..	..	..	6,482,191
Estimated total Expenditure	..			83,083,702

(Signed)

A. G. G. BONAR.

Vienna, March 5, 1868.

Mexico.

Report by Mr. Middleton, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, on the Soda and Salt-producing Districts of Mexico.

Orizaba, December 31, 1867.

THE principal soda and salt producing districts of the Mexican Republic, so rich in mineral productions of every description, is the valley in which the city of Mexico itself is situated, the extent of which, from north to south, is about 18 leagues, and which contains about 240 square leagues of territory; the soda, or "tequesquite," a word of Indian origin, by which it is universally designated throughout the country, being chiefly deposited upon the lowlands adjacent to the Lake of Tezcoco, which is situated about 2 leagues to the north-east of the city of Mexico, but which very commonly, during the periodical rains of the four summer months, acquires an extension sufficient to cause it to inundate the country almost up to the very gates, the surface of the land in question not being, in most places, more than about 2 metres higher than the usual level of the waters of the lake itself; the average superficial extension of which, according to different seasons, may be estimated at more than 8 square leagues, the portions of the adjacent lands which are exposed to annual inundations being those which produce the efflorescent, or impure soda in the largest quantity, the concentration of sodium salts in the waters of the lake attaining an average of from 8 to 9 per cent. in dry weather.

Whilst, however, the lands which border the Lake of Tezcoco are those which are richest in the production of soda, all those situated within the valley of Mexico, which are exposed to periodical inundations are intersected by "terrenos tequisquiteros" or "soda grounds," the efflorescence of which may be said to battle for possession with the invading vegetation around.

According to an article published by Mr. Bowring, an English gentleman long resident in this country, in the French newspaper "l'Estaffette" of the 22nd May, of last

year, the mud or deposit which forms the bottom of the Lake of Tezcoco contains 4 per cent. of soda, and the composition of the water of the lake is, according to an analysis of the same published by Mr. Hay, the English Director of some salt works in its immediate vicinity, in his work entitled "Apuntes Geographicos, Estadisticos y Historicos del Distrito de Tezcoco," page 15, as follows:—

Water of the Lake of Tezcoco, at 1 degree Beaumé, its density being 1,0069:

Water	..	..	..	..	98·890
Chloride of sodium	..	..	..	..	0·570
Carbonate of soda	..	..	..	..	0·485
Sulphate of soda	..	..	..	..	0·054
Animal matter, albuminous and gelatinous	..	..	..	..	0·001

The efflorescent soda deposited upon the lands referred to is to be found in much more considerable quantities during the winter or dry season in Mexico, than during the summer, when the diurnal rains wash much of it away, nor can it be collected during the latter season as the water soaks into the soil; but, upon the return of the dry weather, the rays of the sun evaporating the moisture upon the surface, that left below gradually rises; and by this natural process, the salts are consolidated, forming a crust, according to Señor Almaraz in his "Memoria Para Servir la Carta Hydrografica del Valle de Mexico," generally of about 1 centimetre thick. Sometimes, also, the efflorescence may be produced by ploughing up and afterwards watering the soil.

The efflorescence begins to be observable at the end of autumn, its white and crumbling flakes concentrating themselves by the action of the winter frosts into the crust above referred to, and which is composed of two descriptions of "tequisquite" or soda, called by the natives of the districts around, "cascarillo," and "polvillo" and which are scraped up and deposited in cellars, either for immediate sale, or for purification on the spot.

The soda which is obtained from the waters of the lake themselves is generally not perceivable until a considerable evaporation of them has taken place, when it appears upon the surface of them in the form of a frothy substance denominated "espumillo" by the natives around, and for the obtaining of which the waters of the lake are dammed up into pools, so soon as they begin to retire, by heaping up mounds of earth around them, their evapora-

tion being effected by the influence of the sun and air, and a speedy crystallization of the soda, or "tequisquite," taking place.

The "espumillo," or "froth," above referred to, generally contains more than 50 per cent. of anhydrous carbonate, sulphate and chloride of sodium in small particles, and water and earthy particles, in the following proportions, according to M. Berthier, a French chemist :—

Anhydrous carbonate of soda	..	..	0.516
Sulphate of sodium	..	..	0.153
Common salt	..	..	0.045
Water	..	..	0.246
Earthy substances	..	..	0.030

The three inferior descriptions of "espumillo," denominated "cascarillo," "confitillo," and "polvillo," are composed as follows, according to the analysis of Mr. Hay, contained in his above-mentioned work :—

CASCARILLO.

Carbonate of soda	..	..	..	20
Sulphate of soda	..	..	..	4
Chloride of sodium	..	..	..	46
Earthy substances and moisture	..	..	..	30

CONFITILLO.

Carbonate of soda	..	..	..	28
Sulphate of soda	..	..	..	0
Chloride of sodium	..	..	..	30
Earthy substances	..	..	..	35
Moisture	..	..	..	7

POLVILLO.

Carbonate of soda	..	..	..	0.5
Sulphate of soda	..	..	..	1.5
Chloride of sodium	..	..	..	6
Earthy substances	..	..	..	85
Moisture	..	..	..	7

The average amount of production attained by these different descriptions of soda cannot be clearly estimated on account of the variableness of the wet and dry seasons, each contributing to their formation, and thus the value of the soda undergoes frequent variations and modifications; but, according to information obtained in the year 1857 by Señor Almaraz, and quoted by him in his above-mentioned work, the quantity annually obtained at that time fluctuated between 78,000 and 9,000 quintals, and the price to be realized by it fluctuated between 14 and

8 dollars per "carga" or "load" of three quintals for the better sorts, and sometimes fell as low as 75 cents for the inferior.

According to calculations formed during the present year by Mr. Hay, the English gentleman above referred to, an annual amount of 15,000 quintals of crystalized soda may be obtained at his purification works at Tezcoco, and the average amount of "tesquiquite," or soda in its impure state, which is collected together upon the banks of the lake, is about 20,000 quintals; the price of the crystalized sort averaging at about 10 dollars per quintal in the city of Mexico.

According to the work of Señor Garcés, entitled "El Cultivo de los Tequisquites," the price of tequisquite at the end of the last century, and on the spot where it was produced, was $1\frac{1}{4}$ reals per quintal, and that of purified soda varied from 75 cents to 1 dollar 25 cents, according to circumstances.

Some other calculations besides those above referred to, more or less hypothetical, but based upon the enormous quantity of soda which, doubtless, is contained in the Lake of Tezcoco, have been published; and Mr. Bowring, in his article in the "Estaffette" newspaper, already mentioned, asserts that 60,000,000 tons might be extracted from the waters and the mud at the bottom of the lake; and thus, supposing the ton to be worth 50 dollars, a sum of 300,000,000 dollars might be realized by the operation, could a market be found.

Mr. Seager, an Englishman long resident in Mexico, in his work entitled "The Resources of Mexico apart from the Precious Metals," assumes the "carga," or "load," of soda to be worth 2 dollars and 50 cents, which, according to him, is a tenth of the price of potash in the United States, or of soda itself in France, and, in order to arrive at an approximation of the value of the salts of the Lake of Tezcoco, Mr. Seager assumes that the cubic metre at 10 per cent. solution, contains 216 lbs. of common salt and of soda in equal proportions; and proceeds thus to establish a value of 5 dollars per "carga" or load of salts:—

	Dols.	c.
Common salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ "carga," at 12 dollars the 108 lbs. .	4	33
Soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ "carga," at 2 dollars 50 cents the 108 lbs. .	0	67
Total doll " " " " " " " " " "	5	0

In connection with the same assumption, Mr. Seager goes on to state that, as the waters of the lake contain 10 per cent. in solution, and taking its superficial expanse at 54 square miles, which is one fourth of its maximum contents at the very moderate estimate of 6 square leagues, a total of 150,000,000 of square "varas" or yards, or 125,000,000 of square metres, is arrived at, and at 1 metre in depth, they would produce, in round numbers, 62,500,000 cubic metres, which at 5 dollars would amount to a sum even greater than that to be realized, according to Mr. Bowring's calculations, viz., 312,500,000 dollars.

A scientific gentleman, Mr. Poumrede, founding his belief upon a careful analysis of the waters of the Lake of Xachimilco which empty themselves into the Lake of Texcoco, estimates, in his work entitled "Nuevo Método para desaguar las lagunas del Valle de Mejico," the quantity of soda carried down by them, daily, into the Lake of Tezcoco at 47,000 kilogrammes, or 47 metrical tons, an amount equal, according to his calculations, to more than four-sevenths of that contained within the whole Valley of Mexico.

As we have seen all the different sorts of "tequisquite" contain an admixture, more or less abundant, of carbonate of soda combined with marine or common salt with some sulphate of soda and earthy particles, and the simple mode of proceeding hitherto pursued by the natives of the country for the separation of the soda and the common salt from the other substances referred to, and which is still pursued in the more remote silitrous lands of the country, has been replaced in other places by other means for attaining the same end suggested by chemical science and modern discoveries.

The old system consists in diluting and filtering the silitrous earth referred to, and which is placed in large pans formed of the earth from which the "tequisquite" has been already extracted, and in which branches of trees are placed crossways and entwined with rushes or "petate," a kind of grass used for matting, so as to stop the earthy particles and sulphate of soda from passing through, the pan being pierced at the bottom so as to admit of the passing through of the water, which being conducted by means of a hollow reed or of a maguey leaf into tanks, evaporation is effected by the action of the air and sun, or by means of artificial heat when the water is

conducted into metal boilers, as it sometimes is in places where fuel is plentiful.

The "salineros," for such is the name which is applied to the persons employed in salt works in some parts of the country, of the Provinces of San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas, employ a more effectual method for obtaining the common salt contained in the pools of waters formed by the rains upon the "soda lands"; for, as sulphate of soda when it exists in the largest proportion, as it generally does in the waters referred to, possesses the distinctive property of crystalizing sooner than common salt, they are enabled to pursue the following system for the extraction of the latter:—

The water is conveyed, up to the height of about 12 inches, into "pilas," or troughs of masonry work, and which are of two descriptions, called, respectively, "concentradoras" or "concentrators," and "cuajadoras" or "coagulators;" and the water runs gradually from those of the former into those of the latter denomination, in which the time consumed in the process of crystalization naturally depends upon the temperature of the atmosphere or other meteorological causes; but it is calculated that, the solution being at 18 degrees to 20 degrees Beaumé, and the water being from $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 3 inches in depth, crystallization takes place in four days in summer and in eight in winter.

The earthy particles contained in the water are cleared out of the trough so soon as they appear; the chloride of sodium then crystallizes and forms a "crust" of about a miriametra thick, and adheres to the bottom of the trough; the saline particles then, forming themselves into small heaps as the water dries up, being finally spread out to dry and harden in the sun.

Salt and chloride of sodium being alone required in the districts of San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas, referred to on account of their being extensively used in the reduction works of the silver mines in the vicinity; the sulphate of soda, which is likewise obtained by the operation in question, is taken into no account whatever, but is left piled up in immense hillocks and as mere refuse around the various salt works.

According to Mr. Hay's above-mentioned work, the waters of the Lake of Tezcoco are of different degrees of concentration according to the state of evaporation in

which they may be, ranging, in rainy weather and according to the quantity of rain which has fallen, from $\frac{1}{2}$ degree to 2 degrees of the areometer of Beaumé. In dry weather they rise, little by little, until they arrive at the crystallizing point, which ranges between 28 degrees and 30 degrees; and even then the crystallization is irregular, forming "crusts" of soda and salt mingled together; but upon the concentration rising to from 32 degrees to 35 degrees, owing to the difference of temperature between day and night which is created, soda and salt crystallize alternately; and this regular crystallization formed the basis of a system of operation for the separation of chloride of sodium and carbonate of soda. By means of a centrifugal pump the water is lifted up into tanks constructed upon the principle of those used at most salt works in Europe, the water itself having run over a distance of some leagues, and having undergone spontaneous evaporation in their course, the crystallization speedily takes place, and being based upon the difference of solubility of carbonate of soda at different temperatures, allows of a perfect separation of the salt and sesqui-carbonate of soda. The water thus concentrated is exposed to the action of the sun in large tanks of masonry, in which branches of trees are placed in order to facilitate the crystallization of the chloride of sodium; and then, so soon as the water thickens with carbonate of soda, it is put into other tanks, which are roofed over in order to keep out the sun, and the soda is left to crystallize by cooling, by which process chloride of sodium is also obtained at 96 per cent. of purity.

Notwithstanding the apparent simplicity of these operations, however, the carrying them out often presents some difficulties, on account of the multitude of animalculæ which impede the crystalization of the salts.

The salt works of the Lake of Tezcoco being no longer carried on for the purpose of supplying salt to the Reduction Works of the Mining Company of Real del Monte, as alluded to in a former Report, the attention of the present Director, Mr. Hay, is now principally turned to the production of crystalized carbonate of soda, with which he supplies the city of Mexico almost exclusively.

According to Mr. Hay's calculations, the quantity of salt produced at the Lake of Tezcoco and throughout the valley of Mexico, and which is consumed at different Silver Ore Reduction Works, amounts to about 5,000

quintals annually; and that consumed by the natives of the surrounding districts, principally in the curing of hams and other meat, amounts to about 15,000 quintals.

Much soda is also produced at the salt works and "tequisquiteros" of Sayula, Atoyac, and Zacoalco, the marshes and lagunes of which extend over a surface of about thirty square leagues in the south part of the province of Zalisco; the "tequisquite" which is produced there requires little preparation, it being only necessary to collect it at the proper moment, and then subject it to the action of the sun, the efflorescence speedily taking place; and the soda, when prepared, being conveyed in waggons to the towns of Guadalajara, Sayula, Teocuitatlan, Colinia, and some others containing soap manufactories. The "tequisquite" fetches about 1 dollar 12 cents per "carga" or "load," at the works, and an annual amount of from 30,000 to 36,000 dollars is derived from its sale, the production of it possessing no other limit than the demand, and being quite inexhaustible.

I have been unable to obtain any statistical information respecting the salt works and "tequisquiteros" of Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, and Durango, which are mostly worked upon a very limited scale, and are much neglected.

(Signed)

R. T. C. MIDDLETON.

Netherlands.

*Concise Report by Mr. Thurlow, Second Secretary of
Legation at the Hague, on Finance, Commerce, &c.,
of the Netherlands.*

The Hague, February 1, 1868.

THE session of the States-General for 1867-68, and the discussions on the Budget for the financial year beginning January 1, 1868, were brought to an untimely close on the 27th December last, by the dissolution of the Second Chamber by Royal Commission.

An adverse vote in the Second Chamber on the chapter of the Budget devoted to Foreign Affairs was the immediate cause of this exercise of his Royal prerogative by the King of the Netherlands; and to prevent inconvenience to the public service, the Chamber, before separating, passed a vote of credit on the Estimates for the first six months of 1868, and accepted, without material discussion, Chapters 1 and 9 of the Budget, which provide respectively for the maintenance of the Royal household, and for the colonial expenditure of the current year.

It is not anticipated that the discussions which may be expected on the meeting of the newly appointed Second Chamber, in February, will modify, to any important extent, the estimates which follow:—

Chap.	Budget Estimates for 1868.		Voted in 1867.	
	Florins	c.	Florins	c.
1. Royal Household	750,000	0	750,000	0
2. Superior Departments of State .	598,077	0	583,877	50
3. Foreign Department	526,284	0	508,393	0
4. { A. Department of Justice ..	3,084,224	0	3,892,360	0
{ B. Roman Catholic Worship ..	682,875	74	683,411	90
5. Department of the Interior ..	23,161,496	89	24,257,161	39
6. Department of Marine	10,302,742	58	14,897,343	0
7. { A. National Debt	28,029,668	99	28,843,376	99
{ B. Department of Finance ..	13,884,026	50	13,705,841	92
{ C. Protestant Worship	1,753,853	0	1,742,378	50
8. Department of War	14,185,000	0	14,124,414	80
9. Department of Colonies	2,167,741	48	2,317,604	80
10. Unforeseen expenses . . .	50,000	0	50,000	0
Total	99,175,990	18	106,356,163	0
Equal to	£ 8,264,665		£ 8,863,013	

The estimates for Chapter 3 (Foreign Affairs), rejected by the Second Chamber, will be found in excess of those for 1867 by 17,891 florins. This was explained to the Chamber by Count Zuylen as follows :—

	Florins	c.
Establishment of Missions at Baden and Munich ..	8,800	0
Increase of salaries	5,590	0
Diplomatic Pensions, consequent on German unity .	3,501	0

During 1867 the following alterations of rank and new appointments have been made in the Netherlands Consular Service :—

EUROPE.

Russia.—At Abo, Björneborg, Uleaborg and Wasa. under Helsingfors, Vice-Consulates have been established.

Italy.—At Venice, formerly under Trieste, a Consulate has been established.

France.—At St. Nazaire, under Nantes, a Vice-Consulate has been established.

Prussia.—At Berlin a Consulate-General has been established.

Saxony.—At Leipzig a Consulate has been re-established.

Grand Duchy of Hesse.—A Consul-General appointed, who resides at Frankfort.

AMERICA.

Brazil.—At Macao (Rio Janeiro), a Vice-Consulate has been established.

ASIA.

Cochin China.—A Consul appointed to Saïgon.

China.—A Consul appointed to Macao, residing at Canton.

AUSTRALIA.

New Zealand.—A Consulate established at Wellington.

The estimates for Chapter 5 (Home Department) include an appropriation of 12,000,000 florins for railways, and of 500,000 florins on account of cattle plague precautions and expenses. The estimates of Chapter 9 (Colonies) include a sum of 190,000 on account of the abolition of slavery in the West Indies.

The estimated receipts for 1868 are as follows :—

	Florins.
Land tax	10,030,657
Assessed taxes (personal)	7,860,000
" (licenses)	3,238,400
Excise	34,780,000
Indirect taxes	13,800,000
Imports and Exports	4,360,764
Gold and silver plate dues	251,300

Public domains	..	..	..	1,255,000
Post Office	..	..	..	2,350,000
Telegraph	..	..	..	495,382
Government lotteries	..	..	..	410,000
Shooting and fishing licenses	..	..	..	105,000
Pilotage	..	..	..	730,000
Mining dues	..	..	..	1,173
Railways	..	..	..	157,000
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	1,708,086
Payments from Belgium	..	..	..	400,000
Colonial surplus, 1868	..	..	..	10,619,555
Japanese indemnity	..	..	..	50,000
Surplus, 1865	..	..	..	6,920,000
.. 1866	..	..	..	1,560,000
Colonial surplus, 1867	..	..	..	9,000,000
Total	..	..	..	100,082,217

Equal to 8,340,184*l*.

The accounts for 1867 being not yet closed, are not accessible to the public. In all public documents the estimated items of income and expenditure for 1868 are compared with the actual accounts for 1866. A Table of the receipts and expenditure for that year is consequently appended.

RECEIPTS (1866).

				Florins	c.
Land tax	..	..	..	9,874,678	84
Assessed taxes (personal)	..	..	..	7,731,692	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
.. (licenses)	..	..	..	3,101,493	42
Excise	..	..	..	24,311,297	24
Indirect taxes	..	..	..	13,799,211	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imports and Exports	..	..	..	4,599,863	59
Gold and silver plate dues	..	..	..	256,899	64
Public domains	..	..	..	1,252,620	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Post Office	..	..	..	2,311,396	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Telegraph	..	..	..	484,653	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Government lotteries	..	..	..	413,590	0
Shooting and fishing licenses	..	..	..	117,656	0
Pilotage	..	..	..	741,867	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mining dues	..	..	..	968	20
Railways	..	..	..	69,000	0
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	1,811,103	0
Payments from Belgium	..	..	..	400,000	0
Last instalments of the purchase money of Scheldt dues	..	..	..	3,961,623	47
Colonial surplus	..	..	..	31,000 000	0
Surplus of 1863	..	..	..	9,597,677	34
				115,837,292	14

Equal to 9,653,107*l*.

EXPENDITURE (1866).

	Florins	c.
Royal Household	750,000	0
Superior Department of State ..	540,971	71½
Foreign Department	484,011	66
Department of Justice	3,293,259	28½
Roman Catholic Worship	676,796	5
Department of the Interior	27,313,119	81
Department of Marine	8,658,243	74
National Debt	35,659,143	3½
Department of Finance	11,656,790	60½
Protestant Worship	1,723,159	52
Department of War	12,408,688	39
Department of Colonies	2,675,437	91
Unforeseen expenses	44,110	99½
	105,883,732	71½

Equal to 8,823,644l.

According to official statements made by the Minister of Finance to the Second Chamber, it is proposed during the current year to devote 931,509 florins to the liquidation of the Netherlands national debt. During 1867 the money actually applied to this purpose shows a considerable reduction on the estimates and amounted only to 432,199 florins 12½ cents. This failure to redeem Government obligations to the extent anticipated, of which a striking instance was afforded in the accounts for 1866-67, when 500,000l. sterling was diverted from this object, is attributable mainly to the low rate of interest which these obligations bear, some of them 2½ and 3 per cent., and to the facility with which the money voted for their redemption can be made available to meet any sudden and unexpected call on the resources of the country. On the present occasion, however, the money destined to this end is so much less considerable in amount than in former years that it is confidently believed the moderate promises of the Government will be made good.

Of public works under prosecution during the past year, the most important have been the Hook of Holland and Amsterdam Canals, and the branch line of the Dutch-Rhenish Railway intended to connect Gouda directly with the Hague.

There is little progress to record in the works of the Hook of Holland Canal, the object of which is to enable shipping of heavy draft of water to reach Rotterdam at all times and seasons independently of the tides. Though generally

known as a canal, this undertaking might be more accurately described as the formation of a new and shorter outlet to the sea for the River Meuse, topographically so situated as to insure a daily scouring by the tidal ebb and flow. When the scheme was first broached some few years ago, the leading Netherlands engineers differed as to its practicability; public opinion, however, proved sufficiently favourable to command a trial, and the result has been a considerable expenditure of money for several successive years unattended by any appreciable result. What the French, in the parlance of the Suez Canal, would term a "rigole de service" has been dug in the sand, but constant dredging is required to keep it open, as the action of the tides and currents has not yet responded to the expectation of the projectors of the undertaking. The present position of the work is that of one that cannot be abandoned, and the Government grants 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 florins annually for its prosecution, a sum well nigh doubled by contributions from the wealthy municipality of Rotterdam.

The Amsterdam canal scheme wears a more hopeful aspect. Its object is to connect Amsterdam directly with the sea, thereby avoiding the tardy route of the North Holland Canal from the Helder or the dangerous navigation of the Zuyder Zee. In this work much progress has been made during the past year, and it is confidently anticipated that the efforts of the Government and of the wealthy mercantile houses of Amsterdam will in two years at most be crowned with complete success. This work is strictly speaking a canal, being independent of the tides and currents, and, therefore, it is practically feasible at a given cost. This cost has been provided for by the joint action of the Government and the public, 13,000,000 florins having been raised at a guaranteed interest of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the result may consequently be regarded as a speedy certainty.

The third work referred to, the direct connection of the Hague with the chief continental lines of railway, is likewise in good course of execution. The Bill of two sessions ago for "expropriation à l'aimable" of the land required for its construction is meeting with no difficulty in the carrying out of its details. The landed proprietors, aware of the benefits that must accrue to them, are meeting the proposals of the Dutch-Rhenish railway on reasonable

terms, and it is expected that three years will see the completion of a work which may do much in the course of time towards the commercial assimilation of this country with the North German Confederation.

Although from an engineering and strictly utilitarian point of view the three public works above-mentioned are entitled to prominence, there remains for notice one to which a political rather than a commercial importance has become attached. The damming up of the eastern Scheldt, preparatory to the completion of the railway connecting the port of Vlissingen with the net-work of continental railways, has been however so much discussed, and has so recently formed the subject of an official Report by Sir Charles Hartley, as to render it unnecessary to do more here than state that the works in question continue to be pressed forward as actively as the season of the year permits.

On this head it therefore but remains to be recorded, that public works in Holland are placed under the control of the Home Department; and that the Budget of 1868 makes a provision of 500,000*l.* sterling towards the maintenance of the Waterstaat, of which sum a large proportion will be spent in necessary repairs of those defensive bulwarks, by which this country is preserved from the danger of submersion.

The following Table gives a detailed statement of the numerical importance and tonnage of the Netherlands mercantile marine on the 31st December, 1867:—

Description of Vessels.	New built Ships receiving their first Registers in 1867.		Total Vessels existing on December 31, 1867.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Clippers	1	395	16	6,000
„ with steam power ..	2	1,878	2	1,878
Ships	5	3,134	119	53,504
Barques	3	1,005	289	88,306
Brigs	19	2,060	213	25,175
Schooners	21	1,807	396	33,679
Brigantines	..	..	1	85
Galliot	16	802	291	17,757
Koff boats	19	750	607	30,696
Smacks	5	160	29	1,019
Luggers	1	13	5	87
Hookers	1	54	146	3,427
Steamboats	4	740	45	8,469
Total	97	12,798	2,159	270,082

During 1867, 3,038 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 585,961, cleared inwards under the Netherlands flag; 5,090 vessels of the aggregate tonnage of 1,374,883 cleared inwards during the same period under foreign flags; both returns showing a slight increase on those of the previous year. The outward clearings for 1867 were as follows:— 2,064 vessels of 437,633 tons, under Netherlands flag; and 3,981 of 906,558 tons, under foreign flags. These last returns show a considerable increase on those of the previous year.

This report has been somewhat delayed, in daily expectation of the appearance of the monthly Tables for December, of the imports and exports of this Kingdom. These, however, remain still unpublished; and in their absence it is only possible to append statistics for the eleven first months of 1867.

The following are the articles of import and export of most interest to great Britain:—

IMPORTS.

			Eleven First Months of 1867.	Corresponding Months of 1866.
Beer	..	.. Litres	1,807,000	2,172,000
Chemicals and drugs	..	.. Florins	7,653,000	6,709,000
Machinery	..	.. "	4,752,000	6,926,000
Hemp yarns (raw)	..	.. "	3,624,000	3,666,000
Hemp thread	..	.. Kilos.	252,000	233,000
Cotton yarns	..	.. "	13,815,000	14,113,000
Cotton thread	..	.. Florins	1,904,000	1,880,000
Woollen yarns	..	.. Kilos.	3,318,000	2,698,000
Woollen thread	..	.. Florins	3,117,000	2,771,000
Hides, raw	..	.. "	4,927,000	3,778,000
„ tanned	..	.. "	4,026,000	3,558,000
Iron	..	.. "	16,597,000	17,878,000
Cotton, raw	..	.. Kilos.	28,328,000	30,032,000
„ manufactured	..	.. Florins	22,605,000	25,013,000
Copper ore	..	.. Kilos.	3,597,000	2,826,000
„ manufactured	..	.. Florins	1,350,000	1,138,000
Oil	..	.. Kilos.	36,833,000	28,195,000
Tea	..	.. "	2,427,000	2,499,000

EXPORTS.

				Eleven First Months of 1867.	Corresponding Months of 1866.
Butter	....	..	.. Kilos.	15,325,000	17,232,000
Cheese	..	..	.. Florins	24,165,000	28,473,000
Rags	..	..	.. Kilos.	2,668,000	2,652,000
Paper	..	..	.. Florins	2,327,000	2,421,000
Horned cattle	..	..	.. Head	26,940	43,860
Pigs	..	..	.. "	51,130	38,030
Sheep and lambs	..	..	.. "	127,890	91,180
Sugar (raw)	..	..	.. Kilos.	19,521,000	16,003,000
" (refined)	..	..	.. "	73,880,000	77,924,000
Flax	..	..	.. "	12,240,000	9,625,000
Meat, not enumerated	..	..	.. "	3,420,000	3,104,000
Mutton and pork, fresh	..	..	.. "	3,580,000	4,677,000

The last census of the population of the Netherlands was taken on the 31st December, 1865, and gave the following results:—

Men	..	..	..	..	1,748,163
Women	..	..	..	..	1,780,945
Total	..	..	..	..	3,529,108

It was ascertained that the population increased as follows during 1865:—

Men	..	..	..	..	20,304
Women	..	..	..	..	17,659
Total	..	..	..	..	37,963

Doubling this increase therefore for the years 1866 and 1867, and adding the result to the census of 31st December, 1865, the population on 1st January, 1868, may be estimated at the following figures:—

Men	..	..	..	..	1,788,771
Women	..	..	..	..	1,816,263
Total	..	..	..	..	3,605,034

Of the births in 1865, 121,836 were legitimate, and 4,958 illegitimate.

At the present moment the members of the Reformed Church are numbered at 2,000,000 in round numbers; the Roman Catholics at 1,300,000; and the Jews of different denominations at 70,000. The remainder are chiefly members of the Lutheran, Evangelical, Presbyterian, and Baptist churches.

In 1866, the date of the last published returns, the

Netherlands possessed 254,019 horses, 1,308,008 cattle, 967,312 sheep, 295,814 pigs, 123,198 goats, and 2,848 donkeys and mules. There is no reason to suppose that any important variation in these figures has taken place since the date of their publication, with the exception of a certain nominal increase under all heads save cattle, which have suffered, to the extent of over 100,000, by the last visitation of the cattle plague in the provinces of North and South Holland, Brabant, Guelderland, and Utrecht.

The annual statistics of the crops have not yet been published; but the harvest of 1867 is generally acknowledged to be good in quality, and fully average in quantity. According to the usual standard of this country, it may therefore be fairly estimated as follows:—

				Bushels.
Wheat	..	..	..	7,761,708
Rye	..	..	..	14,514,302
Barley	..	..	..	6,056,286
Buckwheat	..	..	..	5,448,032
Oats	..	..	..	14,631,152
Spelt	..	..	..	35,140
Peas	..	..	..	748,452
Beans	..	..	..	1,561,992
Potatoes	..	..	..	67,789,328
Rape-seed	..	..	..	2,056,720
Madder	..	..	..	32,373,680

Of unenumerated crops, such as millet, chicory, tobacco, &c., no returns are procurable, sufficient only being cultivated for the domestic consumption of the several producing districts.

The Netherlands India Budget for 1868, has not yet been published in its entirety; and this document, together with the voluminous annual Blue Book on the moral and material condition of Java and its dependencies for 1865, which will be one of the first papers presented to the new Second Chamber, are both reserved for special subsequent study and report.

The discussions of last Session in the Second Chamber caused by agitation for a revision of the Educational Law of 1857, and the introduction of some obligatory religious instruction clauses, did not lead to any definite result; and on the meeting of the new Second Chamber, the subject is sure to prove again a bone of contention between the Conservatives now in power, and the advanced Liberal party, of which M. Thorbecke is the recognized head.

(Signed) T. J. HOVELL THURLOW.

Denmark.

*Report by Mr. Strachey, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires
at Copenhagen, on the Finances, Commerce, and Navigation of Denmark.*

Copenhagen, January 25, 1868.

Finance.

THE Danish financial year runs from the 1st of April to the 31st of March.

The Budget is presented to the Folkething, or Lower House, towards the end of the calendar year. In the course of the winter it is discussed, and its details are settled by the middle or end of March.

The present Report includes—

1. The actual financial results for the last year; and—
2. The Budget for 1868-69 as laid before the Folkething on the 7th December last; besides—
3. A Summary Statement of the receipts for the first nine months of the current financial year.

1. Balance Sheet for 1866-67.

The yearly official account called the “Statsregnskab” gives a complete view of the balance sheet in all its details. Whoever understands the language can follow the whole course of Denmark's finance through the pages of this agreeable quarto. At first sight the road seems easy enough. A Danish Chancellor of the Exchequer does not gild the financial pill with a declaration of a surplus, which, more closely looked into, turns out to be a euphemism for a pending loan many times longer than the surplus, the loan itself being the mere foreground of a floating debt equal to half a-year's public income. These and other popular refinements of Latin fiscal civilization are not practised in Denmark, where a pecuniary spade is for the most part scrupulously called a spade. No Danish Minister dares to spend more than the sum voted for his use; under extraordinary circumstances alone can the

Minister of Finance supply his colleagues with cash in excess of the legal quota, and then only to a very limited amount, the concession being besides saddled with the obligation of a recourse to the Lower Chamber for an indemnity. To abuses in this sort the Danes are but little exposed.

The political morals of the country are good, and the fundamental statute contains the constitutional checks and penalties which, wherever they exist, are so efficacious in helping the official conscience to distinguish between right and wrong.

Nevertheless, the Danish Balance Sheet of 1866-67 might well be a stumbling block to the most robust financial reformer. One main element of confusion, which (fortunately for my successors in the present field), will partly disappear hereafter, is the consequence of what an Austrian would call the "dualism" of the former Danish institutions. The familiar example of M. de Schmerling's abortive Swabian system will conveniently illustrate my point. As the Reichsrath was to legislate for the empire, and the Engere (or collapsed) Reichsrath for the Cisleithan provinces, so, *mutatis mutandis*, the Rigsraad was the Parliament for all Denmark, the Rigsdag being the organ of the kingdom proper without the Duchies. A relic of this machinery survives in the "Regnskab," where each side of the Balance Sheet is divided into two distinct and artificial sections.

Then in the Danish budget the classification of items, especially under expenditure, is often arbitrary, sometimes surprising, although the defect may not strike those to the manner born. Fortunately for students the "Regnskab" is, in other respects, all that can be desired, and more than could be hoped. Its Editor, Mr. Councillor of State Schiern, can no more give the "Regnskab" the unity which is absent from the Danish financial system, than Necker could purge his "Compte Rendù" of the confusion caused by the existence, in France, of "pays d'état, pays d'élection, pays de gabelles," and the like. But his mechanical combinations, notes, references, summaries, and other helps to study seem admirably devised.

As it does not appear that the finances of the kingdom have been recently, if ever, treated in a Diplomatic Report, I have thought proper to give a complete analysis of the official accounts, adding such historical and statistical

annotations as may be enough for foreign purposes, bearing, however in mind, as in my Commercial Report, that it is idle to draw systematic comparisons between the Denmark of to-day and the Denmark of years anterior to 1865-66.

BALANCE SHEET FOR 1866-67.

	Rix-dollars	sk.	£
During the year ended March 31, 1867, the public income of Denmark under all heads was	26,314,214	64½	or 2,923,801
And the expenditure was	25,342,234	10	2,814,693
Showing a difference of	971,980	54	107,997

which amount is *prima facie* a surplus for the year, and may be provisionally considered as such.*

How the balance sheet was composed, will be seen from the two Tables which follow. The original Danish "Compte Rendu" is, as already said, furnished in two distinct chapters, each including a creditor and a debtor side. The balance sheet as here presented, is not the actual Danish account, but a version so arranged as to allow of comparison with the official English model.

I must add that in the balance sheet no allowance is made for defalcations from arrears of taxation and the like, or for any analogous excess under expenditure. For squaring these inaccuracies a tolerance of three months is allowed after the close of the financial year, a supplementary return of assets and liabilities being duly presented; this last includes such small miscellaneous deposits and payments which cannot be properly classed with income and expenditure.

* To turn dollars into pounds sterling divide by 9. The sum of 107,997½ is, of course, got by a separate division, not by subtracting one amount in sterling from the other.

(No. 1.)—PUBLIC Income of the Kingdom of Denmark for the year ended 31st March, 1867.

No.	Denomination.	Rix-dollars sk.
1	Direct taxes	4,094,944 27
2	Customs and Excise (nett)	7,445,170 59
3	Crown lands and Insular Regalian dues (nett) .	741,590 91½
4	Indirect taxes	1,616,014 81
5	Post Office and Telegraphs (nett)	74,827 67
6	Lottery (nett)	146,818 60
7	A. Interest on Reserve Fund	1,390,679 9
	B. Contributions from ditto	2,012,860 36
8	Miscellaneous receipts	1,129,798 77
9	Increase of National Debt for railroad	1,732,055 81
10	Contribution from Schleswig and Holstein	2,079,108 90
11	Exchequer Bills (payable October 15, 1868)	4,000,000 0
	Total	26,314,214 64½
	Balances in Banks and Treasuries, April 1, 1866	3,988,479 67½
		30,302,694 36

(No. 2.)—PUBLIC Expenditure of the Kingdom of Denmark for the year ended 31st March, 1867.

No.	Denomination.	Rix-dollars sk.
1	Civil List	764,860 0
2	National Debt	12,033,473 55
3	Pensions	2,224,829 67
4	Army	2,975,820 58½
5	Navy	1,577,632 30
6	Civil Service	2,788,898 65
7	Legislature	156,134 18
8	Railroad	1,745,271 90
9	Extraordinary expenses	1,075,313 10½
	Total	25,342,234 10
	Balances in Banks and Treasuries, March 31, 1867	4,960,460 26
		30,302,694 36

INCOME.

1. *Direct Taxes.*

These stand in the "Regnskab" as follows—

				1866-67.
				Rix.-dol. sk.
<i>a.</i>	Gammelskat	..	..	2,150,295 86½
<i>b.</i>	Land tax and Consolidated tax	..	..	787,018 54
<i>c.</i>	Consolidated tax in towns	..	..	107,485 44
<i>d.</i>	Road tax	..	..	242,762 11½
<i>e.</i>	House tax	..	..	726,858 83
<i>f.</i>	Direct taxes from Schleswig districts	..	..	36,764 30
<i>g.</i>	Arrears of war tax from Jutland	..	..	43,759 6
Total				4,094,944 27
				Or, 454,994½.

I proceed to explain the contents of the above Table.

(*a.*) *Gammelskat, or Old Tax.*—For fiscal purposes, imperial and local, the soil of Denmark is valued with reference to the amount of "Hard Corn" which it could theoretically produce. This system has lasted above 200 years. According to the valuation of 1840 and 1850, the Danish tonde (1,363 acres) of land is assumed to yield a certain fixed quantity of corn which varies with the quality of the soil, and for the Gammelskat is taxed at the rate of 6 dollars 80 skillings per metrical tonde (3·8272 bushels English).

(*b, c.*) *Landskat and Ligningskat.*—(*Land Tax and Consolidated Tax*)—These are supplementary taxes imposed in 1840 and 1850, when several old imposts were consolidated. They are levied on the principle of the above.

(*d.*) *Road Tax*—also levied like the above.

(*e.*) *House Tax (towns and country)*—This tax is calculated on the area taken in square ells for each story.

All these returns are gross. As in other countries the Receivers-General and employés who manage the collection of the direct taxes have various official duties to discharge, so that their expenses cannot be properly charged as a deduction from this source of public income.

Their amount in 1866-67 was 4,094,944 rix-dollars 27 skillings; the estimate having been 4,023,906 rix-dollars.

2. *Customs and Excise.*

	1865-66.		1866-67.	
	Rix-dollars	sk.	Rix-dollars	sk.
a. Customs and playing cards ..	5,438,185	54	5,450,020	2
b. War tax on imports	659,792	95	771,322	20
c. Warehousing dues	20,902	77	15,681	20
d. Shipping dues	286,733	65	270,506	55
e. Excise on brandies, distilled liquors, &c.	1,232,790	73	1,150,569	90
f. War tax on ditto	617,644	88	576,399	22
g. Tax on hawkers	29,547	66	31,747	64
h. Small receipts	25,464	24	4,178	68
Total	..		8,270,425	53
			Or. 918,936 <i>l</i> .	

Under this chapter of the Budget are ranged—

(a.) *Customs and playing cards.*—Up to the close of the last century, the protective system prevailed in Denmark, in a peculiarly venomous form. So severe were its enactments that absolute prohibitions of import were applied to 148 articles, of export to 12 articles. In 1797 a liberal Tariff reform took place; the law which embodied it, says a competent political economist (Mr. Marius Gad), was, relatively to dates, a pattern of fiscal legislation. All prohibitions (except those relating to sugar, porcelain, playing cards, and a few other articles,) were removed, duties were removed, duties were lowered, and a host of cumbrous rules simplified. Between 1797 and 1838 there occurred several fiscal fluctuations, some of them in a retrograde direction. In 1838 a return was made to the track opened in 1797; new valuations were fixed, as well as more moderate and more uniform rates of entry. In 1844, 1847, 1851, and 1853, the Tariff of 1838 was revised, and on the 4th of July, 1863, there was passed a new Customs Law, which, as notified and completed by the enactments of 5th August, 1864, and 11th March, 1865, is the legislation now in vigour. The Tariff is still curiously complicated, but all export and transit dues have ceased; most of the rates of entry are moderate, and the protective duties, if compared with those prevalent in the North of Europe, not high. It would not be desirable to bury, in the present wilderness of financial figures, a particular examination of the Tariff in reference to its protective features. It will, however, complete my review of the prevailing Danish

system to name the articles sugar, cloth (coarser sorts), cottons (especially woven), leather, porcelain, glass, tobacco, paper, as being liable to import duties, having in regard, protection to native industry rather than revenue. There is no doubt that the intelligent parts of Danish opinion are aware that protection to native industry is an extravagant luxury in which great and rich countries like the United States, France, or England may afford to indulge, but which is too expensive for a little State like Denmark. If Danish financiers are somewhat timid of change, and disposed to stand too long on the ancient roads, their reluctance to move may be charitably said to belong to the frame of mind expressed in the advice *quieta non movere* rather than to economic ignorance and bigotry.

Exempted from import duties are the products generally considered as necessities—like beasts, corn, meat, milk, eggs, butter, and fresh fish; the primary raw industrial articles—like metals, hemp, cotton, wool, flax rags, hides, and materials for tanning; books, pictures, models, collections scientific and artistic. In 271 Tariff numbers I have counted 78 articles exempted from duty.

The Customs duties are levied by weight and tale, except on keyed and mathematical instruments, ships, and unclassified articles, on which they are rated *ad valorem*. In certain cases goods may be weighed for duty as they stand, tare being allowed for the packing substances. The usual facilities exist for payment of duties—such as bonding and deposits on credit. In 1863 and 1866 laws were passed in view of the establishment of free warehouses, docks, and districts, but they have been followed by no practical results.

The cost of collecting the Customs duties seems, especially for an insular country, to be very high, as it absorbs *from 10 to 12 per cent. of the receipts!*

The tax on playing-cards, of 8 skillings ($2\frac{1}{2}d.$) per pack, is associated in the official returns with the Customs duties.

(b.) *War Tax on Imports.*—This tax is a temporary addition of 50 per cent. to the normal duties on wine and spirituous liquors.

(d.) *Shipping Dues.*—These dues are of the usual character. In 1863 the old taxes were consolidated into a single due of 8 skillings per last on coasting, and 48 skillings on foreign clearances. In 1867 ship's measurement

These sums are gross. The mode of taxation presents no special point of interest.

5. *Post Office and Telegraphs.*

Owing to reductions in the Post Office charges (which were not followed by a sufficient increase in letters and parcels), to a diminished sale of stamps, and other disturbing causes, the contemplated Postal balance of 72,715 rix-dollars 4 skillings turned out to be a deficiency of almost like amount. The French "*Moniteur*" was, then, mistaken when, in a recent article on Italian finance, it pointed with scorn to the Sub-Alpine Peninsula as the solitary European country where the Post was a loss to the Exchequer.

Except certain communal lines, the Danish telegraphs belong to the State.

	Rix-dols.	sk.
The minus result for 1866-67 was	..	7,184 30
Which add to the Postal deficiency	..	67,643 37
Gives a total of	..	74,827 67 minus
		Or, 8,314 <i>l</i> .

A return just published shows that the total number of telegrams recorded in Denmark for 1867 was 308,150 (in 1866, 231,658), which, for population, appears to be a very large number.

6. *Lottery.*

Licensed official gambling by the poor, for the State's advantage, is now an abomination to the statute-book. But for the rich man who wishes to risk his fortunes on the turns of a wheel, the beneficence of the Danish legislator has made special fiscal provision. For the so-called "Class Lottery" a ticket costs 25 rix-dollars, facilities being given for payment by instalments, or "classes," it being assumed that rich people cannot generally pay down 2*l*. 16*s*. In 1866-67 tickets were sold for 2,094,144 rix-dollars, of which the public received back in prizes 1,757,317 rix-dollars. The nett* revenue was 146,818 rix-dollars 60 skillings (16,313*l*).

* Like the dictionaries, I am puzzled as to the proper spelling of this word; Adam Smith wrote "neat," but the Italian etymology seems more probable for a commercial term.

7. *Interest on General Reserve Fund and Contribution.*

Denmark has a large general reserve fund, which amounted at the end of the last financial year to no less than 68,998,124 rix-dollars 6 skillings (7,664,236*l.*). Of this sum, 37,330,436 rix-dollars 37 skillings (4,147,826*l.*) was added within the last-named year.

The translated title of "fund" is perhaps somewhat fallacious, as the Danish "statsactiver" corresponds to the French "actifs," and nearly to our "assets," although that word has too special a ring to sound suitable here. So much store is set in Denmark by this important reserve that to describe it in detail is my inevitable duty.

Borrowing two useful, if to some ears offensive, German adjectives, I should say that the capital of the reserve in question is partly of an objective, partly of a subjective species. Some of it is of real value in State funds (foreign and Danish), exchequer bills, and other unexceptionable securities (none railroad), most of them quoted, as far as I can judge, from the more familiar scrip, at fair market prices. A single entry deserves a less complimentary description. There is set down in a lump 13,000,000 reales de vellon, Spanish funds, with interest from 1870. However, his Excellency the Minister of Finance does not seem to contemplate the Spanish article with much enthusiasm, as it is not priced or capitalized. These portions of the catalogue, taken together, are estimated at 15,469,000 rix-dollars (circa), or 1,718,600*l.*

The next category is obtained by writing up as capital the amount still owing to Denmark under the Sound Dues Abolition Treaty. England and the United States have paid up in full, but the other Powers concerned still owe 11,264,480 rix-dollars (circa), or 1,251,680*l.*; and the quota of the Danish national debt assumed by the Duchies (see No. 10 below) as well as smaller supplementary liabilities of the same sort, 31,389,600 rix-dollars, or 3,487,700*l.*

It were indecent to doubt that No. 2 is on the whole a good debt. The lien (3) on the Duchies is not absolutely guaranteed in the Treaty of Vienna; but the Prussian Government has proposed to the Parliament of Berlin to capitalize the debt to Denmark on highly favourable terms. The sum quoted may therefore be called good value.

Of the remaining 10,000,000 rix-dollars, some come in such questionable financial shape that their worth as capital

must be taken on trust. The official Greenland trade is set down at 250,000 rix-dollars; the China manufactory and the Government cloth works at Userød for smaller sums. These are followed by lists of estates in the West Indies, mortgages in the Duchies, debts on purchases of State property, and so forth. There is a parish in Lauenburg that owes 45 rix-dollars 19 skillings; no doubt the money will come in some day. Whoever considers these irritating details, which belong to the fund on the last day of March, 1867, will, probably conclude, with myself, that five-sixths or more of this property would fetch the price ascribed to it in the official accounts.

Without repeating figures, *usque ad nauseam*, I may remark that the addition of more than 37,000,000 dollars to the reserve fund in 1866-67 mainly represents a transfer of money from one pocket of the Treasury to another. This fund has absorbed the former special reserve (see No. 8) as well as the capital of the debt due from the Duchies, which in the balance-sheet of 1866-67 appears as a special source of income. Such increase of the fund may have a favourable effect on the imagination: but mere magnitude of transactions does not necessarily represent saving.

The employment of this reserve is neither easy to understand nor to describe. On the 1st April, 1866, its active values were set down at 31,667,687 rix-dollars 65 skillings. These values, whether State scrip, mortgages, or other sources of income, in Denmark or abroad, produced within the financial year an actual sum in interests duly paid of 1,390,679 rix-dollars 9 skillings, which is noted in the Table of Public Income as 7 *a*. Between these interests and their estimated capital the correspondence hence appears to be reasonably close.

During the year the general reserves received about 3,000,000 rix-dollars in cash on the Duchy account. From this sum was taken 2,012,860 rix-dollars 36 skillings, which was applied to the reduction of the national debt (see Expenditure, No. 2), and is the item 7 *b*, in the Table of Income.

From sales and realizations made within the year of some of the property of the fund there was yielded in cash 402,305 rix-dollars 8½ skillings, of which 100,000 rix-dollars were absorbed for army purposes. The remainder of the sum, after other small deductions had been made, was 215,311 rix-dollars 7½ skillings, which slippery item

again was finally restored to the place whence it came, being, that is to say, poured back into the general reserve.

It has been my bad luck to have to encounter this formidable labyrinth, whose crooked paths will be straighter hereafter. Even in a simplified state their convolutions will be complicated enough. All these cycles and epicycles are set in movement by law, and their gyrations are not secret. Still it is hard to believe that so beautiful an apparatus might not be advantageously replaced by a coarser system.

8. *Miscellaneous Receipts.*

Here fell in 1866-67 (*a*) cash from the sale of military and naval stores, horses and dead horses, hoofs (the last item 101,971 rix-dollars 21 skillings, or 11,330*l.*), and so-forth, from leaving official and royal buildings, grounds, &c., from profits on coining and other small sources of income, altogether 467,027 rix-dollars 19½ skillings, and (*b*) the interest on the former, so-called Special Reserve Fund (of about 500,000*l.*), now transferred to the General Reserve Fund; likewise, besides various items not deserving special mention, an amount of 177,361 rix-dollars 27½ skillings, being the interest on balances in hand at the end of the year. The public chests, Danish and insular, held at that date 5,956,430 rix-dollars 94½ skillings, of which about four-fifths were in cash at the National Bank, and in commercial effects bearing interest.

			Rix. dols.	sk.
Resuming the above, we have (<i>a</i>)	..	..	467,027	19½
	(<i>b</i>)	..	662,771	57½
Total ..	..	..	1,129,798	77
			Or, 125,533 <i>l.</i>	

9. *Railroads.*

The Jutland Railway, originally traced along the East Coast of the Peninsula, was begun in 1861, and should be finished in 1870 (contemplated extensions of plan excepted). The Minister had been empowered to issue 4 per cent. obligations for 2,736,000 rix-dollars, but found sufficient the lesser sum of 1,732,055 rix-dollars 81 skillings (see expenditure No. 2, note to "special debt"), or 192,450*l.*

10. *Cash from Duchies.*

Under the Treaty of Vienna the Duchies assumed a portion of the Danish public debt, equal to a capital of 29,000,000 rix-dollars, bearing interest 1,160,000 rix-dollars.

	Rix-dols.	sk.
Owing to the Duchy account being behind hand, a portion only of the yearly charge could be included in the Danish receipts for 1866-67, viz., (a)	990,360	71
Of like origin is (b)	1,000,000	0
Which is part of a larger sum of 1,663,711 rix-dollars 36 skillings, from which again part was transferred to the Reserve Fndd.		
The Duchies also paid as their yearly contribution to the Royal appanages (c)* ..	88,748	19
Total	2,079,108	90
	Or, 231,012 <i>l</i> .	

11. *Exchequer Bills.*

Exchequer Bills. 4,000,000 rix-dollars, or 444,444*l*.
No remark is needed here.

The receipts together amounted to 26,314,214 rix-dollars 64½ skillings, or 2,923,801*l*. For the same year the expenditure was 25,342,234 rix-dollars 10 skillings, or 2,815,803*l*.

EXPENDITURE.

My remarks on the expenditure will be more concise than were those on the receipts. The methods of spending money seem more monotonously like all over Europe than the method of taxation.

1. *Civil List.*

	Rix-dols.	£
a. The King	500,000	or 55,555
b. The Royal Family . . .	264,860	or 29,430

Of the latter sum the Prince Royal receives yearly

* See above No. 8.

25,000 rix-dollars, say 2,777*l.*, and the Queen Mother 120,000 rix-dollars, say 13,333*l.* Total, 764,860 rix-dollars, or 84,962*l.* amounts to a tax of about 1*s.* 2*d.* per head of the Danish population, which, tested by the German standard, is a very low charge, although it seems to be more than three times the English rate of allowance. Reckoned as a per-centage on the public income, the Danish Court cost 3 per cent., against about 0.68 per cent. in England, and 60 per cent. in Lippe-Detmold (if that country or dynasty should still survive).

2. National Debt.

	Rix-dollars	sk.
The capital of the Danish debt amounted, on the last day of March, 1867, to ..	130,609,721	61
Or, 14,512,191 <i>l.</i>		
	Rix-dollars	sk.
On the last day of March, 1866, it was ..	122,099,806	18
To which was added, in the next financial year—		
1. The Exchequer Bills for 4,000,000 rix-dollars, as in Income, No. 11, making, with the addition of certain small entries	4,002,120	0
2. The so-called "Special Debt," transferred to the General Debt, with ..	10,823,484	31*
Giving a total of ..	136,925,410	49
But the reductions of debt for the year amounting to	6,315,688	84†
The total of March 31, 1867, was, as by statement above	130,609,721	61

The capital is divided into internal and foreign liabilities. The former is chiefly in 4 per cents, and, on the last-named day, was written at 86,113,741 rix-dollars 8 skillings. The foreign sorts, chiefly English, at 44,415,980 rix-dollars 53 skillings. All the internal debt was funded, except an amount of 6,059,134 rix-dollars 12 skillings, of which 4,000,000 rix-dollars were the exchequer bills noted in the balance sheet (Income, No. 11), 1,054,947 rix-dollars 75 skillings in life annuities.

* This includes the railway loan. See Income, No. 9.

† Of this 2,012,860 rix-dollars 36 skillings is the item 7*b* Income. The difference between the market price and par of stocks involves the Sinking Fund operations in a degree of darkness visible which makes the subject unfit for treatment here.

	Rix-dollars	sk.
The interests due in the year 1866-67 (together with certain small costs) on the Internal and Foreign Debt were (a)	5,614,614	37½
Another charge under this general rubric is, for Sinking Fund (as before), viz., (b) ..	6,012,220	36
Coupling with the two last entries a charge for interest and sinking fund on account of the so-called "Special Debt," together (c) ..	406,638	77½
We arrive at the grand total	12,033,473	55
	Or, 1,337,052 <i>l</i> .	

which is the item No. 2 in the Table of Expenditure.

What has been said is probably sufficient to give general readers a distaste for this particular chapter of the Danish balance sheet. Hereafter, like the Reserve Fund, the debt may be easier of comprehension. In 1866-67 sinking fund and interests were lumped together, that essential item the "special debt" being huddled away to a distant corner of the balance sheet, where it lies half hidden as a humble element of a miscellaneous group docketed "Sundry expenses of the Finance Ministry."

I now take leave of the Danish debt after remarking,—

1. That its present capital is nearly equal to the annual interest of the Italian debt, or about 14,500,000*l*. sterling.
2. That its interest for 1866-67 was about 624,000*l*.
3. That in spite of apparent additions to the capital, the debt was virtually diminished in the above-named year by about 268,000*l*. (say 2,300,000 dollars). Such diminution as already seen under No. 7 Income, was achieved through that cask of the Danaïde, the grand reserve.

	Rix-dollars	sk.	£
3. Pensions	2,224,829	67	or 246,092
4. Army	2,975,820	58½	330,646
5. Navy	1,577,632	80	175,292
6. Civil Service	2,788,898	65	309,877
7. Legislature	156,134	18	17,348
8. Railroad	1,745,271	90	193,920
9. Extraordinary expenses ..	1,075,313	10½	119,479

This includes repairs, lighting, and fuel for the Royal and National Palaces: repairs to telegraph lines, the Princess Dagmar's dowry, new arms for the infantry, and a number of unclassified items which cannot be quoted here.

2. Budget for 1868-69.

This was laid on the table of the Folkething on the 7th

December last. It is still before the Budget Committee, and has not been the subject of open discussion in the House. As the present Report must, according to rule, be forwarded in the month of January, I am unable to give more than the mere figures as they have been submitted to the Danish Chamber.

(No. 3.)—DANISH Budget for 1868-69.

INCOME.

No.	Denomination.	Rix-dollars	sk.
1	A. Direct taxes	3,864,027	0
	B. Income Tax	1,333,333	0
2	Customs and Excise (nett)	7,632,601	72
3	Crown lands (nett)	617,912	49
4	Indirect taxes	1,607,000	0
5	Post Office and Telegraphs (nett)	153,297	0
6	Lottery (nett)	135,764	0
7	A. Interest on Reserve Fund	2,954,992	66
	B. Contributions from ditto	4,707,697	19
8	Miscellaneous receipts	331,573	1
9	Increase of National Debt for railroad	2,880,000	0
	Total	26,218,198	15
		Or, 2,912,022 <i>l</i> .	

(No. 4.)—DANISH Budget for 1868-69.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Denomination.	Rix-dollars	sk.
1	Civil List	672,924	0
2	National Debt	11,876,806	45
3	Pensions	1,947,027	63
4	Army	3,823,480	13
5	Navy	1,817,199	16
6	Civil Service	2,745,779	1
7	Legislature	100,000	0
8	Railroad	2,927,016	0
9	Extraordinary expenses	437,604	41
	Total	26,347,836	83
		Or, 2,927,537 <i>l</i> .	

Remarks.

In the Budget of 1868-69, compared with the results of the year previously described, the income is calculated at 96,016 rix-dollars 49½ skillings less; the expenditure at 1,005,602 rix-dollars 73 skillings more.

Under 1a I may remark that the direct taxes are taken at about 230,000 rix-dollars lower, by reason of an expected falling off in the house-tax; building speculation having closed for the time in Copenhagen, and perhaps in other towns.

1b. The Income Tax, voted last year by the Chambers, is fixed for Denmark at 2,000,000 rix-dollars in two years, of which 1,333,333 rix-dollars belong to next financial year. The town and communes settle the repartition of the quota imposed on them by law, following the "Hard Corn" Cada-tre, mentioned above (Income No. 1).

The quota demanded from the towns is relatively larger than that for rural districts; in Copenhagen it may be equivalent to a tax on incomes of $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., in the country from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2, or more.

It may be added that the sale of the West India Islands, if approved by the North American Legislature, will furnish the Finance Minister with a fund of 7,500,000 rix-dollars, which might, perhaps, enable him to dispense with the Income Tax.

7. (a. b.) *Reserve*.—Interest on Reserve Fund and Contribution is larger than before, but this is from the partial absorption of head No. 10 (Schleswig-Holstein) of the former sheet, and the increase of the fund (for which see 7 of ditto).

9. *Railway*.—There is likely to be a supplementary vote on account of the contemplated extension of the Jutland Railway, and a proposed harbour on the North Sea.

Civil List.—Under expenditure No. 1 it may be noticed that there is a nominal saving of about 90,000 rix-dollars or 10,000*l.*, chiefly on account of the payment received from the Duchies for appanage allowance, which sum was previously placed to income, as before explained.

Army and Navy.—On the military and naval services there is an excess of 1,100,000 rix-dollars (circa) or 122,000*l.*, consequent, for the most part, on the Army Bill of last year.

Legislature.—The diminution of about 6,000*l.* seems an illustration of the proverb that "Silence is golden"; for the saving is calculated on the expectation that the Folkething will disperse next year sooner than it did last, when the new Army Bill evoked much lengthy eloquence.

Surplus, nature of.—This Report is already so long that I cannot reproduce the calculations by which I have

convinced myself that the surplus of 971,980 rix-dollars 54 skillings or 107,997*l.* for 1866-67 is more or less, an actual excess of income over expenditure. Both sides of the Balance Sheet are swollen by abnormal items. In weighing accounts perplexed by entries connected with recent wars, Royal marriages, and so forth, it is impossible to strike the balance justly between ordinary and extraordinary expenses and receipts. I have checked the alleged surplus in the usual way by comparing it with the balances in banks and treasuries at the end and beginning of the financial year 1866-67, these last, again, having been duly considered with reference to liabilities and assets. All these data may be extracted from the "Regnskab," and there seems to exist between them a fair correspondence. I must admit that in the official claim of evidence one important link is missing. There is no "Return of Cash Transactions," although it is possible that a financial sense less weak than mine might compile it, or the like of it, from published documents. Perhaps one of the so-called "Peasants' Friends" may hereafter call for such a Return. Meanwhile, it must be confessed that the Danes get quite as much information from their Government on financial matters as is vouchsafed to any nation in Europe.

3. Summary for the first nine months of the current financial year, calculated by the Finance Department:—

			Rix-dollars.
Direct taxes	..	..	3,900,000
Customs and Excise (nett)	..	..	5,887,000
Crown lands (nett)	..	..	540,000
Indirect taxes	..	..	1,200,000
Post and telegraph (nett)	..	..	140,000
Lottery	..	..	411,000
Interest on funds, &c.	..	..	2,087,000
Miscellaneous receipts	..	..	440,000
Contribution from Reserve Fund on account of Sound Dues	..	..	879,200
Ditto, from Duchies	..	..	864,800
			16,849,000
			Or, 1,816,600 <i>l.</i>

These figures are considered to be favourable; they are mostly in excess of the sums taken in 1866, but the differences are too small to deserve special descriptions.

From this imperfect review of the subjects belonging to my report, it will be gathered that the Danish finances are in a prosperous condition. It is the fault of the public

if control is not perpetual and complete. The provisions of the Budget are not systematically checkmated by supplementary votes ("revirements de comptes") and the other tricks of subterraneous financial manipulation. If the accounts are above ground, the actual fiscal pressure does not go beyond the means of the people to meet the tax-gatherer's calls, and there is a reserve fund, valued at from two to three times the amount of the yearly expenditure. A certain party in the State, called the "Peasants' Friends," betrays, or recommends, an "ignorant impatience of taxation;" but complaints in this sense are neither general, loud, nor spontaneous. The advent of that war on the Rhine which some persons here expect with so much optimism and revengeful faith might tempt Denmark into expensive foreign enterprises. On the other hand, the continued preservation of European peace would force upon the Danes the abandonment of the study of "immortal hate," and would give them leisure to pay renewed and more intelligent attention to the natural sinews of Denmark's strength. There is room for improvement in Danish agriculture; the kingdom's wealth might be economized by the adoption of a free-trade tariff. These changes realized, Denmark, though no longer guided by the instincts of "a spirited foreign policy," would be likely to grow every day richer, rather than poorer.

Commerce.

The commercial statistics of Denmark are calculated for the financial year which ends on March 31, and are published by the Statistical Bureau towards the Christmas time next following. As the Danish accountants have not to deal with the long rows of figures which express the business movement of some European countries, it may be thought that their duty is not very rapidly performed. In justification of their slowness, it is, however, alleged that in Denmark the staff of statistical officials is overworked and underpaid. The volume just issued by the Statistical Bureau seems at first sight a model encyclopædia of minute commercial research. For instance, the Arctic trader will learn from the opposite Tables that in 1866-67 200 eggs were sent from Denmark to the colony of Greenland; while the cattle-dealer may read that in the same year the demand of the Færo Islanders for the edible and

useful beasts was satisfied, or, at least, met, by the exportation from the mother country of a single calf. On the other hand, the larger Danish Tables contain no comparisons of year with year. The commentaries appended to them are wanting in headings, side-notes, and other mechanical helps to intelligent study; the analysis and grouping are intermittent and capricious. Another Danish statistical custom which would be more honoured in the breach than in the observance is the suppression of the money values of exports and imports, and the statement of the whole commercial movement, in gross as in detail, in mere pounds of weight. Excepted from this rule are ships, pianofortes, and instruments, keyed or mathematical, whose official money worth is duly given.

General Commercial Movements from 1865 to 1867.

Danish Weights and Money.—The grand totals under this head are not, as has just been remarked, stated in money values, but by weight in Danish pounds. The Danish pound is equal to about $1\frac{1}{10}$ th pound avoirdupois English; more exactly the equation is 1 to 1.1023. In calculating the sterling equivalents of Danish money, I have worked with the round divisor 9, in vogue amongst bankers and merchants. To depart from this rough method would be to entail serious confusion for the sake of a little apparent precision. The pecuniary units of Denmark almost defy correct reduction to those of England. That their metrical units and ours are likewise incommensurate, except by long decimal calculation, will be seen from the Table in the note.*

* DENMARK.			ENGLAND.	
Pound	..	..	1.1023 lbs. avoirdupois.	
Qvint ($\frac{1}{100}$ lb.)	..	..	0.0110	
Ort ($\frac{1}{1000}$ lb.)	..	..	0.0011	"
Centner (100 lb.)	..	..	110.2312	"
Tönde:—				
Of Corn	..	..	3.8270 bushels.	
Beer	..	..	28.9189 gallons.	
Butter	..	..	246.9179 lbs. avoirdupois.	
Coal	..	..	4.6775 bushels.	
Pot ..	..	..	0.2126 gallons.	
Viertel	..	..	1.7011	"
Alen (ell)	..	..	0.6864 yard.	
Fod (foot)	..	..	1.0297 feet.	
Cubikfod	..	..	1.0918 cubic feet.	
Commercelæst	..	..	2 tons.	
Rigsdaler=6 marks=96 skillings.	..	..	2s. 3d.	

The commercial movement for the last two years was as follows :—

	Lbs.
In 1865-66 the Imports weighed ..	1,742,428,403
In 1866-67 " " " ..	1,681,540,769
The difference against the last-named year being .. " " " ..	60,887,634
In 1865-66 the Exports weighed ..	1,040,803,188
In 1866-67 " " " ..	871,331,765
Showing a falling-off of ..	168,971,423

Thus the deficiency for 1866-67, as compared with 1865-66, is, in the exports 16·2, in the imports 3·5 per cent. The falling off of the exports is chiefly in Danish goods, which weighed—

	Lbs.
In 1865-66 .. " " " ..	912,376,338
In 1866-67 .. " " " ..	753,438,521
The difference being .. " " ..	158,937,817
Or, 17·4 per cent. against last year.	

These figures would be more accurately instructive if they did not include objects like horses, pianos, accordions, and pigs, not usually reckoned by weight avoirdupois. Nevertheless they indicate for 1866-67 a decline which might cause anxiety here but from the well-justified conviction* that it is part of the distrust and stagnation which has affected the commerce of the continent since the signature of the Treaty of Prague, rather than a mark that "something is rotten in the state of Denmark."

Trade of Port of Copenhagen.—It has lately been said that the foreign commerce of Copenhagen was growing apace. In what sense improvement has really taken place may be learnt from the following figures. The Imports into Copenhagen were—

	Lbs.
In 1865-66 .. " " " ..	779,249,918
In 1866-67 .. " " " ..	783,155,039
The increase being only 0·5 per cent.	

While the exports amounted to—

	Lbs.
In 1865-66 .. " " " ..	233,564,239
In 1866-67 .. " " " ..	209,949,660
Showing a falling off equal to ..	23,614,579
Or, 10·1 per cent.	

* See, on this head, Financial Report for 1866-67.

On the other hand, whereas in 1866-67 the exports for all Denmark declined 16·2 per cent., and the imports 3·5 per cent. : for Copenhagen the deficiency was but 10·1 for the exports, the imports showing the small surplus of 0·5 per cent. Thus there was a relative advantage in favour of the capital, which, in a general decline of trade, preserved its inertia better than did the kingdom as a whole. The commercial importance of Copenhagen will receive ample illustration in the course of this Report. Half the trade of Denmark is with England, which deals almost exclusively with the Danish capital. A like remark applies to the shipping intercourse of the two countries. The Tables mentioned below show the business of Copenhagen in detail. They prove that this city is the commercial heart of Denmark, the Danish equivalent, if small things be compared with great, of Messina, Genoa, and Leghorn, of Liverpool, Glasgow and London gathered into one. The trade of Copenhagen is the special subject of Mr. Vice-Consul Crowe's forthcoming Report. His figures will, however, refer to the calendar not to the financial year, and their laborious accuracy will complete, perhaps supersede, the present outline sketch.

The complete official Tables are too bulky for insertion here. Shorter official Tables, giving the principal articles of imports and exports, to the exclusion of hardly more than 3 per cent. of the whole, will be found at the end. I shall now anticipate and explain their contents.

Imports.

The Colonial goods produce 37 per cent. of all the Customs revenues. Amongst them the chief is sugar.

Under this general rubric the imports for the last two financial years stand thus—

					Lbs.
1865-66	..	..	..	..	35,235,814
1866-67	..	..	..	..	38,593,009

This increase of 9·53 per cent. was exclusively in raw and common sugars. In refined and more highly taxed sugars there has been a large decline. Of the whole amount more than half came from the centres of production in the West Indies and South America; England furnished in 1866-67, 7,233,801 lbs. or more than 10 per cent. in excess of the quantity for the previous year. Of all

the sugars imported into Denmark 90 per cent. came to Copenhagen, of all unrefined sugar 97 per cent. For 1866-67 the exports were 5,044,661 lbs. against 7,072,193 in 1865-66; more than half of this trade is with Sweden. From these figures it results that the annual sugar consumption in Denmark is at the rate of above 18 lbs. per head of population, say 19 lbs. English, a rate which appears to be still progressing. Twenty years ago the corresponding figure was about 9 lbs.

If the computations published in the Danish newspapers be correct, the sugar import continues to improve. Last year's amount is given at 41,000,000 lbs., which estimate, however, comes from a loose reduction of casks into pounds. Moreover, it belongs to the ordinary, not to the fiscal year.

From the sugar group is raised one-fifth of the Danish Customs revenue. The total in 1866-67 was 142,376*l.*, or 3·93 per cent. more than the sum for the previous year. The quantity which paid duty had increased 7·57 per cent., but the increase, as in the absolute quantity imported, was in the cheaper sugars. I may say here, once for all, that this Report is meant to be read, or at least taken, in connection with that on the Finances of Denmark, which contains a brief account of the Danish Customs system, and explains, in a summary way, the nature of the Danish Tariff.

Coffee.—In spite of a diminished import, the revenue on coffee in 1866-67 was 38,088*l.*, 31·11 per cent. more than in the previous year; this was owing to a larger quantity having been passed for duty.

The imports were—

					Lbs.
1865-66	..	..	..	..	15,379,426
1866-67	..	..	..	..	14,498,577

About half this coffee came direct from America, the rest from Europe. The import from England grew from 1,429,644 to 1,776,878 lbs.; the Dutch import from 1,165,463 to 1,222,609 lbs. The Hanse Towns, Schleswig, and Holstein sent 3,776,893 lbs., a falling-off of 20 per cent. on the previous year. For the year ended December 31, 1867, the import has been unofficially given at 10,500,000 lbs.

The comparison of these figures, even if correct, with the results for the financial year would be altogether fallacious.

The exports were—

					Lbs.
1865-66	..	..	..	..	5,136,659
1866-67	..	..	..	..	5,812,704

The export is mainly and increasingly to Norway and Sweden. Of the whole import nearly five-sixths came to Copenhagen.

Rice.—Imports—

					Lbs.
1865-66	..	..	..	..	7,350,348
1866-67	..	..	..	..	8,493,470

Exports—

					Lbs.
1865-66	..	..	..	..	4,010,442
1866-67	..	..	..	..	4,370,233

The increase of import is comparatively larger in unground rice. The import is chiefly direct; that from England having fallen from 344,717 to 69,120 lbs. The export is to several neighbouring countries, Prussia figuring for 2,016,746 lbs., and Sweden for 903,812 lbs. All the rice sent abroad is previously ground or prepared. To Copenhagen comes all the direct import, and 92·14 per cent. of the whole.

Tea.—The import of tea for 1866-67 was 514,832 lbs., against 502,492 lbs. in 1865-66. Four-fifths of the quantity came from England. The export (Sweden and Norway) is unimportant. The duty, 6,055*l.* Copenhagen takes 85·36 per cent. of the whole, and deals almost exclusively with England.

Tobacco.—In all sorts of tobacco, the import has decreased; nevertheless, owing to an increase in the quantity of raw tobacco declared for duty, the revenue grew 52·61 per cent.

Raw tobacco was imported as follows :—

					Lbs.
1865-66	..	..	..	..	6,643,805
1866-67	..	..	..	..	4,786,473

Manufactured tobacco—

					Lbs.
1865-66	..	..	..	..	212,070
1866-67	..	..	..	..	147,557

The export (347,160 lbs. against 429,440 lbs.) is chiefly to

The revenue raised on the above-named colonial articles

was, in 1866-67, 2,006,583 rixdalers or 222,843*l.*, being 24,280*l.* in excess of the corresponding item for the previous year.

Manufactured Goods.

Under this head the Danish Tables range fabrics of wool and hair, silk, cotton, flax, and hemp. These articles rank next the last group in fiscal importance: they yielded in import duty 151,974*l.* in 1866-67, a falling-off of 22,967*l.* compared with 1865-66. The deficiency extended to the quantities imported, and, except in the case of the cotton group, to the amounts entered for duty.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1. Woollens and hair ..	2,638,559	2,127,220	85,040	82,546
2. Silk	187,850	154,282	(?)	(?)
3. Cotton, flax, and hempen	7,018,809	6,934,417	592,559	499,170½

1. *Woollens*.—The falling-off is in the finer and more highly taxed wools (at 32 and 48 skillings per Danish lb., equal to 9*d.* and 14*d.* circa) and in yarns. Commoner fabrics were in larger quantities. The English import fell from 454,940 to 389,826 lbs.; it ranked after that from Hamburgh (432,030 lbs.) and Lubeck (532,448 lbs.), and had declined less.

2. *Silks*.—"Whole silk" wares are taxed at 2 dollars (4*s.* 6*d.*) per lb., and, conformably to the tendency already marked in other 'Tariff' positions, it was in these that the largest deficiency occurred. The direction taken is almost always by Hamburgh and Lubeck.

3. *Cottons and others of Vegetable origin*.—In spite of the general falling-off, there was an increase of uncoloured yarns. This import is mainly from England; in 1865-66, 41,047,090 lbs. against 4,308,539 lbs. in 1866-67. Nearly all the rest comes from Hamburgh and Lubeck, with Schleswig and Holstein.

Porcelain, Earthenware, Pottery, Glass, and Paper.

1. *Porcelain*.—Biscuit and other fine descriptions fell off especially.

2. *Earthenware*, less. The import in 1866-67 was 1,640,084 lbs., of which 1,490,709 lbs. came from England.

3. *Pottery* also declined. Of 1,299,980 lbs in 1866-67 more than half was from England.

4. *Glass* also declined. The bulk is from Belgium.

5. *Paper*. The decline, as in glass, specially on the more highly taxed sorts.

Timber and Wood.—These yielded a duty of 44,126*l*. (4·67 per cent. less than in 1865-66); the agreement in the number of pounds imported in 1866-67 was 425,438,771. Sweden and Norway, with Prussia, furnish most of the firewood. The export is unimportant. Denmark is not a well wooded country, and cannot supply her own wants in fuel.

Metals.—The fiscal falling off under this head was almost exclusively in iron and iron goods, especially rails, sleepers, and plates. The duty paid was 27,081*l*., or 9·12 less than in the previous year.

Iron.—The imports of iron and iron wares were :—

					Lbs.
In 1865-66	..	..	..	..	58,200,066
In 1866-67	..	..	..	..	44,809,039
Or, 23·01 per cent. less					

Of raw metal :—

					Lbs.
In 1865-66	..	..	..	..	14,785,675
In 1866-67	..	..	..	..	20,032,153
Or, 5,246,478 lbs. more.					

The only increase was in steel rods, and miscellaneous iron and steel manufactured, the last from 13,606,424 lbs., to 14,630,426 lbs. Of the raw metal 17,829,271 lbs. was from England, and of 547,152 lbs. of chains and anchors England sent 488,987 lbs. In 1865-66 rails and sleepers came almost exclusively from England. Last year France had outstripped us by sending the larger half of all the imports of these articles. Of the miscellaneous iron goods, as in 1865-66, about five-sevenths came from England, one-fifth from Hamburgh, Lubeck, and the Duchies.

The export of iron (except raw) was—

					Lbs.
In 1865-66	..	..	..	..	5,006,385
In 1866-67	..	..	..	..	4,626,653

As iron is used for ballast, these figures are not very instructive in their mere avoirdupois state.

Zinc, Lead, Tin, "Yellow Metal" fell off from 1,320,868 lbs. to 1,218,346 lbs.; yellow metal (112,540), for ships, bolts, and plates, came exclusively from England.

It should be mentioned that Denmark has no iron deposits that can be profitably worked. Of other metals traces are found in Bernholm.

Miscellaneous.—Of other articles, the imports of the following increased: oils, salt, wine, hides, and salt fish; while coal, spirits, colours (dyers'), hops, and salt herrings fell off.

For details see the Table of Imports.

Coal may deserve more particular explanation.

According to Mr. Petre's estimate, in his Report for July, 1865, the average coal import for the five preceding years was 309,200 English tons. In 1866-67 the amount was about 347,100 tons nearly the quantity imported in 1861), but this advance of 12 per cent. was compensated (as far, at least, as Denmark was concerned), by an increase of 13 per cent. in the export, which in 1866-67 was 49,723 English tons. All this coal, except one-seventh hundredth part, comes from England, one-sixth of it, or 50,000 tons, is registered as re-exported to England, presumably as fuel for steamers. No coal worth mention is worked in Denmark, and Bornholm yields annually 3,000 tons of bad secondary coal; and a little brown coal may be obtained with difficulty from the bottom of the turf of the West of Jutland.

Exports.

Economic tendencies of Denmark.—The above sketch of the imports shows that Denmark is a large buyer of foreign manufactures. Being poorly provided with the materials of industry, not all the painstaking and prolonged efforts of her statesmen have availed to make her a manufacturing country. The votaries of the protective system have only succeeded in inflicting on Denmark some of the waste inseparable from the expensive production at home of commodities which could be bought cheaper and of better quality abroad. Fortunately for the Danes they have not neglected the natural sources of Danish wealth. They have been aware, and are now more so than before, that

the sinews of their strength lie in Denmark's power to export a large annual agricultural surplus. Of the whole area of this little kingdom only 65 per cent. is productive, of which fraction, again, 29 per cent. is arable land. Of the arable nineteen-twentieths are sown with cereals, which are believed to yield a present yearly crop of 8,600,000 quarters English, valued (perhaps extravagantly), at 9,000,000*l.* sterling. This is the largest amount raised by any European population of like numbers, except Mecklenburg. About one-sixth of the Danish harvest should be available for the foreign market, without disturbing the domestic demand for seed, and the feeding of beasts and men. The export of cattle and other creatures, with that of meat and butter, and other minor animal products used for food, may possibly represent a real value of 1,500,000*l.*

Chief Exports.—The Table here appended shows the chief exports from Denmark for the two last financial years; the values are “official.”

COMPARATIVE Table of the Principal Exports from the Kingdom of Denmark for each of the years 1865-66, and 1866-67.

The values are in pounds sterling (fractions neglected).

Denomination.	1865-66.	1866-67.	Excess or Deficiency in 1866-67.
	£	£	£
Rags	4,852	6,468	+ 1,616
Oil cakes	15,541	15,072	— 480
Bones and teeth raw, whole, crushed, ground	11,080	3,876	— 7,315
Beasts—			
Sheep, goats, lambs, kids ..	12,970	6,533	— 6,314
Horses	55,441	96,825	+ 41,383
Oxen and cows	330,032	372,291	+ 42,271
Calves	2,102	2,185	+ 60
Swine	46,092	43,839	— 2,253
Pigs	1,121	1,522	+ 401
Seeds—			
Linseed	12,086	16,872	+ 4,786
Rape and other seed, for oil ..	129,618	74,890	— 54,730
Garden and market stuffs: potatoes	5,420	421	— 4,999
Meat—			
Bacon and hams	174,106	121,490	— 54,838
Meat, sausages, inwards, tongues	26,362	22,038	— 4,324
Cereals and leguminous fruits ..	1,694,666	1,421,860	— 272,805
Other sorts, made from corn, (bread, &c.)	12,090	9,622	— 1,023
Cheese	741	979	+ 238
Butter	240,978	247,410	+ 6,433
Wool	71,425	54,029	— 18,506
Total	2,847,953	2,519,887	— 328,398

To save trouble and anxiety to minute accountants, it may be well to remark, that the various additions and subtractions in the above Table have been worked, not from the pound sterling there stated, but from the original Danish dollars. The Table shows that there was in 1866-67 a certain increase of the exports of horses, horned cattle, butter and rags, against a notable falling off in cereals, rape, meat, wool, and bones. In 1863 (year before the war), the entire exports, exclusive of the Duchies, were valued at (official) 2,514,710*l.*, which amount tallies very nearly with the total in the Table for 1866-67.

Grain.

Quarters.

In 1865-66 the cereal and leguminous fruits			
exported were in amount	..	..	1,804,137
And in 1866-67	..	..	1,466,319

Deficiency for 1866-67 337,818

Annexed is an official view of the Exports and Imports of cereal and leguminous fruits for 1865-67 :—

	Export,			Import.		
	1865-66.	1866-67.	Excess or Deficiency in 1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	Excess or Deficiency in 1866-67.
	Tdr.	Tdr.	Tdr.	Tdr.	Tdr.	Tdr.
Cereals and leguminous sorts.						
Unground—						
Buckwheat	5,198	6,582	+ 1,384	2,891	2,517	— 374
Barley	1,664,732	1,478,487	— 186,245	14,850	12,235	— 2,615
Beans	8,718	...	— 8,718	30	5	— 25
Peas	33,614	48,795	+ 15,181	6,637	4,951	— 1,686
Oats	812,610	540,194	— 272,416	13,102	33,786	+ 20,684
Wheat	489,918	515,566	+ 25,648	35,216	41,167	+ 5,951
Malt	4,517	3,493	— 1,024	451	483	+ 32
Rye	612,285	354,039	— 258,246	75,280	113,587	+ 38,307
Vetches	2,277	3,006	+ 729	420	708	+ 288
Total	3,633,869	2,950,162	— 683,707	148,877	209,439	+ 60,562
Ground—	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Flour and grits of buck-						
wheat	24,817	6,124	— 18,693	478,290	627,489	+ 149,199
Barley	13,525,144	5,280,218	— 8,244,926	64,266	51,711	— 12,555
Beans and peas . . .	...	15,708	+ 15,708	325	...	— 325
Oats	6,587	22,191	+ 15,604	159,951	177,870	+ 17,919
Wheat	21,282,023	21,304,885	+ 22,862	238,817	356,645	+ 117,828
Rye	6,105,560	7,304,053	+ 1,198,493	149,015	70,132	— 78,883
Total	40,944,131	33,933,179	— 7,010,952	1,090,664	1,283,847	+ 193,183
Reduced to Tönder	Tdr.	Tdr.	Tdr.	Tdr.	Tdr.	Tdr.
	204,721	169,666	— 35,055	5,453	6,419	+ 966
All ground and unground						
cereals and leguminous	Tdr.	Tdr.	Tdr.	Tdr.	Tdr.	Tdr.
kinds	3,838,590	3,119,828	— 718,762	154,330	215,858	+ 61,528
Other products of corn	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
(bread, &c.)	1,813,559	1,643,386	— 170,173	477,172	180,241	— 296,931

This Table shows so distinctly the variations in the quantities of each species exported and imported, that no verbal analysis seems required. It should, however, be observed that the exports of the financial year 1866-67, for instance, were furnished by the harvests of 1865-66; and so for other years. England is more and more Denmark's chief customer for these growths. She took in 1865-66 nearly 51 per cent. of the whole cereal and leguminous exports, and in 1866-67 above 61 per cent. (919,983 quarters, and 894,757 quarters). Of the rest Schleswig and Holstein in each year took 17.93 and 14.78 respectively, Norway following with 14.20 and 11.52 per cent.

In the export of rape and other seed employed for the manufacture of oil, curious changes of level occurred. Holland's share of the whole rose from 10.46 to 55.44 per cent. of the whole. Prussia's sank from 39.83 to 0.59; that of Norway increasing from 1.37 to 11.15; England's amount being 8.10 per cent. in 1865-66, and 9.13 per cent. in 1866-67.

Of the articles belonging to this division nearly all that was ground went abroad from Copenhagen, the unground sorts chiefly from the ports of the Great Belt and Cattegat. Setting aside this distinction, 27.8 per cent. of all was exported from the Island of Zealand, and 33.9 per cent. from Jutland. Of all the wheat exported, 43 per cent. was from Zealand, and the rest, after allowing for 8.9 per cent. from Jutland, from the other island, Bornholm's share being always insignificant, except in rape. Of all oats, 80.7 per cent. was for Jutland; of all buckwheat, 96.3 per cent.; of rape and rye, 38.3 and 38.6 respectively.

Live Stock.

The export of horned cattle, horses, and pigs, in 1866-67 exceeded that of the previous year, while the number of sheep and lambs dwindled to half the former figure.

In this Table are shown the number and destination of the animals exported from Denmark in 1865-67 :—

	Sheep and Lambs.		Horned Beasts.		Swine and Pigs.		Horses.	
	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.
	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.
Schleswig and Holstein ...	7,927	7,208	33,566	45,545	41,553	44,266	3,596	5,585
Hamburg and Lubeck ...	1,785	3,405	4,837	1,858	4,759	5,091	2,733	4,161
England ...	27,326	8,723	10,794	8,997	2,061	237	6	33
Sweden and Norway ...	939	252	1,435	666	2,975	3,565	120	1,639
Other countries ...	901	16	62	1	224	...	198	201
Totals ...	38,878	19,604	50,694	57,067	51,577	53,159	6,653	11,619

The direct English cattle trade had, therefore, suffered a heavy diminution in 1866-67, although the horned beasts stood as they did, according to Mr. Petre's estimate (unofficial figures) in 1865, the pigs nearly the same, the sheep having fallen from 30,000 to 237 !

From Jutland are exported 84 per cent. of the horned cattle, 52 per cent. of the sheep, 74 per cent. of the pigs. The imports of animals had fallen, except horned cattle—in 1865-66, 8,380; in 1866-67, 9,841.

Butter had diminished from 43,376 to 44,534 tonder, of which 28,693 tonder went to England, amounting to above 7,000,000 lbs., against the 5,800,000 estimated for 1865 by Mr. Petre.

Of the meat group, bacon and hams fell from 13,141,286 to 9,111,778 lbs.; meat, sausages, &c., from 1,977,181 to 1,652,860 lbs. Of the first 5,026,843 lbs. went to England, being 500,000 lbs. less than Mr. Petre's figure for 1865.

Wool, Oilcakes, and Bones.—The only remaining export articles worth special notice are bones, oilcakes, and wool. To England were sent—

			1865. (Mr. Petre's Report.)	1866-67.
			Lbs.	Lbs.
Bones	..	..	Not given.	3,488,817*
Oil cakes	..	..	3,085,960	6,282,452
Wool	..	..	1,283,622	2,407,991

Navigation.

a. Commercial Marine.—On the 31st of March, 1867, the commercial fleet of Denmark consisted of 3,736 ships and boats, with a tonnage of 172,460 tons, showing an increase for shipping, of 2·4 per cent.; for tonnage, of 7·6 per cent. The increase is solely in boats of less than 4 tons, and ships of more than 100 tons. The port of Copenhagen possessed 988 ships against 855, and had increased more largely than any other Danish port. In the year 1866-67, the steamers of the kingdom had grown from 65 with 3,755 horse-power, to 77 with 4,151 horse-power.

b. Maritime Movement.—The ship-clearances were—

				Tonnage.
In 1865-66	..	..	86,681	1,681,833
In 1866-67	..	..	77,740	1,531,050

The goods traffic by steamers had fallen off 6·3 per cent. Of the foreign vessels which took part in the Danish coasting trade, 56·2 per cent. belonged to Schleswig and Holstein. Of 14,685 foreign ships employed in the Danish foreign trade, 39·4 per cent. were Swedish, 22·8 Norwegian, 7·4 Prussian, and 4·6 English. But whereas the mean tonnage of the Norwegian ships was but 40 tons,

* Nearly all.

that of the English ships was 199 tons. The number of Danish ships making foreign voyages was 13,819, with a mean capacity of 44·56 tons.

With England the figures stood thus:—

1865-66—

Ships cleared outwards	..	..	2,091
Lasts of goods	..	..	84,566½
Ships entered inwards	..	..	2,766
Lasts of goods	..	..	164,187
By steamer was carried	..	..	16·4 of all.

1866-67—

Ships cleared outwards	..	..	2,025
Lasts of goods	..	..	77,980
Ships entered inwards	..	..	2,760
Lasts of goods	..	..	153,864
By steamer was carried	..	..	15·3 of all.

For Schleswig and Holstein:—

1865-66—

Ships cleared outwards	..	..	5,944
Lasts of goods	..	..	41,681½
Ships entered inwards	..	..	6,499
Lasts of goods	..	..	26,692½

1866-67—

Ships cleared outwards	..	..	5,130
Lasts of goods	..	..	32,906½
Ships entered inwards	..	..	5,768
Lasts of goods	..	..	24,612½

In each of the years 1865-66, 1866-67, the shipping movement with England, reckoning by tonnage, amounted to 45 per cent. of the whole foreign trade. The ships' voyages to and from Denmark and Sweden and Norway are three times as numerous as those to and from England (38·8 to 13·3 per cent.), but the quantities in the former case carried are only one-half those of the Dano-English circulation. The tonnage to and from Schleswig and Holstein is 11·2 per cent. of all.

From the Danish Consular Returns it is calculated that in 1866, the Danish vessels clearing in and out of foreign ports, on voyages undertaken for foreign account, were 14,852, with 766,572¼ lasts. But this estimate does not claim to be complete.

I purposely abstain from cumbering my Report with speculations on the actual tendencies of Danish commerce. Nothing can be easier to construct, and nothing more useless when made, than statistical (or indeed any) average

and inductions based on instances drawn from two or three solitary years. To a philosophic mind, generalization, however false, may appear a more elevated, intellectual incident than a fact, however true. It is the humbler function of a Diplomatic Report to present and analyze figures so that these may tell their own story to the persons who can read them right. On this particular occasion special circumstances warn me not to saddle every changed per-centage with a commercial moral. The financial year of 1865-66 was the beginning of a new—it were a mockery to say a well-omened—era for Denmark. The Peace signed at Vienna in October 1864 had reduced the kingdom, in point of population, to the level of Wurtemberg or Moldavia. That Peace is a gulf which separates Denmark's past and present. It is the line above which statistical comparisons will not hereafter easily ascend, particularly as the modern arithmetic is distinguished from the old by such causes as the rougher geographical analysis observed in the earlier statistics, the introduction of the Customs Tariff of the 1st of April, 1864, and the use of fresh methods in official accounts.

In the face of these and other elements of statistical disturbance, none but the most infatuated votary of system will try to strike the balance between old and new Denmark. Nor will any one who is aware that *post* is not of necessity identical with *propter*, be likely to derive satisfaction from attempts to assign the latest oscillations of Danish commerce to their virtual antecedents.

(Signed) G. STRACHEY.

1.—TABLE of the Import and Consumption of the chief Articles of Trade in the Year 1866-67.

			Denmark.		Thereof Copenhagen.	
			Import.	Cleared for Consumption.	Import.	Cleared for Consumption.
Ashes	lbs.		1,309,071	1,309,071	1,096,683	1,096,683
Cotton	"		87,015	87,015	55,438	55,438
Chicory	"		3,646,515	3,717,975	1,483,454	1,483,454
Drinks :						
Mead in bottles ..	pots		50	50	—	—
" in casks	lbs.		34,885	34,885	13,015	13,015
Beer in bottles ..	pots		14,419	14,419	9,524	9,524
" in casks	lbs.		135,770	135,302	85,358	85,358
Wine in bottles ..	pots		82,669	82,639	57,754	57,754
" in casks	lbs.		3,579,762	2,118,995	2,228,458	1,083,407
Cider, must, rosin-wine, &c. :						
In bottles	pots		377	377	180	180
In casks	lbs.		203,500	203,500	166,954	166,954
Other spirituous liquors not measurable :						
In bottles	pots		8,718	8,673	7,554	7,554
In casks (at 8 deg.)	vrtl.		266,060	207,408	169,844	93,762
Not measurable as aqua-vita, extract of punch, &c. :						
In bottles	pots		3,926	3,926	2,848	2,848
In casks	vrtl.		475	475	118	118
Edible and other creatures :						
Fish, fresh, roe, &c. ..	lbs.		26,513	26,513	290	290
Oysters	"		82,188	82,188	16,130	16,130
Dried, smoked, and salted herrings	"		7,789,852	5,387,203	7,210,925	5,037,150
Dried and dry-salted fish ..	"		3,116,206	2,977,649	3,106,479	2,963,259
Other sorts	"		235,656	233,703	190,818	190,818
Game	"		35,649	35,649	32,972	32,972
Turtles	"		1,895	1,895	1,774	1,774
Sheep, goats, lambs, kids ..	head		5,876	5,876	3,994	3,994
Horses	"		1,649	1,649	1,056	1,056
Oxen and cows	"		9,483	9,483	5,851	5,851
Calves	"		358	358	147	147
Swine	"		4,272	4,272	3,434	3,434
Pigs	"		1,491	1,491	1,014	1,014
Other creatures..	lbs.		351	351	237	237
	head		68,474	68,474	5,132	5,132
Colouring materials and extracts, varnish, &c. :						
Logwood, bark (dyers') galls, &c.	lbs.		1,152,988	1,152,988	694,159	694,159
Cochineal	"		7,721	6,952	4,025	3,216
Indigo	"		108,837	103,324	49,182	42,195
Carmine, kermes, and rouge	"		1,415	1,415	1,413	1,413
All others	"		1,740,925	1,734,503	1,176,365	1,075,187
Fruits, dried :						
Currants	"		210,183	210,409	131,541	113,984
Figs	"		388,462	389,902	276,766	233,997
Raisins	"		1,784,109	1,709,636	1,339,896	1,154,388
Dried flowers and plums ..	"		1,119,058	1,319,945	625,980	807,209
All others	"		63,892	63,892	49,574	49,574
Salted	"		114,087	114,087	96,527	96,527
Almonds	"		260,507	206,029	212,114	161,685

		Copenhagen.		Thereof Copenhagen.	
		Import.	Cleared for Consumption.	Import.	Cleared for Consumption.
Chesnuts, pine-kernels, pistachio and peach nuts	lbs.	4,818	4,818	4,766	4,766
All others	"	72,205	72,108	59,488	59,488
Other fruits :					
Apples and pears	tdr.	5,603	5,552	1,943	1,943
Oranges	lbs.	980,583	769,859	923,853	692,586
Grapes	"	7,447	7,447	5,341	5,341
All others	"	334,718	333,865	212,322	211,469
Seeds :					
Linseed	tdr.	12,725	12,725	12,098	12,098
Rape, and other seed for oil	"	5,418	5,418	4,789	4,789
Other	"	16,673	16,673	13,526	13,526
Glass	lbs.	2,336,961	2,459,186	1,881,861	1,873,076
Gums and resins :					
Pitch	"	235,893	275,659	161,255	209,582
Resins	"	362,240	352,511	264,265	254,536
Turpentine	"	21,903	19,614	17,708	15,419
Tar	tdr.	16,578	9,174	14,816	7,746
All others	lbs.	323,357	810,815	291,409	279,071
Hemp, jute, &c.	"	4,115,843	4,115,843	3,214,128	3,214,128
Hops	"	510,342	510,342	265,961	265,951
Flax and tow	"	1,481,639	1,481,639	568,463	568,463
Earth and clay :					
Natural	tdr.	23,461	23,461	10,726	10,726
Prepared	lbs.	8,602	8,602	5,946	5,946
Worked :					
Building stones, tiles, and pipes	pieces	9,032	9,032	9,032	9,032
Pottery of the common sorts	lbs.	28,650,300	28,664,644	8,480,660	8,480,660
Stoneware or earthenware	"	1,299,980	1,299,980	769,250	769,250
Other finer kinds	"	1,640,084	1,448,816	1,138,895	1,001,433
Porcelain and biscuit	"	7,716	7,716	1,474	1,474
Coffee, unburnt	"	114,387	114,391	74,170	74,170
" burnt, with chicory, &c.	"	14,496,473	8,224,881	12,694,317	5,806,693
Corn and pod fruits whole :					
Buckwheat	tdr.	2,104	2,056	322	322
Barley	"	2,517	2,517	76	76
Beans	"	12,235	12,235	7,481	7,481
Peas	"	5	5	2	2
Oats	"	4,951	4,951	3,289	3,289
Wheat	"	33,786	33,786	22,677	22,677
Lentils	"	41,167	41,167	31,939	31,939
Malt	"	2	2	1	1
Manna	"	483	483	—	—
Rye	"	1	1	1	1
Vetch	"	113,587	113,587	80,153	80,153
Ground :					
Flour and groats of buck-wheat	lbs.	708	708	190	190
" " Barley	"	627,489	627,489	282,414	282,414
" " Oats	"	51,711	51,711	5,721	5,721
" " Millet	"	177,870	177,870	166,187	166,187
" " Wheat	"	392	392	—	—
" " Maize	"	356,645	356,645	85,987	85,987
" " Manna	"	572	572	572	572
" " Rye	"	34	34	—	—
Other corn products	"	70,132	70,132	10,400	10,400
		180,241	180,241	87,835	87,835

		Denmark.		Thereof Copenhagen.	
		Import.	Cleared for Consumption.	Import.	Cleared for Consumption.
Coal: Charcoal and turf coal	tdr.	52	52	—	—
Coal	cmst.	75,286	53,139	29,316	18,682
	tdr.	1,396,667	1,361,162	727,636	596,632
Manufacture wares:					
Felt for ships, oilcloth, &c.	lbs.	91,686	91,686	84,146	84,146
Of cotton, flax, and hemp	..	6,934,417	6,330,844	4,600,831	4,323,089
Of silk	..	154,282	145,271	100,689	91,687
Of wool, and other hair..	..	2,127,220	2,035,414	1,454,599	1,386,444
Metals:					
Raw	..	20,032,153	20,032,153	12,360,100	12,360,100
Gold leaf and silver leaf	..	1,369	1,369	1,281	1,281
Gold wire and embroidery	..	989	989	925	925
Writing materials ..	..	26,048	26,048	10,583	10,583
Gold, silver, platina and aluminium, worked ..	..	1,229	1,229	689	689
Iron and steel, worked:					
Rod and bar iron ..	..	24,525,521	24,498,445	18,589,374	18,889,119
Steel in rods	..	1,004,325	945,416	658,631	620,831
Rails, sleepers, and plates	..	1,749,056	1,682,006	1,111,350	1,111,350
Nails and spikes ..	..	2,352,559	2,304,892	1,410,550	1,383,597
Anchor.. .. .	..	130,852	51,376	45,464	13,000
Anchor-chains	..	416,300	219,093	172,662	85,109
Other iron and steel, worked	..	14,630,426	14,594,841	10,364,867	10,328,681
Other metals, worked:					
Zinc in plates, and tin ..	..	569,137	574,433	482,367	490,547
Bolts and ships' plates of yellow metal	..	112,540	79,380	103,774	70,614
Other plates of tin ..	..	55,004	57,960	41,054	44,019
Others	..	481,665	482,552	303,326	303,326
Oils	..	4,367,587	4,236,583	3,260,034	3,278,916
Cheese	..	953,920	950,468	841,573	841,573
Paper:					
Playing cards	packs	178	178	154	154
All other	lbs.	1,101,073	1,100,973	970,555	970,555
Rice, whole and ground ..	..	8,493,470	3,819,171	7,826,162	3,019,323
Salt:					
For cooking—Uncleaned in lumps	..	13,827,458	11,169,318	2,989,238	2,984,270
Other	..	21,493,970	19,334,770	6,387,118	3,555,363
Raw Glauber salts, &c...	..	510,572	510,572	410,379	410,379
Skins and hides:					
Unprepared	..	2,458,863	2,458,863	2,091,703	2,091,703
Prepared	..	264,778	264,778	149,592	149,592
Worked	..	31,473	31,430	20,813	20,813
Stones:					
Mill, grind, and whet- stones	pieces	31,673	31,673	26,233	26,233
	cubic ft.	13,185	13,185	4,991	4,991
	tdr.	36,840	36,840	27,288	27,288
Others, unworked and worked	cubic ft.	293,416	293,416	212,927	212,927
	pieces	293,401	293,401	154,586	154,586
	lbs.	5,820,918	5,817,890	4,783,698	4,783,698
Sugar, molasses, and syrups	..	38,593,009	35,140,441	34,895,874	31,033,223
Tea	..	514,832	436,044	439,461	351,877
Tobacco:					
Raw tobacco	..	4,784,305	4,472,872	2,131,266	1,933,281
Other	..	2,168	2,916	15	15
Worked:					
Cigars	..	46,200	46,006	35,532	35,532
Tobacco for smoking ..	..	67,758	67,758	25,837	25,837

	Denmark.		Thereof Copenhagen.	
	Import.	Cleared for Consumption.	Import.	Cleared for Consumption.
Tobacco, cut lbs.	31,516	31,416	12,903	12,903
Snuff called "rol" .. "	907	907	798	798
Ordinary snuff "	1,176	1,176	729	729
Train-oil, grease, &c. .. "	3,729,044	3,729,044	3,683,718	3,683,718
Timber and wood :				
Finish wooden wares { .. "	713	713	—	—
{ cmlst.	14,667	14,667	12,509	12,509
Unworked :				
Oak cubic ft.	174,295	174,295	46,621	46,621
For fuel fathom	18,613	18,613	14,473	14,473
Box,ebony,float wood,&c. lbs.	673,145	673,145	567,282	567,282
Other kinds { cmlst.	65,299	65,299	530	530
{ cubic ft.	3,355,511	3,355,495	1,617,478	1,617,478
Worked { "	3,370	3,370	608	608
{ lbs.	4,795,899	4,795,899	2,187,940	2,187,940
Wool "	698,848	698,848	626,182	626,182
All other articles "	38,529,918	38,388,348	25,185,448	25,714,196
Total lbs.	1,681,540,769	1,535,530,523	783,155,039	673,266,359

N.B.—The grand totals are not absolutely exact, as I have omitted two small items from the Tables. The inaccuracy is only about 30,000 lbs., which may be added to "all other articles."

2.—TABLE of the principal Exports for 1866-67.

A.—Danish products.					Denmark.	Thereof Copenhagen.
					Quantity.	Quantity.
Rags	..	..	..	lbs.	970,215	863,695
Oil cakes	..	..	..	"	6,189,682	5,991,682
Others	..	..	..	"	2,398,945	1,872,348
Eggs	..	..	sneze (= 20)	"	70,393	30,998
Bones and teeth :						
Raw, whole, broken or ground				lbs.	3,488,817	820,004
Burned	..	..	..	"	184,829	184,829
Books, periodicals, and music	..			"	57,496	48,805
Drinks :						
Must in casks	..	..	..	"	4,850	2,159
Beer in bottles	..	..	..	pots	559	544
„ in casks	..	..	..	lbs.	738,723	646,925
Other spirituous liquors measurable :						
In bottles	..	..	..	pots	31	31
In casks (at 8 degs.)	..			vrtl.	94,250	64,079
Not measurable—as aquavite, extract of punch, &c. :						
In bottles	..	..	..	pots	19,380	19,265
In casks	..	..	..	vrtl.	353	341
Edible and other creatures :						
Fish, fresh, roe, &c.	..	..	..	lbs.	176,628	—
Oysters	..	..	..	lbs.	34,961	14,755
Fish—dried, cured, &c. :						
Salt herrings	..	..	..	"	253,527	989
Dry and drysalted fish	..	..	..	"	278,649	167,011
Other sorts	..	..	..	"	214,706	108,964
Game	..	..	..	"	1,638	—
Sheep, goats, lambs, kids	..	..	..	head	19,604	3,740
Horses	..	..	..	"	11,619	63
Oxen and cows	..	..	..	"	55,844	2,992
Calves	..	..	..	"	1,223	18
Swine	..	..	..	"	39,455	457
Pigs	..	..	..	"	13,704	—
Other animals						
	..	..	..	{ lbs.	9,520	1,772
					3,544	
Colouring stuff, colours, extracts, varnish :						
Logwood, bark, galls, catechu, &c...						
	..	..	..	"	3,605	3,605
All others	..	..	..	"	54,586	6,586
Seeds :						
Linseed	..	..	..	tdr.	23,361	13,251
Rape and other seed for oil	..	..	..	"	83,482	8,237
Other	..	..	..	"	4,229	3,498
Tanning stuffs						
	..	..	..	lbs.	84,440	—
Barm	..	..	..	"	89,014	30,807
Glas	..	..	..	"	23,160	21,565

A.—Danish products.				Denmark.	Thereof Copenhagen.
				Quantity.	Quantity.
Gums and resins :					
Pitch	..	..	lbs.	380,991	380,991
Resin	..	..	"	97	97
Tar	..	..	tdr.	2,334	2,305
All others	..	..	lbs.	2,054	2,054
Hair, raw and prepared	..	..	"	190,796	161,451
Straw and chaff	..	..	"	164,146	—
Garden and market stuffs :					
Potatoes	..	..	tdr.	3,792	971
Potato meal and starch	..	..	lbs.	72,753	53,419
Others, with their groats, flour, and starch	..	..	"	1,191,286	26,556
Instruments, music, mathematics, } surgical, &c. }	..	..	rdlr.	8,130	8,130
	..	..	lbs.	100,289	100,242
Earth and clay :					
In natural state, with porcelain earth	..	..	tdr.	10,552	7,960
Worked :					
Building stones, tiles, and pipes	..	..	pieces	2,128,071	793,984
Pottery and other common..	..	..	lbs.	104,399	2,006
Earthenware	..	..	"	13,294	13,276
Other fine kinds	..	..	"	43,630	43,630
Porcelain and biscuit	..	..	"	139,912	138,686
Meat :					
Bacon and hams	..	..	"	9,111,778	5,145,008
Meat, sausages, inwards, and tongues	..	..	"	1,652,776	315,036
Cereals and leguminous fruits, unground :					
Buckwheat	..	..	tdr.	6,571	7
Barley	..	..	"	1,478,085	60,609
Peas	..	..	"	48,660	5,933
Oats	..	..	"	538,087	9,683
Wheat	..	..	"	510,691	15,448
Malt	..	..	"	3,493	2,745
Rye	..	..	"	352,496	33,790
Vetches	..	..	"	3,006	1,418
Ground :					
Flour and groats of buck- wheat	..	..	lbs.	6,124	5,373
" .. Barley	..	..	"	5,280,218	3,690,088
" .. Beans	..	..	"	15,708	15,708
" .. Oats	..	..	"	22,191	21,608
" .. Wheat	..	..	"	21,304,853	20,663,023
" .. Rye	..	..	"	7,296,709	6,861,656
Other corn sorts made up	..	..	"	1,621,763	697,173
Manufacture wares :					
Felt for ships	..	..	"	7,983	7,983
All others :					
Of cotton, flax, and hemp..	..	..	"	3,004	1,260

A,— Danish products.				Denmark.	Thereof Copenhagen.
				Quantity.	Quantity.
Of wool and other hair	..	lbs.		46,724	33,732
Metals :					
Gold, silver, platina, and alu-					
minium worked ..	..	..		251	251
Iron and steel worked :					
Rails, sleepers, plates	..	..		29,000	—
Nails ..	..	..		7,876	7,876
Anchor	..	..		711,393	694,313
Anchor chains and cables ..	..	..		4,444	350
Other iron and steel worked	..	..		89,432	70,828
Other metals worked	..	..		399	326
Oil and elaine, &c.	..	..		419,289	409,260
Cheese ..	..	..		64,411	16,520
Paper :					
Playing cards	..	..	packs	6,860	6,860
All other	..	..	lbs.	186,288	181,458
Skins and hides :					
Unprepared	..	..	..	4,569,939	3,420,577
Prepared	..	..	..	100,857	56,343
Made up	..	..	..	4,776	3,188
Butter ..	..	..	tdr.	44,534	21,101
Soda ..	..	..	lbs.	919,194	917,744
Stone ..	..	..	{ tdr.	127,998	767
			{ lbs.	172,619	130,639
Sugar, molasses, and syrup	..	..	..	1,388,220	1,365,753
Acids ..	..	..	..	346,304	345,441
Tallow ..	..	..	..	132,370	121,900
Tobaccos, worked :					
Cigars ..	..	..	..	5,275	5,155
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	44,982	44,821
“ cut	..	..	..	85,886	79,730
Snuff called “ rol ”	..	..	..	48,019	48,019
Other snuff	..	..	..	12,578	12,578
Train-oil, carriage-grease, &c.	..	..	..	1,515,549	1,492,120
Timber and wood, unworked :					
Oak ..	..	..	cubic ft.	39,813	55
For fuel	..	..	fathoms	1,029	110
Other ..	..	..	cubic ft.	465	—
Worked	..	..	lbs.	143,229	85,785
Turf ..	..	..	loads	5,934	—
Wool ..	..	..	lbs.	3,131,660	1,843,951
Tartar ..	..	..	..	188,255	188,255
All other domestic wares	..	..	..	1,379,435	1,183,498
Total	..	..	lbs.	753,438,521	106,039,294

B.—Foreign products.				Denmark.	Thereof Copenhagen.
				Quantity.	Quantity.
Oil cakes	lbs.			92,770	92,770
Other	„			30,334	26,420
Drinks :					
Mead in casks	„			196	—
Beer	„			468	—
Wine in bottles	pots			3,714	2,869
„ casks	lbs.			569,035	526,376
Cider, must, rosin-wine, &c. :					
In casks	„			38	—
Other spirituous liquors, not measurable :					
In bottles	pots			1,894	1,894
In casks, at 8 gr. ..	vrtil.			56,397	13,250
Not measurable, as aquavita, liqueurs, punch extract, &c. :					
In bottles	pots			27	—
In casks	vrtil.			105	85
Edible and other creatures :					
Fish, fresh, oysters ..	lbs.			8,742	8,742
„ dried, smoked, salted, or cured :					
Salt herrings	„			2,221,085	2,066,142
Dried and dry-salted fish	„			130,876	130,315
Other sorts	„			13,596	11,520
Game	„			45	45
Other sorts	„			3,016	3,003
Colouring stuffs, dyes, varnish :					
Logwood, bark, catechu, galls, &c.	„			287,731	287,627
Cochineal	„			324	324
Indigo	„			6,357	6,357
All others	„			85,018	74,415
Feathers and down	„			74,124	74,085
Plaited and woven articles of straw, rushes, chips, &c. :					
Mats for packing	pieces			26,114	23,515
Others	lbs.			10	—
Fruits, dried :					
Currants	„			8,436	8,436
Figs	„			56,022	54,485
Raisins	„			249,760	233,157
Dried flowers and roots ..	„			106,730	104,722
All others	„			19,252	19,252
Salted and pickled	„			4,773	4,773
Shell fruits :					
Almonds	„			53,669	53,636
Others	„			10,174	10,077
Other fruits :					
Apples and pears	tdr.			51	—
Oranges	lbs.			186,498	184,385

B.—Foreign products.				Denmark.	Thereof Copenhagen.
				Quantity.	Quantity.
Grapes	lbs.			1,754	1,754
All others	"			25	25
Seed :					
Rape and other seed for oil ..	tdr.			770	770
Other	"			498	316
Glass	lbs.			64,614	64,301
Gums and resins :					
Pitch	"			80,859	78,374
Resin, brown and yellow ..	"			2,000	—
Tar	tdr.			1,421	1,406
All others	lbs.			10,145	10,134
Hemp, jute, &c.	"			295,350	295,350
Flax and tow	"			394,683	33,822
Earth and clay :					
Natural, with porcelain earth ..	tdr.			85	85
Worked :					
Building stones, tiles, and pipes	pieces			17,500	17,500
Pottery and other common earth and clay work ..	lbs.			412	412
Earthenware	"			61,232	60,547
Other finer earth and clay sorts	"			620	620
Porcelain and biscuit	"			94	94
Coffee, unburnt	"			5,770,077	5,653,519
" burnt, chicory, &c. ..	"			27,895	23,383
Cork, unworked	"			319,298	319,298
" worked	"			210	210
Cereals and leguminous sorts, unground :					
Buckwheat	tdr.			11	—
Barley	"			402	—
Peas	"			135	135
Oats	"			2,107	—
Wheat	"			4,875	4,852
Rye	"			1,543	350
Ground :					
Flour and groats of wheat ..	lbs.			32	—
" " rye	"			7,344	7,344
Other manufactured kinds of corn	"			21,623	21,323
Spices and groceries :					
Allspice	"			37,527	36,139
Aniseed	"			4,765	4,739
Cardamoms	"			2,116	2,021
Curry	"			17	17
Ginger	"			5,140	5,140
Cinnamon	"			14,997	13,913
Cummin	"			8,841	8,430
Laurel berries and leaves ..	"			18,920	18,920
Muscateles	"			408	408

B.—Foreign products.				Denmark.	Thereof Copenhagen.
				Quantity.	Quantity.
Cloves	lbs.			2,494	2,494
Pepper	"			17,109	16,405
Mustard seed	"			9,055	9,055
Mustard	"			634	634
Manilla	"			5	4
Coal	tdr.			338,062	301,614
Manufacture wares :					
Felt for ships	lbs.			2,361	2,361
All others :					
Of cotton, flax, and hem	"			499,170	393,429
Of silk	"			1,836	1,026
Of wool and other hair	"			35,822	32,058
Metals :					
Raw, in blocks, &c.	"			1,252,001	969,794
Gold leaf and silver	"			200	—
Writing materials	"			499	—
Iron and steel worked :					
Rod and band iron	"			1,886,441	1,844,038
Steel in rods	"			144,551	144,519
Nails, sleepers, and plates	"			558,991	3,744
Nails and spikes	"			91,037	82,012
Anchors	"			355,177	276,587
Cables, &c.	"			323,199	84,254
Other iron and steel worked	"			425,112	371,232
Other metals worked :					
Zinc in plates, and lead	"			32,824	32,428
Bolts and ships' plates of yellow metal				10,076	10,076
Other plates and tin	"			3,435	3,218
Other	"			6,731	6,389
Oil and elaine, &c.	"			597,923	443,231
Paper	"			52,537	52,524
Rice-groats and flour	"			4,370,233	4,346,899
Salt :					
Raw salt in lumps	"			28,347	26,464
Other	"			1,488,810	1,250,542
Soda	"			198,895	198,095
Stone :					
Mill and grindstones	pieces			355	346
	cubic ft.			445	422
Others unworked and worked	tdr.			583	583
	lbs.			152,904	138,743
Sugar, molasses, and syrup	"			3,656,441	3,547,945
Sulphur	"			50,433	50,383
Acids	"			52,029	52,029
Tallow, &c.	"			245,197	—
Tea	"			58,185	54,606
Tobacco, unworked :					
Tobacco proper	"			142,332	116,240
" made :					
Cigars	"			5,711	5,184

B.—Foreign products.				Denmark.	Thereof Copenhagen.
				Quantity.	Quantity.
Tobacco for smoking	..	lbs.		1,132	737
Tobacco cut	..	"		691	48
Snuff ("Rol")	..	"		389	—
Common snuff	..	"		174	—
Cordage	..	"		377,360	237,180
Train oil, &c.	..	"		1,298,955	1,298,025
Timber and wood	..	cubic ft.		1,711	1,711
Unworked:					
Oak	..	"		397	347
Fuel	..	fathoms		5	5
Box, ebony, wood in floats,					
&c.	..	lbs.		2,712	—
Other sorts	..	cubic ft.		58,989	50,456
Worked	..	}	"	109	109
			lbs.	79,401	62,795
All other foreign wares	..	"		894,229	338,683
Total	..	"		117,893,244	103,910,366
All exported domestic wares	..	"		753,438,521	106,039,294
„ foreign wares	..	"		117,893,244	103,910,366
Total	..	"		871,331,765	209,949,660

REPORTS
BY
HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARIES
OF
EMBASSY AND LEGATION,
ON THE
MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, &c.,
OF THE
COUNTRIES IN WHICH THEY RESIDE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
June 1868.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.
1868.

LIST OF REPORTS.

ITALY:—

	Page.
Sir A. Paget to Lord Stanley April 11, 1868	205.
Inclosure—	
Report by Mr. Herries, on the Industrial Condition of Italy	205.

Italy.

Sir A. Paget to Lord Stanley.

My Lord, *Florence, April 11, 1868.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a Report from the Secretary to this Legation, on the industrial condition of Italy.

Mr. Herries has expressed to me his regret at having been unable to complete this Report sooner. He attributes the delay chiefly to difficulties arising from inaccuracies he has very frequently met with in the statistical publications to which he has had recourse for his materials.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure.

Report by Mr. Herries, on the Industrial Condition of Italy.

UNDER the title of “L’Italie Economique en 1867,” a small volume containing a great deal of interesting matter was published last year at Florence, under the direction of Dr. Maestri, the able head of the Statistical Department of the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.

This work, which is intended to exhibit in a compendious form the physical, economical, and industrial condition of Italy, is divided into two parts.

The first part describes the geographical features and geological formation of the country, with meteorological observations, and contains besides a series of statistical notices on population, legislation, means of communication, public works, telegraphs, education, charities, savings banks and benefit societies, agriculture, trading capital,

public companies, patents, &c., coinage, institutions of credit, finance, commerce, and navigation.

The second part gives an account of the origin, progress, and present condition of different branches of manufacturing and mining industry in Italy.

It would not be possible for me to find better materials for the present Report than those which are furnished by Dr. Maestri's compilation; and I therefore reproduce, in an abridged form, such portions of it as most particularly relate to the object of my inquiry.

Inverting the order of the work, I shall begin with the industrial review contained in the second part; but it does not appear to me advisable to adhere to the mode of arrangement which has been adopted in it.

The various arts and manufactures described are divided into three classes, according to the nature of the substances with which they are supposed to be principally connected:—1. Animal; 2. Vegetable; 3. Mineral. Thus, for instance, the production and manufacture of silk are placed in the first class; all that relates to cotton in the second; and metallurgy in the third.

This system may be comprehensive and symmetrical, but a few examples will suffice to show how deceptive and inaccurate it must be. Thus, coachmaking is made to belong to Class 1, on account of the animal substance,—leather, which is used in it—no regard being paid to the vegetable substance, wood, and the mineral substance iron, that must also be employed in the construction of a carriage.

In Class 2, relating to vegetable substances, appears lace of all kinds, including that which is made of silk, as well as embroidery, fringe, and similar articles coming under the denomination of "*Passementerie*," though they may be almost entirely composed of worsted, silk, cotton, gold, or silver.

In the same group are likewise included, on account of their connection with paper, the arts of type-founding, chalcography, lithography, and bookbinding.

Furniture comes under this head in connection with wood, so that an arm-chair with an iron frame, and a woollen cover stuffed with horse-hair, must, according to this system, be considered as a compound vegetable product.

Abandoning this unsatisfactory method of classifica-

tion, I shall notice the various branches of Italian industry in the following order: those which are connected with textile manufactures, leather work, metallurgy, pottery, glass fabrication, miscellaneous productions, articles of food.

Silk.—The culture of the silk-worm and the manufacture of its produce, introduced into Sicily by King Roger in the middle of the twelfth century, and quickly carried over into Calabria, soon began to flourish in many parts of Italy. Their principal seat was Lucca until the early part of the fourteenth century, when great numbers of artisans, driven from that city by political troubles, went to exercise their skill at Florence, Milan, Venice, and elsewhere.

At Florence in the year 1400 there are said to have been eighty-four large manufactures in existence where tissues of silk, mixed with gold or silver, were made for exportation to France, Spain, and the Levant. In 1766 20,000 persons were employed, and the quantity of raw silk used in manufactures amounted to 54,553 kilogrammes.

At Milan, so far back as the thirteenth century, according to the chronicles of that time, no less than 40,000 persons derived their subsistence from this art.

About the same period at Venice mention is made of the manufacture of the silk stuffs, which afterwards became so famous throughout Europe.

The use of silk was so great at Genoa in the fourteenth century that more than a thousand persons dressed in that material are said to have taken part in a procession on one occasion. The exportation of velvet and damask constituted one of the principal branches of the commerce of that city, and brought in an annual profit equivalent to more than 4,000,000 francs.

Piedmont remained far behind the rest of Italy, and did not produce silk until the middle of the seventeenth century.

The pre-eminence of Italian silk manufactures has long been lost, and it must be admitted that they are far surpassed by those of other countries. But on the other hand, while the art of weaving declined, the culture of the silk-worm made immense progress, and before the appearance of the disease the production of cocoons in Italy exceeded that of all the rest of Europe. Its amount (not including the produce of the Venetian Provinces) in each

of the three years 1863, 1864, and 1865, is stated as follows :—

	Myriagrammes.	Value in Francs.
1863 ..	1,877,314	76,000,000
1864 ..	1,130,826	62,000,000
1865 ..	1,130,286	71,500,000

The quantity and value of the raw silk obtained is estimated thus :—

	Myriagrammes.	Value in Francs.
1863 ..	160,744	107,000
1864 ..	91,287	72,927
1865 ..	83,642	81,433

Ten years ago, before the silk-worms had been attacked by disease, five-sixths of the raw silk produced were exported. At present four-fifths of it are worked up in Italy, one-fifth only being sent abroad; and the home supply having become insufficient, the Italian manufacturers are obliged to import raw silk to the amount of about 1,193,497 kilogrammes annually. The annual produce of the throwing mills (containing 2,768,545 bobbins), is about 2,721,759 kilogrammes (1,236,062 train and 1,485,697 organzine), the value of which is computed at 196,500,000 francs, the cost of the labour employed being set down at 10,740,000 francs.

The number of looms at work is 20,000. The places where the silk manufacture is most active are Genoa, famous for its fine velvets, and Como, noted for low-priced stuffs.

The amount of the importation and exportation of different kinds of silk is shown by the following figures :—

TISSUES.

	Imports.	Exports.
	Francs.	Francs.
1863 ..	21,498,000	5,875,000
1864 ..	20,308,000	3,463,000
1865 ..	20,134,000	3,109,000
Average of three years ..	20,647,000	4,149,000

RAW AND THROWN SILK.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Metrical Quintals.	Value in Francs.	Metrical Quintals.	Value in Francs.
1863 ..	12,574	108,137,000	26,049	224,021,000
1864 ..	10,785	92,750,000	21,050	181,031,000
1865 ..	11,359	97,684,000	15,258	131,207,000
Average ..	11,573	99,524,000	20,786	178,756,000

WASTE.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Metrical Quintals.	Value in Francs.	Metrical Quintals.	Value in Francs.
1863 ..	5,242	4,724,000	15,075	13,813,000
1864 ..	4,091	3,687,000	15,943	14,366,000
1865 ..	10,687	9,635,000	11,734	10,753,000
Average ..	6,673	6,015,000	14,251	12,977,000

Wool and Woollen Manufactures.—This branch of industry was formerly a source of great prosperity. Besides cloth-weaving considerable business was done in Tuscany in the dyeing of foreign cloths—from France, England, and Germany—its scarlet, black, and blue dyes having a high reputation. At Florence alone, in 1378, more than 30,000 persons were employed, and the woollen goods produced were estimated at the value of 1,200,000 gold florins. In Lombardy also, where 60,000 persons were occupied in it, and at Venice, famous for the scarlet and crimson dyes, the secret of which was carefully kept, the cloth manufacture was very flourishing in the middle ages.

The production of wool is small. The number of sheep in Italy is estimated at 8,804,918, yielding, on an average, not more than 1 kilogramme of wool per head. The prices of wool varies from 1 franc to 3 francs 67 centimes per kilogramme. The best qualities are those found in the Provinces of Ascoli, Chieti, Ancona, Foggia, Lucca, and Bari.

The quantities of wool imported and exported in the three under-mentioned years, were as follows:—

		Imports.	Exports.
		Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.
1863	..	3,514,797	778,144
1864	..	4,899,508	603,213
1865	..	4,857,016	607,881

Italian wool being generally of a hard and dry fibre is ill-suited to the manufacture of cloth, except that of the most ordinary description, but, on the other hand, it is good for combing, and it is esteemed for its whiteness.

The total quantity of woollen and worsted yarn made annually in Italy is reckoned at 8,950,000 kilogrammes.

The extent of the manufacture of woven goods, consisting almost entirely of cloth, is shown by the following statement:—

CLOTH.

				Looms.	Value in Francs.
Piedmont	..	..		2,700	26,000,000
Genoa ..	..	..		350	1,000,000
Milan ..	..	..		250	1,300,000
Salerno	..	..		450	5,000,000
Terra di Lavoro..	..	..		750	7,000,000
Sora ..	..	..		150	1,500,000
S. Elia..	..	..		110	1,000,000
Naples..	..	..		150	1,500,000
Vicenza	..	..		700	7,500,000
Treviso	..	..		150	1,400,000
Bergamo	..	..		300	2,200,000
Bologna	..	..		100	1,000,000
Tuscany	..	..		600	5,500,000
Umbria	..	..		300	2,500,000
Carpets, &c., and small articles	..	..		210	1,600,000
				7,300	66,000,000

Generally speaking the goods manufactured are of an ordinary description.

It is worthy of remark that while successive reductions of import duties on foreign woollens have been effected, the number of mills in Piedmont has doubled since 1848.

About 240,000 persons are employed in the woollen manufacture. They are paid at the average rate of 2 francs 50 centimes for men, and 90 centimes for women and children, for a day's work of twelve hours. The

intelligence, sobriety, and steadiness of the Italian artizans, particularly those of the North, are highly praised.

The machinery used is almost wholly imported from abroad. The greater part of it comes from Verviers. It is generally moved by water power, and the number of mills in which steam power is employed does not exceed fifteen.

In connection with this branch of manufacture it may not be out of place to mention the gloves, stockings, and other articles made—chiefly at Lecce—of the fine material obtained from the delicate fibres, called *Lana Pinna*, which are attached to a kind of shell-fish found in the Gulf of Tarento. This material, which is still valued for its softness and brilliancy, had a considerable commercial importance among the ancients, by whom it was highly esteemed.

Cotton.—It has been cultivated of late years in the plains of Salerno and Calabria, and in the lower valleys of Sardinia and Sicily. The annual produce has been valued at 60,000,000 francs (?).

The following statement shows the amount of raw cotton imported and exported in 1863, 1864, and 1865 :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Metrical Quintals.	Francs.	Metrical Quintals.	Francs.
1863 ..	40,562	7,545,000	16,135	3,001,000
1864 ..	31,543	5,867,000	29,250	5,441,000
1865 ..	28,425	5,287,000	44,974	8,365,000
Average ..	33,510	6,233,000	30,120	5,602,000

In the whole of Italy there are 200 spinning mills with 450,000 spindles and 10,000 hands, producing annually 143,767 metrical quintals of yarn, the value of which is reckoned at 34,900,000 francs.

The value of the woven goods, the manufacture of which is, for the most part, a hand-loom industry employing about 100,000 persons during eight months of the year, may be estimated at 80,000,000 francs.

The importation and exportation of cotton manufactures are stated as follows :—

YARN.

	Importation.		Exportation.	
	Metrical Quintals.	Value in Francs.	Metrical Quintals.	Value in Francs.
1863 ..	44,310	19,222,000	1,328	666,000
1864 ..	36,672	16,364,000	1,063	471,000
1865 ..	69,076	30,831,000	397	217,000
Average ..	50,019	22,136,000	929	415,000

WOVEN GOODS.

	Importation.		Exportation.	
	Metrical Quintals.	Value in Francs.	Metrical Quintals.	Value in Francs.
1863 ..	65,406	56,686,000	1,000	843,000
1864 ..	60,998	51,289,000	700	665,000
1865 ..	81,807	65,851,000	468	580,000
Average ..	69,404	57,942,000	723	696,000

Linen.—The annual produce of flax amounts to 135,000 metrical quintals, and that of hemp to 500,000 quintals; making a total quantity of 635,000 metrical quintals of hemp and flax grown in Italy.

The average annual importation of hemp and flax for the four years, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, amounted to 16,959 metrical quintals, valued at 1,610,000 francs, against an average exportation of 157,033 metrical quintals, valued at 15,324,000 francs.

In general, spinning is done by hand, and the supply is insufficient for the home demand. A large proportion of the hemp and flax exported to England and France in the raw state comes back to Italy in the shape of yarn, the importation of which greatly exceeds the exportation; the four years' average being for the former, 29,575 metrical quintals, of the value of 7,772,000 francs; and for the latter, 3,042 metrical quintals, of the value of 789,000 francs.

The value of the tissues annually manufactured is about 60,000,000 francs, 171,000 persons and 120,000 looms being employed. There are several mills in Piedmont,

Lombardy, and the Southern Provinces, where machinery is used.

The importation of cloths, particularly of the finer descriptions, from France and England, increases year by year; while the exportation of Italian tissues is decreasing, as the following figures will show:—

TISSUES OF FLAX OR HEMP (PIECE GOODS).

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Metrical Quintals.	Francs.	Metrical Quintals.	Francs.
1863 ..	11,145	6,836,000	7,168	2,785,000
1864 ..	16 091	8,778,000	5,780	1,859,000
1865 ..	17,535	9,246,000	4,049	1,647,000

With regard to the other linen manufactures of Italy—such as hosiery and the like—it may be observed that they are generally inferior in quality to similar articles made in foreign countries.

The value of the imports and exports of such goods is stated thus:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Francs.		Francs.	
1863 ..	1,117,000		486,000	
1864 ..	852,000		404,000	
1865 ..	1,264,000		763,000	
Average ..	1,078,000		551,000	

The total value of the hemp and flax, both raw and manufactured, which were imported and exported in each of the three years above mentioned, was as follows:—

	Importation.		Exportation.	
	Francs.		Francs.	
1863 ..	18,345		17,552	
1864 ..	22,678		19,780	
1865 ..	21,696		26,325	
Average ..	20,906		21,219	

In Sicily, ropes are made of the fibres of the dwarf palm-tree (“*chamærops humilis*”); and it is calculated that a net annual profit of 1,500,000 francs is obtained by this kind of industry.

Lace is not without importance. It is made extensively at Genoa and in its neighbourhood, in some parts of Lombardy, at Venice, and in the Southern Provinces. The wages paid to the women who are employed are generally very low. In the North of Italy, where they are probably higher than elsewhere, they vary from 20 centimes to 1 franc a-day.

The manufacture of trimmings, and all those articles which come under the general and somewhat indefinite designation of "*Passementerie*," also deserves to be mentioned as a branch of industry in which considerable activity is displayed in different parts of Italy, and principally at Milan. The value of the ecclesiastical ornaments alone, which are made there every year for the supply of Italian churches, and for exportation to Austria and Switzerland, amounts to about 800,000 francs.

Straw Manufactures.—Straw hats of the the finest quality began to be made in Tuscany for exportation about the year 1800. The peculiar delicacy of the straw and the skill of the workmanship gave these hats a great reputation, and they soon fetched high prices.

The finest straw comes from the neighbourhood of Signa, a small place not far from Florence.

The country-people plait the straw and put it together at home; and the hats in their rough state are then sent to a manufactory to be finished. A smooth surface is first given to them; they are then steeped in a weak solution of acetate of lead; after which they are ironed and pressed. There are fifty-six such establishments in Tuscany: one at Florence, two at Pistoria, three at Prato, fourteen in the neighbourhood of Campi, seven at Empoli and Brozzi, four at Signa, &c.

The value of the average annual exportation of straw hats from Tuscany during the period from 1851 to 1855 was estimated in official statements, published at that time, at 13,300,985 francs. It cannot now be ascertained, because in the Custom-house Returns, straw hats are not distinguished from those made of other materials.

Tuscany has no longer, as it had for a long time, the monopoly of this branch of industry, which is now carried on in various parts of Central, Northern, and Southern Italy; but the hats made there are of inferior quality, and not intended for exportation.

The average annual value of the straw plaitings, &c

(not including hats), exported from Italy is about 6,646,000 francs; that of the importations of similar articles being 406,000 francs.

Leather.—The quantity and value of the leather tanned annually in different parts of Italy is estimated as follows:—

	Metrical Quintals.	Value in Francs.
Piedmont and Liguria ..	41,500	18,500,000
Lombardy	19,090	8,500,000
Venetia	21,500	9,000,000
Emilia, Umbria, and Marches	7,960	3,500,000
Tuscany	12,860	5,700,000
Neapolitan Provinces ..	33,000	14,000,000
Sicily	7,830	3,500,000
Total	143,740	62,700,000

The Island of Sardinia has no tanneries, but sends to the Italian mainland raw hides to the value of about 1,120,000 francs.

The average annual value of the imports and exports of hides and of leather is shown by the following figures:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Francs.	Francs.
Hides ..	22,741,000	3,407,000
Leather ..	4,029,000	634,000

About one-third of the hides imported comes from South America, the rest being obtained from England, France, and Austria. The exports are principally to France, Austria, and Turkey. Leather is exported from Italy chiefly to Austria and Switzerland. It is imported for the greater part from France.

Gloves are made at Naples, Geneva, Turin, and Venice. Those of Naples have a considerable reputation, and on account of their relative cheapness as compared with French gloves they find a ready sale in foreign countries. About 34,000 dozen pairs, valued at 150,000 francs, are exported annually.

About 121,000 pairs of boots and shoes also are exported, chiefly from Genoa, to England, South America, Turkey, and France.

Mining and Metallurgy.—The flourishing condition of these arts in ancient Italy is proved by abundant evidence. They continued to prosper during the middle ages, but in later times they fell into decay, and the metallic production of Italy has not kept pace with that of other countries. This inferiority is attributable chiefly to the want of coal, which more than any other cause has contributed to check improvement and discourage enterprise.

The existence of a great number of mines in different parts of the country is well known, but there is no complete mineralogical description of the whole peninsula.

The right of property in mines is not determined by the same laws throughout the country. In Northern Italy generally the discoverer of the mine has a prior claim to that of the owner of the soil above it; whereas, on the contrary, in Tuscany and the Neapolitan and Sicilian Provinces the right of property in the land gives an absolute title to the possession of the mine which it covers.

Special mining education is giving at Florence, Caltanissetta (in Sicily), Carrara, and Bergamo.

Iron.—Having lately made a detailed Report on the iron production of Italy, I do not think it necessary to offer any further observations on the subject in this place, and I confine myself to the insertion of some more recent statistics.

ORE EXTRACTED.

Districts.	No. of Mines.	Metrical Quintals.	Value in Francs.	No. of Workmen.	Days' Work.	Wages in Francs.
Turin	8	24,412	40,391	180	300	61,645
Milan	19	243,172	332,153	974	218	249,585
Florence (Elba) ..	5	996,741	1,495,111	681	250	271,925
Naples	1	32,568	23,449	41	300	13,710
Cagliari	1	138,100	1,622,260	350	..	60,000
Total	34	1,434,993	3,513,364	2,226	..	656,865

IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF IRON ORE.

Years.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		Francs.		Francs.
1863 ..	1,109	55,000	5,554	277,000
1864 ..	226	11,000	6,890	344,000
1865 ..	3,188	159,000	..	..
Average ..	1,508	75,000	6,222	310,000

Production of Iron and Steel.

Districts.	Works.	Cast Iron.		Bar Iron.		Wrought Iron.		Steel.		Total Value in Francs.
		Metrical Quintals.	Value in Francs.	Metrical Quintals.	Value in Francs.	Metrical Quintals.	Value in Francs.	Metrical Quintals.	Value in Francs.	
Turin	..	10,100	251,000	37,161	1,484,000	1,568	91,000	..	..	1,826,000
Genoa	..	45,420	1,699,000	2,891	79,000	..	..	..	..	1,778,000
Milan	..	169,200	3,247,000	81,180	3,227,000	21,370	1,376,000	5,520	442,000	8,292,000
Ancona	..	7,190	445,000	2,449	112,000	288	22,000	..	..	579,000
Florence	..	114,415	1,460,000	19,652	768,000	2,000	180,000	7,900	357,000	2,765,000
Naples	..	37,157	1,033,000	997	35,000	..	..	..	..	1,068,000
Palermo	..	3,600	136,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	136,000
Total	..	387,082	8,271,000	144,321	5,705,000	25,226	1,669,000	13,420	799,000	16,444,000

Average Annual Importation and Exportation.

	Importation.		Exportation.	
	Metrical Quintals.	Value in Francs.	Quintals.	Francs.
Pig iron	173,228	2,283,000	27,608	518,000
Railway chairs	13,246	392,000	..	..
Castings.. ..	52,073	3,163,000	2,302	138,000
Malleable iron of 1st fusion—				
Rails	243,283	7,793,000	..	..
In bars	422,360	17,207,000	1,576	96,000
Ditto of the 2nd fusion—				
Plain	72,753	5,497,000	4,981	383,000
Rolled	27,928	1,244,000	..	..
Sheets	29,229	2,338,000	..	..
Steel, in bars	17,931	1,649,000	..	..
" wrought	1,720	372,000	..	..
Total	1,056,973	42,321,000	36,467	1,135,000

In 1865 Italy imported from Great Britain 32,019 tons of bar iron of the value of 13,000,000 francs; from France, 3,500 tons, and from Austria 2,800 tons. Great Britain also supplied 18,000 tons of rails. Of steel there were imported from England 665 tons, from Austria 414 tons, and from France 330 tons.

The average annual value, taking the three years 1863, 1864, and 1865, of the importations and exportations of instruments employed in arts and agriculture was as follows :—

	Francs.
Imports	4,612,000
Exports	408,000

Copper.—In several places traces are found of mines worked by the Etruscans, among whom this metal was in common use, and who exported it in considerable quantities, particularly to Greece. The copper mines of the Alps, and those of the valley of Aosta in particular, were also celebrated in ancient times.

In the middle ages the copper of Massa was an important article of commerce. There seems to have been a regular exportation of it in the fourteenth century to Antwerp and Bruges.

The number of mines now worked in Italy is 22: of which there are in the district of Turin 6, in that of Genoa 7, of Milan 3, of Venice 2, and of Florence 4. The total quantity of ore extracted annually amounts to about 32,010 tons, representing the value of 1,551,692

francs. The number of persons employed in the mines is 2,232, whose wages, for an aggregate of 1,075 days' work, amount to 913,085 francs.

The quantity of fine metal produced amounts to 1,012 tons, the value of which is 2,793,706 francs.

The average annual exportation of ore is 1,330 tons, of the value of 226,000 francs, and that of wrought copper comes to 523 tons, valued at 1,541,000 francs,

Lead and Silver.—Argentiferous galena is found in Tuscany, Calabria, Sicily, and chiefly in the Island of Sardinia, where it exists in great abundance.

The Statistical Returns for 1864 give the following results :

Districts.	No. of Mines.	Ore Extracted.		No. of Persons employed.	Amount of Wages.
		Metrical Quintals.	Francs.		
					Francs.
Turin	3	1,380	27,760	82	35,797
Milan	2	4,800	32,000	119	54,975
Venice	1	560	8,400	28	9,000
Florence	1	16,470	82,350	168	66,528
Cagliari	8	137,267	2,784,775	3,584	2,431,447
Total	15	160,447	2,935,285	3,981	2,597,747

Three hundred and four quintals of lead ore, having the value of 6,000 francs, were imported; while, on the other hand, there were exported 178,737 quintals, of the value of 3,935,000 francs, distributed thus:—

	Quintals.	Value in Francs.
France ..	88,709	1,951,592
England ..	43,682	964,009
Netherlands .	33,123	728,717
Belgium ..	11,211	246,648

METAL OBTAINED FROM ORE.

					Francs.
District of Genoa—					
Lead	..	..	..	30,000 quintals	1,500,000
Silver	..	..	..	1,800,000 grammes	396,000
Venice—					
Lead	..	..	..	224 quintals	11,000
Florence—					
Lead	..	..	..	299 quintals	13,448
Silver	..	..	..	658,788 grammes	130,315
Red litharge	..	..	..	29,885 kilogrammes	13,448
Cagliari—					
Lead	..	..	..	98,838 quintals	4,462,110
Silver	..	..	..	4,166,131 grammes	874,890
Totals—					
Lead	..	..	..	129,361 quintals	5,986,758
Silver	..	..	..	6,625,919 grammes	1,409,235
Litharge	..	..	..	29,885 kilogrammes	13,448

The importation of lead amounted to 3,869,500 kilogrammes, of the value of 2,284,000 francs, against an exportation of 1,510,300 kilogrammes, valued at 667,000 francs.

The value of the imports of articles made of silver, is estimated at 420,000 francs, and that of the exports at 84,700 francs.

Gold is obtained in small quantities from the pyrites of the Alps, the quartz of the Apennines, and the sands brought down by rivers as the Orco, the Ticino, the Po, and others. Its total annual value is about 500,000 francs.

Italian goldsmiths' work still continues to deserve a high reputation. It has some peculiar characteristics, and is remarkable for artistic excellence in design, and precision in execution.

Mercury.—There are four mines in Tuscany, but only one of them—that of Siele, near Castelazana—is now worked. 3,000 quintals of ore were extracted in 1864, yielding from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or in all 6,600 kilogrammes of mercury. From the mine of Agondo in Venetia, 44,600 quintals of ore, yielding 23,000 kilogrammes of mercury were obtained.

Zinc.—There is only one mine, that of Argentiera. About 2,800 quintals of ore, which yields 40 per cent. of metal, are annually extracted. The average value of the exportation of zinc does not exceed 35,000 francs, against an importation to the amount of 1,245,000 francs.

Sulphuret of antimony is found at Montanto in Tuscany. It yields from 35 to 80 per cent. of regulus, which is highly valued for its purity. About fifty tons of the metal are produced, the greater part of which is exported to France, England, and America.

Nickel and iron pyrites are obtained from mines in Piedmont.

Manganese is found in the valley of Aosta, in Liguria, in Tuscany, in Sardinia, and in Sicily.

The art of casting in bronze, which has enriched Italy with so many splendid monuments, shows no signs of decay; and great works continue to be admirably executed at Florence, Turin, Milan, and elsewhere.

Remarkable progress has lately been made in bell-founding.

Hammered copper is used to a considerable extent in some parts of Italy for decorative purposes.

Articles for domestic use of tin, brass, and zinc, are tolerably well made throughout the greater part of Italy.

Pottery.—The early celebrity of Italian pottery is attested by the French word for earthenware—*faïence*—which is only a corruption of the name of the Italian town Faenza; and its flourishing condition in past ages is shown by the works now so eagerly sought for, in which the genius of Italian art is displayed. But the present commercial importance of this branch of industry in Italy does not equal the historical interest that belongs to it. Production is limited, not exceeding the value of 3,200,000 in porcelain and earthenware of all kinds, while the value of the importations from foreign countries amounts to a somewhat larger sum.

One porcelain manufactory, that of Doccia, near Florence, seems to deserve special notice. This establishment, the property of the Marquis Ginovi, is chiefly remarkable for the successful imitations which it produces of old Majolica. The total annual value of the articles made in it is estimated at about 320,000 francs.

The revival of the art of working in terra cotta, ought to be mentioned. In Lombardy, Venetia, Tuscany, and Piedmont, some considerable establishments now exist where this material is successfully employed for architectural decorations, vases, chimney pieces, stones, flooring, draining pipes, &c.

Glass.—The following are the statistics of its production :—

Districts.	No. of Works.	Description	Value in Francs.
Turin ..	6	Bottles, drinking glasses, window and plate glass, pipes, &c.	664,200
Genoa ..	3	Ditto	150,040
Milan ..	5	Ditto	955,400
Florence ..	13	Ditto	728,205
Naples ..	11	Ditto	637,280
Venice ..	6	Ditto	542,600
	14	"Conterie," beads, &c. .	6,559,000
Total ..	58		10,276,725

The introduction of the art of glass-making into modern Europe, is due to the Venetians, who, until comparatively late times, enjoyed an undisputed superiority in it. They discovered the means of rendering glass colourless by the employment of manganese. They had the monopoly of mirrors, the silvering of which was a secret long kept from other countries. But the mirrors of Venice have now lost their reputation, the manufacturers of this place being unable to produce plates equal in dimensions to those made by their foreign competitors. Glass beads became at an early period an important article of trade with Africa and the East. They are still made in considerable quantities for exportation. Venetian enamels have always been famous, and among the peculiar productions of this place may be reckoned the beautiful composition called aventurine, the secret of which is said to be in the possession of a single manufacturer.

Some articles, such as beads, are made to a certain extent in the city of Venice itself, but the great glass works are to be found at Murano, one of the islands of the Lagoon. This little island, which had at one time 30,000 inhabitants, formerly enjoyed a sort of local independence with distinct laws and institutions. It had a wealthy nobility of its own, whose names were inscribed in a separate golden book. Its privileges have disappeared, its population and riches have declined, but its industrial establishments are still active, and show signs of prosperity.

Before the fall of the old Venetian Republic, the glass-makers constituted a close corporation with exclusive

privileges. The trade was thrown open in 1806 under the government of the then Kingdom of Italy, and a period of keen competition and low prices ensued, until the year 1848, when the conditions of the trade were regulated by an agreement among the manufacturers.

The number of persons employed in glass-making at Murano and Venice is 5,000, of whom one-third are men, and two-thirds women and children. The highest wages are for men 12 francs, for women, 1 franc 50 centimes; the lowest for men 2 francs, and for women 75 centimes.

The annual cost of the substances employed in the manufacture is estimated at between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 francs, and that of the fuel consumed at 600,000 francs. The gross receipts obtained come to little more than double this aggregate amount.

The principal markets for Venetian glass are in France, England, Germany, and, above all, in the East, where there is a constant demand for the beads, and other articles known by the denomination of "Conterie."

Marble.—The principal varieties found in Italy may be enumerated as follows in their geographical order.

In Piedmont, the white marbles of Valdieri, Baneno, and Banesco; the black marbles of Ormea, Frabosa, Majola; the statuary marble, the green, the *bardiglio*, the grey of the districts of Ivrea, Pignerol, Coni, and Mondovi; the green marble of Varallo, the yellow marble of Ormea, the Persian marble of Quessolo and Garresio.

In the maritime provinces, the green Polcevera marble, breccia black and so-called *Portor* of Spezia, Portovenere, Pornazio, and Gozio.

In Lombardy, the white marble of Gandobbio, Nambro, and Cornalba, as well as the saccharoid of Vezze, in the Province of Bergamo, are highly esteemed. The black marble of Gazzuniga and Gromo, the breccia of the valley of Serio, the marble veined with alabaster of Albino, the red marble of Arlese, and the yellow marble of Gavarno, are also greatly admired.

The Venetian Provinces of Verona, Bellano, and Vicenza, contain many quarries of marble, red, yellow, blue, &c.

The quarries of Carrara produce, besides the statuary marble for which this district is famous, another description of white marble, and a bluish marble called *bardiglio*. In the course of three years, 1863, 1864, 1865, there were

exported from Carrara 126,923 tons of marble, the average annual value of the exportation being upwards of 1,000,000 francs. The export and other duties levied by the State amount to about 80,000 francs a-year: 2,238 persons, or about one-seventh of the whole population of the district are employed in different ways in the working of marble, earning from 1 franc 50 centimes to 4 francs 50 centimes a day.

There is a greater variety of marble in the adjoining district of Massa than in that of Carrara, but the elevated position of the quarries, which are difficult of access, and the want of good means of transport, prevent them from being completely worked. The exportation of marble from this place amounted, in 1865, to 10,000 tons.

In the country about Serravezza, which lies to the south-east of Massa, there are 100 quarries of fine marble; 2,000 persons are employed in the works, and the annual exportation amounts to 20,000 tons.

Oriental alabaster is found in the Siena country. In the neighbourhood of Voltena there are 29 quarries which yield annually 580,000 kilogrammes of alabaster of different colours and qualities. The alabaster statuette vases and ornaments of all sorts that are sent from Italy to all parts of the world are made principally at Voltena.

For the rest of Italy no precise indications can be given.

The following figures show the value of the exportations for the average of the three years, 1863, 1864, and 1865:—

			Francs.
Marble in a rough state	..	..	1,704,000
Ditto, slabs, unpolished	..	..	2,901,000
Ditto, ditto, polished	..	..	1,229,000
Ditto, worked	..	..	709,000
Alabaster, rough and worked	..	..	640,000

To which may be added—

			Francs.
Millstones..	..	..	401,955
Lithographic stones..	..	..	329,000

The Florentine mosaic work in *pietra dura* may be noticed here.

There is some dispute as to the origin of this art, which appears to have been brought to Florence from Siena in the early part of the 16th century. Great encouragement was

given to it by the Sovereigns of the Medici family, and an establishment for the execution of works upon the largest scale was founded by the Grand Duke Ferdinand I.

Besides the Royal manufactory, which is still kept up, there are, at Florence, ten private establishments which produce works of considerable merit.

Sulphur.—The mean annual quantity obtained in the whole of Sicily is estimated at 1,600,000 quintals; that yielded by each province being reckoned thus:—

	Quintals.
Caltanissetta	810,000
Girgenti	610,000
Palermo	60,000
Catania	120,000
Trapani	1,000

In 1830 the total amount extracted did not exceed 30,000 quintals.

The number of mines is 615, of which, however, 247 have not been worked since 1864. There are only 14 mines in which steam-engines are used for pumping.

21,510 persons, of whom 12,325 are adults, and 9,185 children, are employed in the works above and below ground. The average rate of wages for internal labour is 1 franc 80 centimes, and for external labour, 1 franc 55 centimes. About 7,000,000 francs a-year are spent in wages.

The quantity of sulphur exported from Sicily, and the amount of duty paid on it in each of the years from 1851 to 1866, are shown by the following statement:—

Years.	Quantity Exported.	Export Duty.	Years.	Quantity Exported.	Export Duty.
	Tons.	Francs.		Tons.	Francs.
1851	94,985	..	1859	175,968	1,684
1852	98,037	949	1860	143,783	1,370
1853	110,997	1,072	1861	156,645	1,566
1854	141,343	1,376	1862	155,330	1,553
1855	112,384	1,087	1863	169,956	1,699
1856	148,052	1,435	1864	155,678	1,557
1857	139,747	1,339	1865	159,657	1,596
1858	134,442	1,288	1866	184,173	1,842

In the year 1866, there were exported to Great Britain 66,166 tons; to France, 38,437 tons; and to other places, 79,570 tons.

There are 35 sulphur mines in the district of Ancona, but only 11 of them are now worked. Their total produce

amounted in 1865 to 675,872 quintals. The number of persons employed is 1,425.

Sulphur is refined at various places in Sicily and the Romagna. The total quantity obtained by distillation was, in 1864, 82,250 quintals. This product is exported to Trieste and the Levant. There is also a considerable demand for it at Rome, as well as in Tuscany and Lombardy, where its consumption in the treatment of the vine is large. Since the year 1862, however, the price has fallen from 20 francs 70 centimes to 13 francs 50 centimes.

Petroleum is found in the district of Chieti ("Abruzzo Citerione"), and in the Emilia Provinces. Its production, however, has hitherto been insignificant, not exceeding about 1,896 quintals annually.

Chemical Products.—Sulphuric acid is made at Turin, Milan, Venice, Rimini, Bologna, Naples, and Palermo. The total quantity produced is about 75,000 metrical quintals yearly.

The other chemical products which have any commercial importance are—

Nitric, muriatic, citric, and boracic acids, of which the average annual exportation amounts to 1,250,411 kilogrammes, value 6,377,000 francs.

Potash and soda: exportation, 7,392 metrical quintals.

Whitelead, made at Genoa and Leghorn; and oxide of lead, made at Venice: value of exports, 434,000 francs.

Alum: obtained in Tuscany.

Cream of tartar: average exportation, 14,299 metrical quintals, value 1,286,000 francs.

Corrosive sublimate and red precipitate, prepared at Milan and Venice, for exportation chiefly to Turkey and Russia.

Litharge, &c.

Gunpowder, manufactured in Government mills in 1864, 1,176,018 kilogrammes, besides the produce, not ascertained, of 67 small private mills in Tuscany, Romagna, Umbria, and the Marches.

Salt.—It is obtained from—

1. Salt marshes, at Cagliari and Carloforte, in Sardinia; Trapani, Marsala, and Agosta, in Sicily; Portoferraio, in the Island of Elba; Miliscola, near Naples; and on the Adriatic coast at Barletta, Cervia, Comacchio, and Treporti, near Venice.

2. Salt-mines, existing in Tuscany, Sicily, and Calabria,

but of which only one, at Lungro, near Cosenza, is regularly worked.

3. Salt-springs, found at Salso Maggiore, near Pauna, and at Volterra, in Tuscany.

The amount of the yearly produce is stated thus :—

	Quintals.			
Sea salt	..	..	..	3,701,483
Spring salt	..	..	..	110,840
Rock salt	..	..	..	71,638
Total	..	..	..	3,883,981

Total Value, 3,508,000 francs.

All the salt-works, with the exception of those in Sicily, are the property of the State. Some of them are managed directly by the Government, while others are in the hands of contractors.

Salt being a Government monopoly, the following scale of prices was established by Decree in June 1866 :—

	Francs.			
Common salt	..	..	..	55 per quintal.
Ground	..	..	..	66 "
Refined	..	..	..	76 "
Salt used in manufactures and for agricultural purposes	..	..	..	12 "
Salt used for curing fish	..	..	..	15 "

The best quality is sold at a lower rate than formerly at Naples under the fallen Government; but, on the other hand, the price of common salt is now higher than it ever was before in any part of Italy.

The excessively high price of the inferior salt used in agriculture and the curing of fish checks consumption, and is injurious alike to the revenue and to industry.

The quantity and value of the salt sold in 1865 are stated thus :—

	Quintals.	Value.
		Francs.
Piedmontese Provinces ..	252,732	10,715,121
Lombardy ..	200,417	8,523,032
Emilia ..	131,336	5,733,370
Marches and Umbria ..	72,915	3,221,272
Tuscany ..	99,367	4,706,210
Neapolitan Provinces ..	400,599	17,578,186
Total	1,157,366	50,477,191

Which sums were at the rate of 6 kilogrammes 87 grammes; and 2 francs 25 centimes per head of the population.

Salt is more heavily taxed in Italy than in almost any other country, and its production and consumption are very inferior to those of France or England.

The average exportation of the four years 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865, was 745,186 quintals, the value of which was 2,992,900 francs.

Dye-Stuffs.—Value of exports: average of three years, 1863, 1864, 1865—20,271,666 francs.

Coal, Lignite, &c.—Anthracite is found in the Valley of Aosta, but the great quantity of ashes which it leaves is an objection to its use, and the annual extraction does not exceed the insignificant amount of about 400 quintals. There is also a bed of anthracite at Seni, in the Island of Sardinia, but it is not worked.

Lignite occurs in great variety and abundance in Tuscany, Venetia, and the Southern Provinces of Italy.

That which is found at Montebamboli, in Tuscany, is by some persons considered as true coal. It contains carbon 66·30, volatile matter 39, ash 4·70, unities of caloric 7·295. The annual produce of this mine amounts to 1,615 tons.

An analysis of other lignites of superior quality gives the following results:—

Designation.	Carbon.	Volatile Matter.	Ash.	Unities of Caloric.
Montemassi ..	43·32	42·43	14·25	5,964
Tatti ..	49·47	45·49	4·45	5,267
Caniparola ..	55·11	39·46	5·43	5,756
Cadibona ..	48·30	44·10	7·60	4,800
Volterra ..	36·50	51·90	11·60	4,680
Miemo ..	40·30	53·30	6·40	4,830
S. Vivaldo ..	48·90	46·20	4·90	5,060
Muriano ..	50·30	45·70	4·00	5,003
Striscia ..	45·60	46·30	8·10	5,290
Gonnessa ..	50·22	43·53	6·25	4,800
Fosdinovo ..	37·15	51·85	11·10	5,152

It is calculated that the calorific power of one ton of Newcastle coal is equivalent to that of 1,185 kilogrammes of Montebamboli lignite or coal, from 1,450 to 1,850 kilogrammes of superior lignite, and from 1,850 to 2,883 kilogrammes of imperfect lignite.

Newcastle coal costs at Leghorn about 40 francs a ton, whereas the price of that of Montebamboli is only 22 francs.

Peat is used as fuel in many parts of Northern Italy. It is advantageously employed in various industrial establishments, and particularly in iron-works.

The amount of the production of the different kinds of fuel above mentioned was in 1864 as follows:—

	Quintals.
Anthracite	400
Lignite (including that of Montebamboli) ..	445,148
Peat	769,309

And the subjoined statement shows the importations of coal from different countries during the four years 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865:—

Countries	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Average.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
England	397,525	295,343	440,032	374,176	376,769
France	26,763	59,551	62,242	52,058	50,154
Austria	16,958	14,423	32,906	22,176	21,616
Other countries ..	4,847	21,074	19,451	7,629	13,251
Total	446,093	390,391	554,631	456,039	461,789

The average annual value of the charcoal and firewood imported and exported during the same period is reckoned thus:—

	Importation.	Exportation.
	Francs.	Francs.
Charcoal	958,000	2,452,000
Firewood	1,299,000	422,000

The largest quantity of charcoal is produced in Tuscany. It is likewise exported from Piedmont. In Lombardy and Venetia, on the other hand, the supply is hardly sufficient for the demand.

Wood.—The average value (for the four years given above) of the timber imported is estimated at 18,420,000 francs, against a corresponding exportation amounting to 1,760,000 francs. Timber is imported principally from Austria and Switzerland.

The forests of Sardinia yield a large supply. Those of Umbria and the Marches furnish excellent materials for

shipbuilding: and Tuscan oak, of which about 100,000 cubic feet go to England every year for that purpose, is believed to be superior in compactness and durability to that grown in any other part of Europe.

Bark for tanning and dye-woods are important articles of trade. The value of the exports is about 19,300,000 francs.

With regard to furniture, the following account is given of the importation and exportation in 1865:—

	Importation.	Exportation.
	Francs.	Francs.
Furniture, common ..	344,000	694,000
„ carved and inlaid ..	108,000	288,000
„ cabinet work ..	341,000	174,000
Total	893,000	1,156,000

The admirable wood-carving of Siena and Florence, and the inlaid work (“marqueterie”) of Florence, Genoa, Perugia, and other places, deserves the highest praise.

Furniture of the first quality is made at Milan on a considerable scale, and in general it may be said that this branch of industry is very active throughout Lombardy.

Paper.—The merit of having introduced into Italy the art of paper-making belongs to Fabriano, a little town in the Marches.

In the public archives of that place there exist documents written on paper ascertained to have been made there of linen rags before the end of the twelfth century. At the close of the last century Fabriano supplied the paper for the celebrated Bodoni editions, and the manufacture is still flourishing there.

In the Piedmontese Provinces there are now 180 paper-mills, in which about 3,000 persons are employed. They consume 95,000 quintals of rags, and produce 72,000 quintals of paper, the value of which is about 7,000,000 francs. The most important establishment is that of Messrs. Avondo at Serravalle Sesia, in the Province of Novara. It makes 35,000 quintals of paper by continuous machinery.

The Province of Genoa produces, besides other descriptions, a particular kind of hand-made paper for cigarettes, to the value of upwards of 1,600,000 francs.

The number of mills in Lombardy is 90, several of which have continuous machines. They employ 2,000

persons, and the value of the paper annually made in them amounts to 4,500,000 francs.

In the Venetian Provinces the manufacture seems to be declining. The number of mills was formerly 66; it is now only 50.

In the Provinces of Romagna, Umbria, and the Marches, 60 mills produce 15,000 reams, the value of which is 167,000 francs.

The hand-made paper of Fabriano, where old traditions are preserved, has certain qualities that render it peculiarly valuable for copper-plate engravings.

Siena, Pistoia, and Lucca, are the principal seats of the manufacture in Tuscany. About 1,800,000 francs worth of paper is made in 71 mills, the most considerable of which belonging to M. Cini, at S. Marcello, not far from Pistoia, is provided with the best English machinery.

In the Neapolitan Provinces, and particularly in the districts of Sora, Arpino, Isola, St. Elia, Cassino, Atina, Amalfi, Majuri, Vietri, and Atripaldi, where water-power is abundant, paper-making is carried on with activity. There are nine large mills—almost all in the Province of Sora—with twenty continuous machines, the annual production of which is to the value of 6,250,000 francs. In fifty-three other mills paper to the amount of about 3,750,000 francs is made by hand.

The total number of paper-mills in Italy is 536. The annual consumption of rags is 367,034 quintals, and the quantity of paper manufactured amounts to 210,213 quintals in weight, and 28,040,000 francs in value.

The value of the paper exported may be set down at 4,385,000 francs, and that of the importations at 2,117,000 francs.

The movement of the rag trade is shown by the following figures:—

		Value of Rags Imported.	Value of Rags Exported.
		Francs.	Francs.
1862	..	217,000	1,717,000
1863	..	358,000	2,076,000
1864	..	253,000	1,440,000
1865	..	243,000	1,576,000
Average	..	268,000	1,702,000

Paper hangings are made at Turin and Milan, as well as in the Neapolitan provinces. Those of superior quality, however, which are used in Italy, come from France and England. The importation amounted, in 1865, to the value of 1,159,000 francs.

Playing cards are made in nearly every part of Italy. In 1864, the number of packs stamped, was 1,262,344, and the amount of duty paid on them was 288,619. In the same year there were exported 336,861 packs, the value of which was 152,000 francs.

The average value of the printed books exported, is 552,000, that of the books imported into Italy, being 2,019,000 francs.

There are about 2,000 printing presses in Italy, belonging to 600 establishments, which employ from 8,000 to 10,000 persons.

Musical compositions are printed and published at Milan principally. The annual receipts of this branch of trade are estimated at about 1,200,000 francs. The most considerable house engaged in this business, is that of Ricordi, the publisher of all the works of the great Italian composers.

Coral.—In the year 1864 there were employed in the coral fishery 365 boats, of which 267 belonged to the port of Naples, and the rest to Leghorn and places on the Genoese coast, and 2,699 men and boys. The fishery is most active off the south-west coast of Corsica, where the finest coral is found, though it is more abundant on the coast of Africa. The value of the produce is at the average rate of between 7,000 and 8,000 francs for each boat. The coral obtained is wrought chiefly at Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa, and the total amount realized in the trade is reckoned at about 8,000 or 9,000 francs annually.

Tobacco.—It is cultivated to a very limited extent. From the returns of 1863 (which do not include Sicily), it appears that the produce did not exceed 12,708 quintals. To this amount should now be added the produce of the Province of Vicenza—the only part of Venetia where tobacco is grown—amounting annually to about 2,000 quintals.

The Government has the monopoly of tobacco in all parts of the kingdom except Sicily. There are 18 manufactories belonging to the State:—4 in Piedmont and Liguria, 1 in Lombardy, 1 in Venetia, 4 in Emilia, 1 in the

Marches, 3 in Tuscany, 3 in the Neapolitan provinces, and 1 in Sardinia. In 1861 they were supplied with 157,896 quintals of tobacco in leaf, of which quantity 141,307 quintals came from the United States and Brazil, and 16,589 quintals were of Italian production. The manufactured articles delivered by these establishments, amounted to 127,464 quintals (including 48,389 quintals of cigars), representing an aggregate value of 79,232,000 francs. The number of persons employed in the manufacture was 13,954 (3,043 men, 10,848 women, and 63 children).

The following statement shows the consumption of tobacco of all kinds from 1862 to 1865 :—

	Quantity.		Value.	
	Quintals.	Per Head of Population.	Francs.	Per Head.
		Grammes.		Fr. c.
1862 ..	101,970	526	63,217,000	3 26
1863 ..	112,721	581	69,956,000	3 61
1864 ..	122,818	632	76,137,000	3 93
1865 ..	110,721	571	77,163,000	4 8

It is to be remarked, that there was a falling off to the extent of more than 36 per cent. in the consumption of cigars in 1865, as compared with the consumption in 1864.

The Custom-house returns show a considerable decrease in the annual importation of unmanufactured tobacco from 1861 to 1865, and a certain increase of both imports and exports ;—

UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

	Importation.		Exportation.	
	Quintals.	Value.	Quintals.	Value.
		Francs.		Francs.
1861 ..	94,699	16,099,000	..	..
1862 ..	82,226	13,978,000	9,545	1,623,000
1863 ..	37,494	6,374,000	1,877	319,000
1864 ..	41,536	7,061,000	5,545	943,000
1865 ..	69,810	11,672,000	872	149,000

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

	Importation.		Exportation.	
	Quintals.	Value.	Quintals.	Value.
		Francs.		Francs.
1862 ..	2,449	979,000	71	28,400
1863 ..	2,701	1,080,400	229	88,000
1864 ..	3,491	1,396,400	479	191,600
1865 ..	2,895	1,158,000	20	8,000

In this return are not included the importations of Havanna cigars, the value of which has increased from 83,600 francs in 1862, to 1,633,000 francs in 1865.

Oils.—Olive-oil used to be prepared in the most careless manner in Italy, but improved methods of extraction have lately been adopted in many places, and oil of a much better quality than formerly is thereby obtained.

Statistics of produce and exportation :—

ANNUAL PRODUCE.

	Hectolitres.	Value
		Francs.
Piedmont and Liguria ..	283,500	36,300,000
Lombardy ..	48,315	6,180,000
Venetia ..	9,042	1,150,000
Emilia ..	9,400	1,200,000
Marches ..	57,300	7,350,000
Umbria ..	2,880	370,000
Tuscany ..	160,000	20,480,000
Neapolitan Provinces ..	629,597	80,600,000
Sicily ..	307,380	39,350,000
Sardinia ..	54,000	6,900,000
Total	1,561,414	199,880,000

EXPORTATION.

	Quantity.	Value.
	Hectolitres.	Francs.
1862 ..	561,106	65,462,000
1863 ..	485,698	50,831,000
1864 ..	527,419	61,532,000
1865 ..	788,558	91,998,000
Average ..	578,195	67,456,000

Of this quantity, 180,000 hectolitres go to Great Britain, 130,000 to France, 75,000 to Austria.

There is a small importation of olive-oil from Tunis and Austria. It amounted in 1865 to 22,258 hectolitres, the value of which was 2,597,000 francs.

Various other oils are extracted from different seeds in almost all the Provinces of Italy, though their produce appears insignificant in comparison with that of olive-oil.

	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
	Francs.	Francs.
1862 ..	8,704,000	19,421,000
1863 ..	5,739,000	8,160,000
1864 ..	8,260,000	9,272,000

For 1865 the value of the importations is set down as 13,512,000 francs, but this sum includes upwards of 9,000,000 for mineral oil.

Soap.—Some improvement may be noted in soap making at Naples, in Tuscany, in the neighbourhood of Genoa, and elsewhere.

In Piedmont and Liguria there are 70 manufactories, producing annually 30,000 quintals of soap; in Tuscany the number is 60, in Umbria, the Marches, and Romagna 20, at Venice 2, in Lombardy 32.

The importation of soap amounted, in 1865, to the value of 670,000 francs for common descriptions, and 580,000 francs for fine qualities. The annual exportation represents the value of about 280,000 francs.

Wine.—The total produce is estimated at 28,879,908 hectolitres, having a value of 1,052,740 francs; and the share of each province is stated thus:—

		Quantity.	Value.
		Hectolitres.	Francs.
Piedmont and Liguria	..	3,800,412	136,800,000
Lombardy	..	1,228,144	46,670,000
Venetia	..	2,368,045	87,600,000
Emilia	..	5,013,933	180,500,000
Umbria	..	1,724,149	58,600,000
Marches	..	2,447,421	83,200,000
Tuscany	..	1,500,000	58,500,000
Neapolitan Provinces	..	2,101,712	69,400,000
Sicily	..	8,188,092	311,150,000
Sardinia	..	508,000	20,320,000

The wines of Piedmont, which are thought to resemble those of Cette and the Rhone, find a sale in the South American markets. The names of the best among them are Barbera, Nebbiolo, Barolo, Bracchetto, Gattinara, Grignolino, Malvasia of Asti, Passeretta, Agliano, Caluso, Moscato.

In Liguria the principal varieties are the Dolcetto, the Pignolo, the Malvasia, of Grinzano, and the Dinazzano.

Some of the wines of Lombardy are esteemed, particularly those grown in the Vattellina, for which there is a great demand in Switzerland.

In the Emilian Provinces deserve mention, the Lambrusco, Finorno, Scandino, Cisolo, Sangiovese, and Vino Santo.

In Tuscany.—Montepulciano, Aleatico, Montalcino, Carmignano, Broglio, Vaglianos.

In Umbria and the Marches.—Orvieto, Procanico, the Vino Santo of Perugia and Montefiascone.

In the Neapolitan Provinces.—The Lacryma Christi, the wine of Capri, the Calabrese, the Zaccarese, the Greco of Nocera, the Malvasia and Moscato of the Province of Lecce.

In Sicily.—Marsala, Guarnaccio of Syracuse, Malvasia, Moscato of Lipari, Granatino of Catania, the wines of Etna, Albanello, &c.

In Sardinia.—Vernaccia, Malvasia of Bosa, Monaco, Girô, Connanau, Nasca.

The exhibitions of recent years have had the good effect of awakening the Italians to the necessity of bestowing more care upon their wines, and many improvements have been introduced in the cultivation of the grape and the preparation of the wine. But much remains to be done to remove the defects caused by ignorance and prejudice.

IMPORTATION OF WINE.

		In Casks.	In Bottles.
		Value in Francs.	Value in Francs.
1862	..	8,952,000	303,000
1863	..	9,135,000	408,000
1864	..	13,912,000	332,000
1865	..	10,805,000	353,000

EXPORTATION.

	In Cask.	In Bottles.
	Value in Francs.	Value in Francs.
1862 ..	10,712,000	245,000
1863 ..	23,135,000	577,000
1864 ..	11,176,000	1,325,000
1865 ..	13,225,000	1,164,000

The countries to which Italian wines are exported are England, Austria, Switzerland, and America.

The foreign wines imported are those of France and Spain.

The surplus wine produced is converted into brandy, of which, however, the Italians drink comparatively little. It is chiefly consumed in various manufactures and trades. The exportation does not exceed some 3,000 hectolitres. Since the appearance of the grape disease there has been a certain amount of distillation from various vegetable substances: in Sicily from the carob, in Tuscany and Sardinia from daffodils, and in Lombardy from beetroot and grain.

The liqueurs prepared at Florence, Genoa, Cremona, and Brescia deserve notice, and the Vermouth of Turin, for which there is a demand not only throughout Italy, but in Switzerland, France, and America, should not be forgotten.

Beer is brewed in some parts of Italy, but neither the quantity nor the quality of it calls for special remark. Hops of an inferior description are grown on a small scale in the Province of Forli.

Flour, paste, &c.—The average importation of flour for the five years 1861 to 1865 amounted to 78,845 quintals, against an average exportation of 43,147 quintals.

Vermicelli and other kinds of paste are made in great quantities on the Genoese coast, and in the Neapolitan Provinces. The statistics of their production are wanting. The average annual value of their exportation for the four years 1862 to 1865 was 1,698,000 francs. One-half of the total quantity exported went to America (North and South), and the rest to France, England, Austria, Turkey, and Egypt.

At Leghorn and in Liguria there is a brisk trade in biscuits, which are exported to the value of upwards of 620,000 francs.

Honey and Wax.—Although little care is in general taken of bees in Italy, the quantity of honey which is obtained is not inconsiderable. Its value is reckoned at about 1,385,000 francs.

The best qualities of honey are found at Bormio, in Lombardy, at Empoli in Tuscany, and at Otranto. Very little is exported.

The value of the annual production of bees wax in Italy amounts to 1,590,000 francs.

A much larger supply is obtained from foreign countries, and particularly from Anatolia, the Danubian Principalities, Bosnia, the Archipelago, Poland, Hungary, Africa, America, and the West Indies. The average value of the annual importations being 3,706,000 francs. That of the articles made of wax in Italy is from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 francs, two-thirds of which are for candles.

Butter and Cheese.—The amount produced may be stated thus :—

		Butter.	Cheese.	Total Value.
		Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Francs.
Lombardy	..	20,664,000	43,008,000	74,705,000
Venetia	..	1,456,000	6,216,000	9,270,000
Other Provinces	..	..	100,000,000	120,000,000

About 817,000 francs' worth of butter is annually exported. The value of the importations does not exceed 125,000 francs. The best butter is made in Lombardy. The same superiority belongs likewise to the Lombard cheeses, and especially to that made chiefly in the Provinces of Pavia, Lodi, and Cremona, but generally known by the name of Parmesan. The annual production of this kind of cheese amounts to 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 kilogrammes.

The cheese called "stracchino" comes principally from the Provinces of Milan, Lodi, and Pavia.

In Piedmont, the Romagna, and Tuscany also, some good cheeses are made.

The average annual exportation of cheese from Italy may be taken at 2,491,165 kilogrammes in quantity, and 4,145,000 francs in value. Of this amount one half goes from Lombardy. The importation is larger, 4,926,697 kilogrammes of the value of 8,235,000 francs.

Fishery.—The number of fishermen on the Maritime

Register is 16,000: 10,267 boats having an aggregate tonnage of 36,703 are employed.

The exportation of fish from Italy during the three years ending with 1865 was as follows:—

		Tunny.	Other Fish.
		Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.
1863	..	170,600	1,156,900
1864	..	206,841	1,627,721
1865	..	207,348	1,765,529

Salt Meat.—The hams and the sausages, &c., of various kinds, known by the names of Salami, Mortadelle, Cotechini, Zamponi, and Cappelletti, which are included under this head, are largely consumed throughout Italy.

They were exported in 1865 to the value of 1,335,000 francs.

Preserved fruits, vegetables, &c., and confectionery.—The trade in these articles is sufficiently important to deserve notice, but its extent cannot be precisely ascertained.

There is a constant demand both in Italy and in foreign countries for the fruits prepared at Genoa. They are exported principally to South America.

The notices that follow are taken from the first part of the work which has furnished the preceding data.

Agricultural Statistics.

The superficial extent of the productive soil of Italy is 23,017,096 hectares divided thus:—

				Hectares.
Arable land	..	..	..	11,003,061
Meadow land	..	..	..	1,173,436
Rice grounds	..	..	..	144,903
Olive plantations	..	..	..	554,767
Chestnut plantations	..	..	..	585,132
Woods and forests	..	..	..	4,158,349
Pastures	..	..	..	5,397,448
				23,017,096

There are besides 3,997,057 hectares of rock and marsh which being considered as unproductive are not liable to the land tax.

Of the land capable of cultivation more than half is devoted to the growth of cereals, the annual produce of which is estimated as follows:—

				Hectolitres.
Wheat	..	..	..	34,397,168
Maize	..	..	..	16,352,141
Rye	..	..	..	2,799,951
Barley and oats	..	..	..	7,467,239
Rice	..	..	..	1,433,398
Other cereals	..	..	..	6,543,905
Total	..	..	..	68,993,802

The average crop is insufficient for the supply of the country.

The average annual importation of grain into Italy amounts to about 6,343,309 hectolitres. The quantities imported and exported in 1863, 1864, and 1865 are given below.

IMPORTED.

		1863.	1864.	1865.
		Hectolitres.	Hectolitres.	Hectolitres.
Wheat	.. ..	4,501,366	7,604,302	5,319,076
Other grain	.. ..	578,101	690,469	313,516

EXPORTED.

		1863.	1864.	1865.
		Hectolitres.	Hectolitres.	Hectolitres.
Wheat	.. ..	865,169	205,672	428,722
Other grain	.. ..	627,964	522,164	327,205

Of rice there were exported in 1863, 444,991 quintals; in 1864, 459,851 quintals; and in 1865, 489,891 quintals; the average value being 21,000,000 francs.

The annual produce of chestnuts is reckoned at 5,360,142 hectolitres; that of potatoes at 9,513,043; and that of beans, peas, lentils, &c., at 3,955,899.

The average value of the exports of chestnuts and potatoes amounts to 470,000 francs for the former, and 500,000 francs for the latter.

Oil, wine, tobacco, and cotton, have been mentioned before.

Madder, sumach, saffron, manna, and liquorice, which are very abundant in the Southern Provinces, are exported in the proportions shown by the following figures:—

					Average of 3 years.
					Kilogrammes.
Madder and madder root and shumac	..			..	46,358,894
Liquorice	..	..	..	..	1,148,988
Manna	..	..	..	..	344,190
Saffron	..	..	..	..	488

There is a considerable exportation of fresh fruit, almonds, and oil seeds, as will appear from the subjoined statement.

		1863.	1864.	1865.
		Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.
Fresh fruit	.. ..	74,775,068	74,950,417	75,663,715
Almonds	.. ..	8,195,864	6,645,750	4,029,838
Oil seeds	.. ..	8,052,894	12,162,821	20,840,361

The value of the fruit exported in 1865 was 38,000,000 francs (oranges and lemons, 34,000,000 francs); that of the almonds 7,000,000, and that of the oil seeds 13,000,000 francs.

The number of bulls, cows, oxen, &c., in Italy is estimated at 3,708,635; of horses at 1,391,626; of sheep at 11,040,339; and of swine at 3,886,731. There are also about 40,000 buffaloes in the Neapolitan Provinces, and 3,000 in Tuscany.

The importation and exportation of animals in 1865 is shown below:—

		Imported.	Exported.
Horses and mules	.. ..	13,873	1,812
Horned cattle	.. ..	46,703	29,521
Sheep	.. ..	26,732	39,700
Swine	.. ..	8,603	17,181

The value of the imports was 12,500,000 francs, and that of the exports 8,600,000 francs.

The value of the agricultural produce of Italy is calculated in this manner:—

		Franks.
Vegetable productions	.. ..	1,996,000,000
Animal productions	.. ..	846,000,000
Total	.. ..	2,842,000,000

Of this gross amount, however, three-fifths must be

taken as representing what is required for reproduction, the cost of cultivation, &c., and the remaining two-fifths, or 1,137,000,000 francs, may be considered as the net income which is equivalent to about 6 per cent. on the capital invested.

The official valuations for the land tax give 593,508,750 francs as the aggregate income derived from land and houses throughout the Kingdom of Italy. Its real amount, however, may be approximatively estimated at 1,100,000,000, which would be at the rate of 44 francs per hectare.

The productive soil which, as it has been already stated, has an extent of 23,017,096 hectares, is divided among 3,242,600 owners, 13 per cent. of the inhabitants of the country. The total number of separate assessments to the land and house tax, "*imposta fondiaria*," is 5,403,964:—

				Francs.
At less than	10 francs	..	..	3,568,950
From 10 to	20 "	..	..	681,807
20 to	30 "	..	..	321,929
30 to	50 "	..	..	276,545
50 to	100 "	..	..	240,835
100 to	300 "	..	..	192,360
300 to	500 "	..	..	53,230
500 to	1,000 "	..	..	38,593
At 1,000 francs and upwards	..	..	..	29,715

The total net income derived from personal property, trades, and professions is calculated at 1,131,742,515 francs.

Companies.

On the 31st of December, 1865, there were in existence in Italy 345 Companies, 325 of which were Italian, and 18 were foreign. Their aggregate capital was 2,392,627,400 francs. Of these associations 88 were insurance companies having a total capital of 90,135,936 francs; 18 were railway companies with a capital of 1,413,032,009 francs; 32 were for operations of credit, and had a disposable capital of 406,118,800 francs; 39 mining and metallurgical with a capital of 81,000,000 francs; 21 agricultural with a capital of 168,000,000 francs; 93 manufacturing having a capital of 104,000,000 francs; and 34 trading companies possessing a capital of 125,000,000 francs. The rest were miscellaneous.

Commerce.

A comparison of the statistics for 1865 with those for 1864, gives the following results:—

		1864. Real Value.	1865. Real Value.	Decrease in 1865.
		Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Imports ..	..	983,775,994	965,173,672	18,602,322
Exports ..	..	573,465,693	552,285,576	15,180,117
Transit ..	..	58,458,019	54,851,190	3,606,829
		1,615,699,706	1,578,310,438	37,389,268

The value of the articles imported and exported by land in 1865 was 454,907,945 francs, and by sea 1,068,551,303 francs; 432,386,706 francs under Italian flag, and 636,164,597 francs under foreign flags.

The following Table shows the extent of the trade with each of the countries which had the most important commercial transactions with Italy:—

			Importation.	Exportation.	Total.
			Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
France ..	..	..	345,976,000	188,108,000	534,084,000
Great Britain ..	..	..	183,917,000	85,677,000	269,594,000
Austria ..	..	..	121,327,000	78,308,000	199,639,000
Switzerland ..	..	..	64,039,000	76,206,000	140,245,000
Turkey ..	..	..	61,817,000	13,824,000	75,641,000
Russia ..	..	..	40,963,000	14,075,000	55,038,000
Holland ..	..	..	23,013,000	12,191,000	35,204,000
Greece ..	..	..	21,540,000	4,942,000	26,482,000
Egypt ..	..	..	11,245,000	4,420,000	15,665,000

Navigation.

16,714 vessels of 2,901,367 tons aggregate burden, entered the ports of Italy (not including those of Venetia) in 1865, and 13,231 vessels of 2,344,365 tons cleared out from them.

Of the former, 11,024 vessels of 1,171,658 tons; and of the latter 11,115 vessels of 1,270,839 tons were under the Italian flag.

The coasting trade was represented by 193,969 vessels—entered and cleared.

There were registered in the ports of Italy, including Venetia, in 1865, 17,048 vessels having the aggregate

burden of 124,391 tons. Of these only 341 vessels, and 124,391 tons, were employed in distant navigation, the rest belonging to the coasting trade. The number of steam vessels was 190 of 12,077 aggregate horse-power and 22,159 tons.

The seafaring population of the Kingdom of Italy on the 31st of December, 1865, consisted of 10,293 masters and 106,409 seamen and boys, besides 18,180 fishermen and 4,368 boatmen. To these numbers should be added 5,135 men employed in the mercantile marine of the Venetian Provinces.

During the first six years of its existence the Italian Government spent nearly 32,000,000 francs in the improvement of harbours at several places—Genoa, Leghorn, Messina, Palermo, Brindisi, Ancona, Bari, &c. The sum of 1,750,000 francs likewise were devoted to the construction of lighthouses, of which 38 have been added to the 58 existing on the coasts of Italy (not including Venetia and the Pontifical territory), before 1860.

Savings Banks.

The institution of savings banks in Italy dates from the year 1822 when, for the first time, they were established at Venice, Padua, Treviso, and Rovigo. The number of those founded in different places between 1822 and 1830 was 17; from 1830 to 1840, 16 were established; between 1840 and 1850, 56; from 1850 to 1860, 38; and from 1860 up to the 31st December, 1864, 61; making a total of 188 existing at that date, when, however, 13 had not yet begun and 2 had suspended their operations.

The total amount of deposits at the end of 1864 was 207,793,333 francs.

The proportion of depositors to population was 1 in 61, and the average amount of the credit of each person was 521 francs.

There were in 1862, 443 benefit societies, of which 66 had been founded before 1848; and 168 between 1848 and 1860; the remaining 209 having been created in the ensuing two years.

The average number of members belonging to each society is 257. The annual subscription payable varies

from 1 franc to 19 francs 16 centimes; and the entrance money from 1 franc 61 centimes to 46 francs 95 centimes.

The co-operative system has been extensively applied to institutions of credit called people's banks, the operations of which are said to be very beneficial to the working classes and to small traders.

The statistics of railways, roads, and other public works will form the subject of a future Report.

REPORTS

BY

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARIES

OF

EMBASSY AND LEGATION,

ON THE

MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, &c.,

OF THE

COUNTRIES IN WHICH THEY RESIDE.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
July 1868.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

1868.

LIST OF REPORTS

BRAZIL:—	Page
Report by Mr. Pakenham on the Finances of Brazil ..	May 1, 1868 270
PERSIA:—	
Report by Mr. Thomson on the Population, Revenue, Military Force, and Trade of Persia	April 29, — 247

Persia.

Report by Mr. Thomson, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, on the Population, Revenue, Military Force, and Trade of Persia.

Mr. Alison to Lord Stanley.

My Lord,

Tehran, April 29, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of an able Report by Mr. Thomson, on the population, revenue, military force, and trade of Persia.

It is difficult to obtain any reliable statistics in this country; but Mr. Thomson, aided by extensive local experience, has devoted much care and attention to this branch of his Report.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. ALISON.

Inclosure.

Mr. Thomson to Mr. Alison.

Sir,

Tehran, April 20, 1868.

I SUBMIT herewith, for your information, a report which I have prepared on the population, revenue, military force, and trade of Persia.

Population.

The population and general resources of this country have always been over estimated. Extending for 700 miles from north to south, and 900 miles from east to west, Persia contains an area of 648,000 square miles; but an immense extent of its superficies is absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty that it only gives about

seven inhabitants to the square mile. In some parts it is even much less than this. Taking Kerman, for instance, which is one of the largest provinces in the south of Persia, we find that it contains about 73,000 square miles, with a population of only 207,000, which gives something less than three inhabitants to the square mile. It is a difficult matter to reconcile the extravagant statements made by natives and the conflicting opinions advanced by Europeans respecting the number of inhabitants in any given district. To those who have travelled through Persia, and especially in such parts as are removed from the ordinary lines of traffic, it must be obvious, however, that great misconception exists on this subject. The calculations made by natives are for the most part worthless. They range from 10,000,000 to estimates which are preposterous. Malcolm mentions that, in a manuscript which it was pretended had been compiled from State Papers, the population of Persia was stated to be 200,000,000. Chardin estimates it at 40,000,000, and in geographical works it is usually given at from 9,000,000 to 15,000,000. Even Fraser, who is generally so accurate in his descriptions of Persia, places it at from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000. Pinkerton appears to have arrived at a nearer approximation to the truth, as he estimates the population of Persia and a portion of Afghanistan at 10,000,000, of which 4,000,000 belonged to the latter country, leaving 6,000,000 for the territory now included in the Shah's dominions. Under the Tuffanean Kings, and even when the reigning dynasty came into power, it is probable that Persia was more populous than at present, for she had, especially at the former period, attained a comparatively high state of prosperity. The ravages frequently made by plague and cholera, with continued misrule and extortion, may account for the condition to which the country is now reduced. Certain it is, that according to the best information I have been able to collect on journeys performed in nearly every province of Persia, which is corroborated in a great measure by the opinions of others, who have given attention to the subject, the population of Persia does not at present exceed 5,000,000, while it is probable that it is not much over 4,000,000.

The population of the principal cities in Persia may be estimated as follows, at about 850,000 souls.

Tehran	85,000	Cazveen	25,000
Ispahan	60,000	Resht	18,000
Yezd	40,000	Saree	15,000
Kerman	30,000	Barferoosh ..	10,000
Sheeraz	25,000	Amol	8,000
Bushire	18,000	Asterabad ..	18,000
Shooster	25,000	Bestam	7,000
Disfool	15,000	Shahrood ..	8,000
Booroojird ..	10,000	Nishapore ..	8,000
Kermanshah ..	30,000	Sebzawar ..	12,000
Hamadan	30,000	Koochan	10,000
Sennah	20,000	Boojnoord ..	8,000
Maragha	15,000	Toorsheez ..	10,000
Oroomiah	30,000	Cashan	10,000
Khoi	20,000	Koom	12,000
Tabreez	110,000	Mesheh	70,000
Ardebeel	10,000	Gulpaizan ..	10,000
Zinjan	20,000		

These numbers cannot, of course, be ascertained with perfect accuracy; but the figures here given are rather over than under the mark. Allowing 150,000 more for the other small towns, we have 1,000,000 as the total population of all the cities and towns in Persia. More than half of the remaining population belongs to the Turkish, Lek, Koordish, and Arab tribes, which are spread over the whole of the Persian territory. In some provinces, such as Khorassan, and in the districts contiguous to the Turkish and Russian frontiers, nearly the entire population belongs indeed to one or other of these numerous tribes. A full account of them is given in Sir Justin Shiel's published "Notes on Persian Eelyats;" and, according to that paper, they amount to about 340,000 families, or 1,700,000 souls. This is a liberal computation of their numbers, as Persians themselves admit; and if for the rest of the inhabitants we add an equal number, we have for the whole population of Persia:—

Inhabitants of cities	1,000,000
Population belonging to tribes ..	1,700,000
Remaining inhabitants	1,700,000
Total	4,400,000

The general accuracy of this calculation may be tested thus:—The population of the Province of Kerman is known with tolerable certainty. In an official return lately furnished to the Persian Government by the local authorities there, a full report is made on the condition of

the province. It is divided into twenty-five districts, and each district is described in detail with reference to its position, climate, produce, and population. According to this document, the total number of inhabitants, not including Persian Beloochistan, is 207,000. The amount of revenue paid annually is 210,000 tomans, which gives about 1 toman for each individual. It may reasonably be assumed, that the rate of Government taxation is pretty much the same all over Persia, though the amount actually raised in different localities by illegal exactions, doubtless varies considerably; but in order further to verify the above estimate, I have made inquiries respecting the authorized taxes collected from several villages in different provinces, and I find that they average from 500 to 600 tomans in cash for 100 families, which allows about 1 toman for each person. The aggregate revenue of Persia paid in money being about 4,361,000 tomans, it would therefore appear that the entire population cannot be much in excess of 4,250,000, as stated above. It is true that the majority of the inhabitants of the principal towns in Persia pay no taxes. These may be reckoned at 500,000; but the amount of revenue derived from the Customs, which is 536,000 tomans, has to be deducted on the other hand, as it is not levied from the provinces by direct taxation.

Revenues.

During the reign of the present Shah, the revenues of Persia have been increased by nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores of tomans, or 694,000*l.* They now amount to 4,361,660 tomans, or 1,744,664*l.* in money, besides payments in kind, consisting of barley, wheat, rice, and silk, valued at 550,840 tomans, or 220,336*l.*, making the total revenue of Persia, equal to 4,912,500 tomans, or 1,965,000*l.*

The following return shows the revenue demanded from each province during the present year :—

				Tomans.
Ispahan	..	..	..	420,000
Fars ..	..	..	..	380,000
Kerman	..	..	..	210,000
Yezd ..	..	..	..	170,000
Mazanderan	..	..	..	110,000
Ghilan .	..	..	..	440,000
Cazveen	..	..	..	70,000
Khemseh	..	..	..	180,000
Azerbijan	..	..	..	620,000

	Tomans.	
Koordistan and Gerroos	50,000	
Khorassan, with Shahrood and Bestam	220,000	
Asterabad	25,000	
Kermanshah, with Looristan and Neha-		
vend.	200,000	
Arabistan	215,000	
Booroojird	60,000	
Gulpaigan	60,000	
Cashan	70,000	
Koom	15,000	
Tehran and adjacent districts ..	210,000	
Hamadan	30,000	
		£
	3,825,000	= 1,530,000
Customs, given in separate Table ..	536,660	= 214,664
Persian Revenue in money ..	4,361,660	= 1,744,664

The income received in kind is as follows:—

247,000 kherwars of barley and wheat,		
valued at	494,000	
8,500 kherwars (650 lbs. each) of rice	25,500	
58,500 kherwars of straw	29,250	
75 kherwars of nokhood (peas) ..	300	
71 mans of silk	1,790	
	550,840	= 220,336

Total Persian Revenue, in money and kind .. £1,965,000

The payments in kind are mostly reserved for the use of the army, the Shah's own expenses, and extraordinary disbursements.

The Shah does not, however, receive the whole of this revenue. From Khorassan, for instance, nothing is paid to the Royal Treasury, owing to the heavy disbursements made in that province for military service, and for the protection of the line of frontier by a large body of irregular troops employed in repelling the inroads of Turkoman marauders; and during the last year, in consequence of the failure of the silk crop in Ghilan, the revenue of that province has been reduced by more than 100,000 tomans. The provincial Governors, moreover, are frequently defaulters to a large amount. When appointed, they undertake to account to the Central Government for the sums specified above; but it often happens that at the end of the year's tenure of office there is a large deficit which they declare they have been unable for some reason or other to collect from their districts. A fee is then paid to the financial authorities in Tehran; and the Shah is persuaded to remit a large portion

of the deficit, which has in reality been received from the peasants, and is eventually shared by the defaulter and his protector at Court.

Sources of Revenue.

The revenue of Persia is derived from the following sources :—

1. Imposts on Crown lands and private landed property. These, so far as they are established and authorized by Government, may be considered on the whole fair and moderate. Two-tenths of all agricultural produce, or its value in money, is supposed to be the amount payable to the Crown by the landholders. As a general rule, however, this is somewhat exceeded, and 25 per cent. may be taken as the average assessment.

2. Duties levied on cattle and flocks, which are as follows :

Goats and sheep, 4 shahees, or 2 <i>d.</i> each	{ about 8 per cent. on the value of wool and butter yielded.
Cows, 1½ kerrans, or 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> each	

Brood mares, 5 kerrans, or 4*s.* each.

She-buffaloes, 2½ kerrans, or 2*s.* each.

She-asses, 1½ kerrans, or 1*s.* 2*d.* each.

Camels (not employed in transporting merchandize) 5 kerrans, or 4*s.* each.

3. Customs dues, which are farmed by the Government to private individuals, and produce annually a little over 1 crore of tomans, or 200,000*l.* During the present year they are farmed for the following sums :

	Tomans.
Ispahan	24,500
Cashan. . . .	16,360
Cazveen	7,400
Khemseh	3,200
Booroojird . .	7,200
Hamadan	11,000
Asterabad and Barfeeroosh. .	19,300
Ginjan and Beejar ..	1,000
Tabreez	235,000
Kermanshah	20,000
Kerman	7,000
Fars	35,000
Ghilan and Fisheries ..	100,000
Tehran. . . .	41,000
Gulpaigan	1,700
Khorassan	7,000

Total 536,660 = £214,664

4. Capitation tax, amounting to 1 kerran on each male over 18 years of age. This is not exacted from the inhabitants of towns, who may be said to be exempt from all direct taxation.

5. Rates levied upon shopkeepers, artisans, and tradespeople, which are fixed at about 20 per cent. on their annual profits and duties exacted for all provisions brought to market in the principal towns.

In theory, these are the taxes authorized by the Persian Government, but in practice, a very complicated and irregular system of taxation is pursued, the main feature of which appears to be that it is designed solely with a view to take as little as possible from the wealthy and influential classes, and to get as much as possible from the hard-working peasant. The object, indeed of all Persian Governors and their subordinates, as well as of the land-owners generally, is to avoid simplicity; for the more intricate and uncertain the method employed for levying taxes, the greater are the opportunities afforded for extortion and all sorts of illegal exactions. Instead, therefore, of simply adhering to the above rates, by which the revenue is made to depend upon the actual produce yielded from the land, a sum, often arbitrarily fixed, is demanded from each village, without any reference to failure of crops, insufficiency of water for irrigation, disease amongst their flocks, or other losses to which the peasant may be subjected. The amount to be demanded is determined from time to time by Government assessors, "momeiyez," who are dispatched to the various districts to assess the taxes whenever the authorities may feel disposed to alter their amount. The assessor is supposed to perform this duty in accordance with the rates authorized by Government, but great injustice is done on such occasions, as he invariably demands a large fee before giving his decision, and over estimates the taxes if it is refused, or undervalues them when liberally paid. If the land belongs to an influential person, when taxed at all, the amount is made very trifling, and, in numerous instances, villages which have not been assessed for many years, continue to pay only a nominal sum, though they may have increased in size and wealth, simply on account of the proprietor's high position, while others, which have become impoverished, are compelled to pay all the taxes imposed under more prosperous conditions. Nothing can be more unfair than

this system, for Persian villages undergo rapid changes, caused not unfrequently by oppression, and often from the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of water for irrigation. But even when, for the reasons just stated, the taxes are highly assessed, the peasants gain nothing unless they are the owners of the land themselves, for the full imposts are exacted and are ultimately paid either to the local authorities or to the proprietor of the village, or to the person who may hold it in teule or fief, if Crown property, from the Persian Government. In such cases the Government is, in reality, the loser. Under a more rational system the Persian revenues might be greatly increased, with less hardship to the peasants, whose taxes are now so irregular and uncertain that they scarcely know from year to year, what their liabilities are.

Scarcely any of the inhabitants of towns, or persons of rank, in Persia are called upon to contribute towards the expenses of the State. None of the princes, officers of state, or employés of the Government pay any direct taxes. They maintain immense establishments in town, and possess large houses and gardens in the country, and yet pay no share of the Government expenditure, nor do owners of caravanserais, baths, mills, houses, or shops contribute anything either to the Royal Treasury, or on account of municipal taxes. A deduction of 20 per cent., it is true, has for some years been made on all Government salaries, but this is not so much a tax as a reduction of the public expenditure. The same may be said of a stamp duty of 21 kerrans which is exacted on all receipts given for salaries paid by the Government. Both these charges bear heavily upon the poorly paid employé and are not felt by the higher Persian officials, whose incomes are chiefly derived, not from fixed salaries, but from illicit fees and perquisites.

It is evident, therefore, that the burthen of taxation falls upon the agricultural and poorer classes, who are systematically oppressed on account of the revenues and illegal taxes, whilst not a fraction of the sums extorted from them is expended on public works, likely hereafter to benefit the nation at large, and private individuals alone profit by the present unjust system of financial administration.

It is impossible to discover what the people really do pay in excess of the fixed assessment. Some pretend that

the irregular exactions amount to a sum equal to the legal assessments, and there does not appear to be any reason for supposing that this is an exaggeration. An idea may be formed of the extent to which they are carried with the connivance of the Government, from the fact that the Governor of Fars is authorized to demand over and above the usual revenue, for his own use, 75,000 tomans a-year, and the Governor of Ispahan 60,000 tomans, as "Hek el Hekoomeh" or Governor's fee. The former likewise pays 60,000 tomans, and the latter 40,000 tomans under the name of "Peeshkesh," or an offering made to the King for their appointments, and by these payments they no doubt consider that they have purchased the right to reimburse themselves by means of arbitrary taxation. The same system is pursued with respect to the appointments of all the other Governors, and so long as they pay to the King's Treasury the stipulated amount of revenue and keep the inhabitants from rising in open rebellion, few inquiries are made as to how their duties are discharged.

Revenue paid by Mahometans.—Nearly all the revenue of Persia is contributed by the Mahometan subjects of the Shah. The whole amount collected from the Christian population, Jews and Guebres, is very trifling.

Revenue paid by Nestorians.—The Nestorians of Oroomiah and Telmass (including both Protestants and those who have joined the Roman Catholic Church, about 3,500 and 600 families respectively), who number 25,000 souls, are all engaged in agriculture. Their taxes are comparatively light, so far as they are authorized by Government, but they suffer great wrong and oppression at the hands of the Afshar Chiefs, who own most of the villages in which they reside.

Revenue paid by Armenians.—The entire Armenian population in Persia is estimated at about 4,660 families, or 26,000 persons. The following statement shows the districts where they reside, and the nature of the taxes levied from them :—

ARMENIANS.

Districts.	Families.	Persons.	Remarks.
Bushire	14	80	} Pay no taxes.
Sheeraz	4	30	
Hamadan	40	200	
Tehran	120	800	
Tabreez	400	2,200	
Julpha near Ispahan ..	350	2,000	} Pay 1,075 tomans, assessed on house and garden property.
Peria	1,042	6,500	
Chetraz Mehel	390	2,100	} Pay taxes as cultivators of the soil.
Boorwaree	260	1,300	
Kamareh	390	2,450	
Kazaz	340	2,050	
Gapleh	220	1,100	
Shevereen	75	370	
Melayer	190	950	
Karraghan	136	700	
Villages near Tehran ..	70	350	
Oroomiah and Selmass	439	2,415	
Miandoab	80	440	
Total	4,660	26,035	

The Armenian inhabitants of Tabreez pay no taxes. When the Russian troops withdrew from that city in 1828, the Christians resolved to accompany them to Georgia, but the English Envoy persuaded them to remain on the promise of exemption from all taxation. A Firman to this effect was issued by Abbass Meerza, which has been renewed by the present Shah and the heir apparent.

Revenue paid by Jews.—There are about 16,000 Jews residing in different parts of Persia. They are mostly very poor, and excepting in Tehran, and some of the principal cities, are much persecuted and oppressed by the Mahometans. The towns and districts where they are permitted to reside are the following :—

JEWS.

Districts.	No. of Persons.	Taxes, as far as they are known.	Remarks.
		Tomans.	
Tehran.. ..	1,500	150	Taxes extremely light. The Jews are not molested here; but they are not allowed to open shops in the bazaars.
Hamadan ..	2,000	600	Double the amount is exacted.
Kermanshah ..	250	30	
Kerrind ..	80	..	
Toosirkan ..	150	..	
Nekavend ..	200	..	
Booroojird ..	200	..	
Khorumabad ..	250	..	
Gulpaigan ..	500	50	Much more is exacted, but they are miserably poor.
Khonsar ..	200	40	
Shehrinow ..	250	..	
Cashan.. ..	750	..	
Ispahan ..	1,500	150	
Yezd ..	1,000	500	
Sheeraz ..	1,500	1,200	Said to be much oppressed.
Kazeroon ..	100	50	
Bushire ..	350	..	
Oroomiah ..	1,000	600	Much more has been exacted for many years, but last summer their condition was improved.
Selmass ..	400	..	
Miandoab ..	250	60	
Gerrooss ..	300	..	
Sekkez and Baneh.	450	..	
Ghilan ..	150	..	
Barferoosh ..	350	..	
Demavend ..	150	..	
Borazjoon ..	100	..	
Gerghoon ..	150	25	
Jehroon ..	300	50	
Laur ..	300	50	
Feeroozabad ..	300	30	
Darab ..	100	25	
Gohab ..	100	..	
Koordistan ..	600	..	
Gellehdar ..	150	..	
Novendegan ..	100	..	
Total ..	16,030	..	

In all the provincial districts the Jews are more or less persecuted, and in places where the taxes are light, it is

owing more to their extreme poverty than to the forbearance of the authorities. As a general rule all over Persia, as much is taken from the Jews as can possibly be extorted from them. In Meshed, twenty-five years ago, the Jews were all forcibly converted to Islamism, and many were massacred in the struggle which then took place; and in Barferoosh in 1866, a number of Jews were cruelly massacred, and an attempt which was nearly successful, was made to force them to become Mahometans. In places where they are not protected by the presence of European officials, they are liable at any time to be subjected to similar acts of violence and outrage.

Revenue paid by Guebres.—The Guebres, or Parsees, in Persia number 1,200 families, or 7,193 persons. They reside in Yezd and Kerman, where they are well treated by the inhabitants and authorities. A sum of 907 tomans is paid annually to the Government in Tehran by their agent for the taxes due by the whole community, and no other demands are made upon them.

The Christians, Jews, and Guebres in Persia are exempt from all military service.

Expenditure.—Small as is the revenue of Persia it is in excess of the expenditure. As will be perceived from the following statement of disbursements, a surplus of at least 1 crore of tomans, or 200,000*l.*, is left annually, which is paid into the Shah's own Treasury.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

	Tomans.	£
For the army and equipment of troops ..	3½ crores	= 700,000
Salaries of Princes, Ministers, and Government employés ..	1½ "	300,000
Pensions to Priesthood and Syeds ..	½ "	100,000
For Shah's private expenses ..	1 "	200,000
Extraordinary disbursements ..	1 "	200,000
Surplus paid into Shah's Treasury ..	1 "	200,000
Total	8½ crores	= 1,700,000

As explained before, the payments in kind, valued at 200,000*l.*, are employed for the use of the army, the Shah's private establishment, and other purposes, and do not appear in this Table, which only shows the expenditure of the revenue received in money.

Besides the surplus noted above, a considerable sum is paid into the Shah's Treasury annually for presents given

by Governors and other officials for their appointments, to which must be added the value of property from time to time confiscated to the Crown.

Public Debt.—The Persian Government has no debt, the balance due for many years by the Shah to Russia on account of the expenses of the war concluded in 1828, amounting to about 200,000*l.*, having been cancelled by the Emperor 12 years ago.

Treasure.—In the Royal Treasury it is said to be now deposited—

	Tomans.	£
In gold tomans, ducats, and Imperials.	7½ crores	= 1,500,000
Gold furniture and plate belonging to the Crown	2½ ..	500,000
The Crown jewels, valued at	10 ..	2,000,000
Total	20 crores	= 4,000,000

The most remarkable of the Crown jewels of Persia are—

	Carats.
The Derya-i-Noor	178
(Valued at 500,000 tomans or 200,000 <i>l.</i>)	
The Taj Mehel	112½
The English diamond	73
(Given by George IV to Fatti Ali Shah.)	
The Gool-i-Sheft Aloo	62
The Tab-i-Siah	52
The Hindee Terash	53
The Ayineh Nema	45
The Hindee Terash-i-Sefeed	43
The Hindee Terash-i-Bolund	47
The Beden Angeez	38

Persian Army.

The Persian army, according to the official Returns in the office of the Minister for War is said to consist of—

Artillery	5,000	Regular Cavalry	500
Infantry	70,000		
Irregular Cavalry	30,000	Total	105,500

Of the above troops, however, only about one-third are employed on active service, and the standing army of Persia may therefore be more accurately described as consisting of—

Artillery	1,500	Regular Cavalry	500
Infantry	18,000		
Irregular Cavalry	10,000	Total	30,000

Infantry.—The remainder form a kind of reserve. The men are allowed to reside in their own villages and districts, where they are, for the most part, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and subject to no drill or military discipline; the infantry and artillery being, indeed, usually disarmed when placed on this footing. They, as well as the Irregular Cavalry are liable to be called out at any moment, and it may be, repeatedly on the requisition of the Minister for War. The usual period during which they are required to serve, is three years, but this is not strictly adhered to. Each regiment is supposed to muster 1,000 men, officers and soldiers included, though the number of privates rarely exceeds 600 in reality. While not employed on service, the Persian Government allows to each soldier half his nett pay, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ tomans a-year, which is seldom, however, paid to him, and the officers above the rank of Sultan or Captain, receive full way, and, in some instances, their allowances also.

The late Ameer-i-Nizam raised the Persian army about nineteen years ago to 94 regiments of infantry, and of these, one-third were usually on active service, but after a few years the force was reduced to its present strength. The infantry is now composed of 70 regiments. Each regiment is commanded by a

Third Sersteep	..	Colonel.
1 or 2 Serhengs	..	Lieutenant-Colonels.
2 Yavers	..	Majors.
8 Sultans	..	Captains.
1 Adjudan	..	Adjutant.
8 Nayebs	..	Lieutenants.
8 Second Nayebs	..	Second Lieutenants.

Exceptions with respect to the first of these officers are sometimes made, and a regiment may occasionally be commanded by a Second Sersteep (Brigadier-General), a First Sersteep (Major-General), or even by a Serheng, if he belongs to an influential tribe. In the Persian army, no one below the rank of Serheng occupies the social position enjoyed by officers of similar standing in Europe. They are, for the most part, men without education, and would not be permitted to seat themselves in the presence of one of the Shah's Ministers or any Persian official of rank.

All regiments on active service, if they have the full complement of men, are further composed of—

1 Jerrah (Surgeon .
 1 Colour-bearer.
 4 or 8 Serjeant-Majors.
 5 Colour Serjeants.
 32 Serjeants.

32 Corporals.
 16 Lance Corporals.
 12 Sappers.
 47 Musicians.
 816 Privates.
 (in all about 1,000 men.)

Their pay and allowances are—

	Net Pay.	Allowances.	Tomans.	£ Sterling.
	Tomans.	Tomans.		
Colonel	800	250	1,050	420
Lieutenant-Colonel	400	150	550	220
Major	160	80	240	96
Captain	60	18	78	31
Lieutenant	30	12	42	17
Second Lieutenant	25	9	34	14
Surgeon	20	18	38	16

	Annual Pay.		Allowance for Food.		Tomans.	Sterling.
	Tom.	Sterling.	Tom.	Sterling.		
		£ s.		£ s.		£ s.
Serjeant-Major	10	4 0	6	2 8	16	6 8
Serjeants	10	4 0	6	2 8	16	6 8
Corporals	8	3 4	6	2 8	14	5 12
Musicians	10	4 0	6	2 8	16	6 8
Privates*	7	2 16	6	2 8	13	5 4

A Second Serteeep commands two regiments and receives 980 tomans pay with the usual allowances; and a First Serteeep commands five regiments, and receives 1,200 tomans nett pay besides allowances. Ten regiments form a division, which is commanded by an Ameer Toman, whose pay is 2,400 tomans a year. In each division, the first regiment is composed of Grenadiers, "Behaderan," and the tenth of Chasseurs, "Mokhberan."

These regiments are organized by Provinces, Tribes, or Districts. A Province furnishes several regiments; a Tribe gives one, and sometimes two, and a District contributes one battalion to the army. The Commanding Officers are almost invariably selected from the chiefs of the

* The inhabitants of villages which furnish soldiers to the army contribute each a small sum annually for their support, and by this means the soldier receives several tomans a-year (sometimes 6 or 7) in addition to his pay. No soldier or labouring man can subsist in Persia on less than 8 shahees (4*d.*) a-day, or 15 tomans a-year.

Tribe or District from which the regiment is raised. Every appointment in the Persian army from that of a general to the promotion of a corporal, is disposed of to the highest bidder. The amount received for the more important post is either paid to the Crown or to the Minister for War, while the sums demanded for inferior appointments constitute a small portion of the emoluments of the commanding officers. For all the higher grades in the regiment, the chiefs of the tribe to which it belongs, are sure thus to have the preference, as it is easier for them than for a stranger to enforce payment of unauthorized exactions, in their own districts, and they can, therefore, afford to pay larger sums for their places. They have no difficulty in reimbursing themselves, for when the regiment is raised, or recruits are required for the ranks, the commanding officers have full power to call for any number they please, and, by exempting all those who can pay, a very considerable amount is at once obtained, though the consequence of this must necessarily be that the regiment is formed from the most worthless characters to be found in the tribe. Besides, few regiments on service anywhere but at the capital have more than 600 men (privates) on duty, if so many, the remainder being permitted to absent themselves by the Colonel, who then draws their pay and allowances from the Government on his own account. There are many other abuses of the same nature which are tolerated and even openly connived at by the Persian authorities, but it would be tedious to enumerate them. They are common to all the other departments of the Persian Government and are not likely to be abolished unless the whole system of administration in Persia is however, altered and reformed.

The Persian soldier's pay is usually in arrears, though it is eventually paid to him while he is on active service, some small deductions being occasionally made by the Colonel of his regiment. His allowances for rations are, paid with tolerable regularity.

The force now on duty in various parts of Persia consists of—

In Tehran..	..	..	..	6 regiments.
Khorassan	..	..	..	3 "
Asterabad	..	..	..	3 "
Tabreez	..	..	..	2 "
Ispahan	..	..	..	1 "
Sheeraz	..	..	..	1 "
Kermanshah	..	..	..	1 "
Kerman	..	..	..	1 "
Seistan	..	..	..	2 "
On special service	..	..	..	2 "
Total ..	..	..	..	22 "

The Persian troops are armed with old-fashioned French muskets, which are purchased in Paris for about 25 francs each, old muskets purchased in England twenty years ago, and a few thousand which have been made in Tehran. Each soldier receives annually two uniforms, one of coarse woollen, and the other of coarse cotton cloth.

Staff.—There is a general staff at Tehran composed of Generals, Colonels, and Majors, but their appointments are regulated more by payment and favour than by merit. The officers generally in the Persian army are said to be most ignorant and inefficient. The soldiers, however, are described as being obedient, sober, intelligent, and capable of enduring great fatigue.*

For infantry drill and manœuvre, the system adopted in Persia is that used in France, with certain modifications. The only books which they have for the instruction of the troops are translations made from European works by the French officers, who were employed here from 1857 to 1862, and by the Italian instructors, three in number, who are now in Tehran.

Cavalry.—It is impossible so ascertain the number of Irregular Cavalry which the Persian Government could muster on an emergency. During ordinary times each tribe has to furnish a certain number of horsemen whenever they are required, and while employed on active service, each receives from 15 to 25 tomans a-year from the Government.

* Persian soldiers march twenty-four and twenty-six miles frequently when merely changing stations. Last summer, when travelling with the Shah's camp in Khorassan, I saw several regiments perform stages of twenty-four miles for days together, and on one occasion they marched thirty-six miles over a sandy desert in the plain of Tankhass, without a drop of water on the road, and under a burning sun, when the thermometer stood at 102° in a double-fly Indian tent.

The following is a list of the force which is thus available under the requisition of the Minister for War:—

PERSIAN IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Afshar of Azadabad	..	..	200
Asterobadee	..	..	400
Koord Toorkee of Mazanderan	..	..	1,002
Khajehvendee	..	..	456
Abdool Melekee	..	..	100
Cheghanee	..	..	1,500
Cazveen Eelyats	..	..	2,500
Ahmedvend i Bedevee	..	..	250
Zinjabee	..	..	300
Koolyaee	..	..	402
Nanakalee of Kermanshah	..	..	1,550
Bukhtiar Bajetanee	..	..	830
Khemsae	..	..	700
Gondaree of Bestam	..	..	350
Nardeenee	..	..	280
Afshar of Souj Boulak	..	..	400
Karraghanee	..	..	1,550
Hoord Bachah	..	..	251
Hedavendee	..	..	200
Beiravend Shahsevar	..	..	350
Karachooloo of Verameen	..	..	200
Nanakelee of Khar and Verameen	..	..	450
Chehardowlee	..	..	305
Shahseven i Koordbekloo	..	..	610
Shahseven i Eenanloo	..	..	750
Shahseven i Doweeran	..	..	750
Shahseven i Baghdadee	..	..	650
Shahseven i Apher	..	..	603
Chehardowlee	..	..	100
Afshar i Bekeshloo	..	..	250
Husseinloo of Khar	..	..	350
Kelatee of Khorassan	..	..	200
Khorassan Horse	..	..	4,500
Kermanee	..	..	200
Azerbaijan Horse—			
Mehajeree	..	..	1,400
Afshar of Oroomiah	..	..	500
Afshar of Sainkala	..	..	300
Chehardowlee	..	..	500
Oroojloo	..	..	203
Shaderanloo	..	..	202
Mokedem	..	..	303
Ardebeelee and Mishkeenee	..	..	500
Makoe	..	..	100
Karapapakh	..	..	430
Shekkee	..	..	103
Sheghaghee	..	..	300
Chelebeeanloo	..	..	200
Total	..	..	29,030

Each of the above detachments is under the command of one of the chiefs of the tribe to which it belongs. The men are armed with such weapons as they can procure for themselves. Most of them carry the long-barrelled Persian flint gun, mounted on a thin awkwardly made stock, or lances, and many have swords and pistols besides.

Artillery.—It is said that there are large numbers of cannon stored in the Persian arsenal, but it is probable that there are not more than a hundred in the whole country mounted and fit for service. With the exception of eight rifled guns (carrying a 4 lb. ball), cast and bored in Tehran on the model of a small Belgian rifled gun brought to Persia five years ago, these cannon are all smooth-bored, and of small calibre, varying from 6 to 12 lbs.

Zembooreks.—There is also a small detachment of Zembooreks which ought perhaps to be noticed as forming a part of the Persian military force. They are mounted on camels, and are armed with light swivel 2 lb. guns fastened to the pack saddles on which they ride. Some years ago this camel artillery numbered 600 men, but they are now reduced to 200. They are perfectly useless as at present armed, and are only intended as an escort for the Shah; but if they were furnished with the long rifles (Shamkhals), used by the Afghans, they might be formidable when employed against the Turkomans, or any irregular troops.

Commerce.

The whole external trade of Persia may be roughly valued at 4,000,000*l.* sterling annually, of which 2,500,000*l.* may be taken as the value of the imports, and 1,500,000*l.* as that of the exports, a diminution in the latter to the extent of nearly 1,000,000*l.* sterling having taken place within the last three years, owing to the failure of the silk produce of Ghilan.

This is, of course, stated only approximatively, for statistics, as undertook by Europeans, do not exist in Persia, the Government itself even being without any precise information as to the extent or value of foreign or internal trade, which has therefore to be obtained from persons employed in the Custom-house, or from European merchants, and their statements are not always to be relied upon.

The imports from Europe and India to Persia consist

of cotton manufactures, cloths, silks, cotton yarns, cochineal, sugar, tea, jewellery, cutlery, china, crystal, glass-ware, iron, brass, and copper in sheets, tin, paper, indigo, and firearms; and the exports, of raw silk, raw cotton, tobacco, opium, wheat, gall nuts, wool, furs, madder root, dried fruits, shawls of inferior quality, and coarse calico for the Russian and Turkish markets.

Trade with Europe from Azerbaijan.—The merchandize imported from Europe through Tabreez by way of Trebizonde and Georgia in 1866-67, was as follows:—

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value of each Case or Package	Number of Bales or Cases.	Value in Tomans.	Value in Sterling.
	Tomans.			£
Cotton manufactures from				
England	95	35,904	3,000,000	1,200,000
Chests of tea	30	2,820	84,600	33,840
Cloth	250	900	225,000	90,000
Silks	1,500	160	240,000	96,000
Cotton yarns	40	300	12,000	4,800
Cochineal	80	64	5,120	2,048
Sugar	10	16,000	160,000	64,000
Glass—crystal and miscel- laneous	50	14,152	707,600	283,040
Sundry articles of small value	12	618	7,416	2,966
Total	..	..	4,441,736	1,776,694

The EXPORTS for the same period were—

Articles.	Value of each.	Number of Packages.	Value in Tomans.	Value in Sterling.
	Tomans.			£
Raw cotton	8	8,182	65,456	26,182
Raw silk	150	6,240	936,000	374,400
Tobacco	4	21,960	87,840	35,136
Gall nuts	15	2,260	33,900	13,560
Coarse calicoes	30	3,300	66,000	26,400
Total	..	..	1,189,196	475,678

During the present year 1867-68, the quantity of cotton goods imported at Tabreez has somewhat diminished, but

notwithstanding this the prices have been lowered in the Persian market by about 20 per cent., in consequence of the reduced rates at which these manufactures have been supplied in England. The importations of woollen cloths are also reported to have fallen from 900 bales to about 700 bales, which are valued at 70,000*l*. On the other hand, there is a considerable trade carried on with Georgia in dried fruits and articles of small value which are not included in the above list, and the quantity of refined sugar imported has greatly increased. For the present year it may be estimated at 22,000 cases, which are valued at 90,000*l*. With these exceptions the import and export trade from that province has undergone little change during the past twelve months, and may be estimated at about 4,250,000 tomans, or 1,700,000*l*., for the imports; and 1,250,000 tomans, or 500,000*l*., for the exports. An extensive contraband trade is carried on along the Russian frontier, by which European manufactures are introduced into Georgia, gold and silver coin being remitted to Persia in return for this, as well as for the dried fruits exported from Azerbaijan to Russia.

Caspian Trade.—In 1866-67 the exports to Astrakhan and Georgia from the ports on the Caspian, Astera, Enzellee, Meshed i Ser and Asterahad, were as follows:—Flour, 1,000 tomans; furs, 2,160 tomans; miscellaneous articles, including gall nuts, madder root, spices, &c., 9,000 tomans; fish 200 tomans; cotton, 250,000 poods, 375,000 tomans; dried fruits and sundries, 200,000 tomans; silk, 18,000 tomans; caviare, 60,000 tomans;* rice, coarse calicos, wool, and miscellaneous goods valued approximatively at 134,640 tomans; in all about 800,000 tomans, or 320,000*l*. This information is derived from the published returns given by the Russian Mercantile Company, by whose steamers most of the exports are conveyed on the Caspian and from the statements of Persian merchants engaged in this trade.

The imports from Astrakhan and Georgia consist of iron, steel, bronze, brass, and copper, Russian cloth, chintz, coarse linen, paper, semavars, or brass tea urns, china and crystal, wax candles, cutlery of inferior quality, tea and sugar, and these are estimated at about 450,000 tomans

* The Persian sturgeon fisheries in the Caspian are let by the Government for 33,000 tomans a-year to a Persian, who exports the caviare to Russia.

annually, or 180,000*l*. The difference between the value of imports and exports is remitted to Persia in gold.

Persian Gulf Trade.—A considerable increase has taken place of late years since a regular line of steamers has been established between Kurrachee and the gulf, in the trade of Bushire and Bender Abbass. The quantity of cotton manufactures imported last year at the former port is valued at about 320,000*l*. In a previous Report I mentioned that the importations of raw sugar from Batavia to Bushire in 1862 were valued at 90,000*l*. During the past season they have increased to nearly 200,000*l*. The rest of the imports, which consist of cloth, tea, indigo, china, metals, &c., are valued at 130,000*l*. This gives for the value of the whole import trade at that port 650,000*l*. The exports are valued at 200,000*l*. only, the difference being made up by remittances in bills, and in specie to the amount of 250,000*l*.

The exports from Bender Abbass are estimated at 70,000*l*., and the imports at 150,000*l*.

Trade with Central Asia.—The trade which existed in former years between Persia and Afghanistan, and Bokhara, has been almost entirely discontinued during the last two years, owing to the unsettled state into which these countries have been thrown by internal warfare in one case, and the encroachments of the Russians in the other.

Opium.—During the last ten years the quantity of opium produced in Persia has been largely increased. It is calculated that in Yezd, Ispahan, Cashan, Koom, Mazanderan, Ghilan, and Cazveen, 80,000 Tabreez mans, of $6\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. each, are produced annually. Of this quantity about 1,500 boxes, containing 25 mans each, are sent from the ports in the Persian Gulf to Batavia, and thence to China.

Silk.—Until five years ago the balance of trade with Europe in the northern provinces was in favour of Persia, and large sums were annually received through Russia in gold and silver coins, which were current in most parts of the country. Since then, while some of the imports from Europe have increased, the principal item in the exports has been withdrawn by the failure of the silk produce in Ghilan. The quantity of raw silk annually exported in previous years was about 20,000 ballots of 75 lbs. each, valued at 3,500,000 tomans, whereas now the whole quan-

tity produced in Ghilan is estimated at only 2,000 ballots, of the value of 360,000 tomans. There has thus been a reduction of 18,000 ballots, valued at 3,240,000 tomans, in this the most valuable article which Persia has to contribute to the European market. Merchants have therefore been obliged to remit a large portion of the value of their imports in specie to Europe, and this has caused a heavier drain of bullion from Persia than her limited resources can bear. The exportation of gold was, consequently, prohibited for more than a year, but, as it was then found that silver was becoming extremely scarce, this measure was lately rescinded, and the exportation of all silver coin strictly prohibited, to the great inconvenience of the mercantile community in Persia.

Several experiments have been made in Ghilan with a view to save that province from the utter ruin with which it is threatened by the total failure of the silk crop. A quantity of silkworms' eggs were imported from Japan last year by the Greek and other European houses engaged in the silk trade. They succeeded admirably, and have produced a very superior quality of silk. The Persian Government also brought silkworms' eggs from Sebzawar, in Khorassan, and from the frontier of Herat, where the disease has not yet made its appearance, but the quantity imported was insufficient, and the quality of the silk which it produced was not good. This year a larger importation has been made from Japan both by the Persian Government and by the European merchants, which will probably yield at least 2,000 ballots, and this with the produce of a large quantity of silkworms' eggs brought from those districts in the east of Persia, whence the best Khorassan silk is obtained, it is hoped, will, for the present at least, extricate Persia from the serious difficulty in which she finds herself placed, owing to the heavy loss which her export trade has suffered, and the scarcity of gold and silver caused thereby.

(Signed)

RONALD F. THOMSON.

Brazil.

Report by Mr. Pakenham, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, on the Finances of Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, May 1, 1868.

THE general expenditure of the Empire of Brazil for the period of 1868-69, is estimated, according to the Budget of the Minister of Finance, at about 6,774,262*l*.

The exchange I have calculated at 24*d*. to the milreis, 27*d*. being considered at par. During 1867, however, and especially during the last few months, as well as in the early months of the present year, the fluctuations have been so extraordinary, and have been brought about by so many different causes, that I content myself with starting from what I believe to be a fair and reasonable view of the state of things here, as far as money is concerned. It may be mentioned, that during the first quarter of this year (1868), sovereigns were selling at Rio Janeiro at 17 milreis, 17·500 milreis each, or at 14*d*., 14½*d*. to the milreis; and it was stated in many quarters, usually well informed in such matters, that the milreis might even be expected to go down to 12*d*., but that exiguous price was not reached.

The Emperor and Empress, and the Imperial Family, have come forward in the most liberal and generous manner, even to sacrificing one-fourth of their income, to aid in alleviating the burdens on the public, caused by this long and hitherto unsatisfactory war.

In my Financial Report of 30th January, 1867, I mentioned at some length the mode in which the sum assigned in the Budget to each Department of State is usually distributed; since then no changes requiring particular notice have occurred in that direction, so, for the present, I confine myself to the simple enumeration of the Departments provided for by the Budget, with the quota assigned to each.

			£
To the Minister of the Empire ..	..	..	498,498
" Justice ..	..	..	330,696
" Foreign Affairs*	..	..	85,855
" War ..	..	..	1,441,510
" Marine ..	..	..	816,287
" Finance ..	..	..	2,375,448
" Agriculture and Commerce ..	..	..	1,225,968
Total ..	..	..	6,774,262

The revenue for the year 1868-69, is estimated at about 5,900,000*l.*, whereof these are the principal items:—

			£
Customs—			
Import duties ..	..	..	3,303,249
Export duties ..	..	..	1,018,974
General Post Office ..	..	..	39,696
Tax on landed property ..	..	..	213,819
Stamp duty, &c. ..	..	..	226,619
Brokers', agents', auctioneers' licences ..	..	..	6,049
Licenses for shops, money changers, &c. ..	..	..	103,474
12 per cent. duty on lotteries ..	..	..	86,405
" prizes in lotteries ..	..	..	35,822
10 per cent. on house property ..	..	..	114,000
Tax on slaves ..	..	..	22,610
Don Pedro II Railway ..	..	..	240,000
Total ..	..	..	5,360,717

The Government is authorized to issue 800,000*l.* in Treasury bills, in anticipation of revenue.

During the first six months of 1867, the revenue amounted to 2,637,050*l.*, showing an increase of 75,320*l.* on the same period in 1866.

ESTIMATED DEBT OF BRAZIL.

			£
Foreign loan by accounts till November 1867 ..	..	..	14,081,800
Internal debt to December 31, 1867, 4, 5, and 6	..	..	
per cent. bonds ..	..	..	12,418,270
Paper money and Government notes, December 31	..	..	5,468,339
Debt to Bank of Brazil ..	..	..	1,226,909
Treasury acceptances, estimated at ..	..	..	6,000,000
Orphan fund and deposits ..	..	..	1,200,000
Deficit acknowledged in May last ..	..	..	7,200,000
Total ..	..	..	47,595,318

* The salaries of the officials in the Foreign Department employed abroad, are calculated at 27*d.* to the milreis, or at par.

It is possible that, in addition to the above, there may be yet owing various sums on account of war expenses ; but I believe the foregoing to be a tolerably accurate statement on the subject of money.

ESTIMATED Quantity and Value of Exports from Rio de Janeiro during the Year 1867.

				Quantity.	Value.
					£
Coffee	..	..	lbs.	424,531,680	8,776,590
Sugar	..	..	„	8,980,960	106,652
Cotton	..	..	„	9,240,000	350,000
Rum	..	..	pipes	3,865	40,000
Salted hides	..	..	..	4,200,000	57,540
Dry hides	..	..	..	250,000	8,250
Tapioca	..	..	barrels	11,294	25,066
Horns	..	..	..	116,860	1,519
Tobacco	..	..	bales	51,615	154,845
Diamonds	..	..	oitavas	5,704	37,000
Total	..	..	..	..	9,558,287

The exports from Pernambuco, Pará, Bahia, Santos, and Rio Grande do Súl during the same period, amount to about 7,000,000*l*.

The import of coal from Newcastle, Cardiff, &c., may amount, in the empire, to about 120,000 tons, which at a medium rate, would give about 360,000*l*.

POPULATION of Brazil, published in October 1867
(in round numbers).

Province.	Free.	Slaves	Indians.
Amazonas	69,000	1,000	} 140,000
Para	290,000	30,000	
Maranhao	320,000	65,000	
Piauhv	210,000	22,000	} 5,000
Ceara	525,000	25,000	
Rio Grande do Norte ..	210,000	20,000	
Parahyba	250,000	30,000	} 8,000
Pernambuco	1,000,000	250,000	
Alagoas	250,000	50,000	
Sergipe	220,000	55,000	} 8,000
Bahia	1,100,000	300,000	
Espirito Santo	50,000	15,000	
Rio de Janeiro	750,000	300,000	} 8,000
„ city	320,000	100,000	
Sao Paulo	750,000	85,000	
Parana	80,000	10,000	} 15,000
Santa Catharina.. ..	125,000	15,000	
Sao Pedro	340,000	80,000	
Minas.. ..	1,150,000	300,000	} 24,000
Goyaz.. ..	135,000	15,000	
Mato Grosso	40,000	6,000	
Total	8,184,000	1,674,000	200,000

In a population of 8,044,000, there were at that period 97,408 visiting schools, or 1 in 85.

(Signed) F. J. PAKENHAM.

REPORTS ON TRADE
BY THE
FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS
AT THE
PORTS IN CHINA OPEN BY TREATY
TO FOREIGN TRADE,
FOR THE
YEAR 1866.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
February 1868.*

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.
1868.

INDEX.

	Page
Shanghai	1
Ningpo	22
Foo-chow	25
Amoy	44
Takow—Formosa	49
Tamsui—Formosa	55
Swatow	57
Canton	64
Kiu-kiang	69
Chin-kiang	74
Che-foo	81
Tien-tsin	90
Newchwang	117

Analysis of Chinese Commerce	123
--------------------------------------	-----

APPENDICES.

	Page
Commerce d'Amoy pendant l'Année 1866	163
Translations of Imperial Decrees—Peking College.. .. .	168
Customs' Gazette	176
Customs' Notifications	181

Reports on Trade by the Foreign Commissioners at the Ports in China open by Treaty to Foreign Trade, for the Year 1866.

Report on the Trade at the Port of Shanghai for the Year 1866.

*Office of Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, March 15, 1867.*

Sir,

1. *Trade.*—IN reviewing the trade of the past year at the principal port open to foreigners in China, I labour under the disadvantage of succeeding M. Giquel, a talented writer, whose experience and knowledge of this country, and the interesting language and customs of its inhabitants, enabled him, in the exhaustive and valuable Report which he published, to make known the result of his studies and of his reflections on the commercial state of Shanghai, up to the 1st January, 1866. Since that date, the storm which passed over the whole world has been severely felt in the East, and the financial crisis, which culminated in London in May last, will not be forgotten more easily here than in less remote spots. Many respectable firms of long standing have succumbed, and the Courts of Bankruptcy have investigated the accounts and wound up the affairs of too many foreigners trading in this empire.

It is to be hoped that, whatever may have been the cause, trade in China has touched the lowest point of depression, and that the experience gained of late years may prove beneficial to those persons whose circumstances have not been entirely overwhelmed by the financial havoc which has raged so fiercely around them, and that business, conducted on a sound basis, will commence a new era of profit to those concerned.

2. *Increase in Value.*—In spite of the personal disasters to which I refer, the trade of the port shows an increase generally during 1866 over 1865; the value of imports has improved beyond that of the previous year by 9,000,000 taels; and although there is a falling-off in the total value of exports amounting to 4,000,000 taels, the result is an addition of more than 5,000,000 taels to the value of goods imported and exported through this Office under foreign flags.

3. *Imports.*—In the annual returns recently published for 1866, Tables I and IV represent the goods imported from foreign countries, exclusive of treasure and minus the value of re-exports :—*

	Taels,	£	s.	d.
A total value of ..	.. 44,768,516	= 13,990,161	5	0
Against, in 1865..	.. 35,215,965			
Being an increase	.. 9,552,551	= 2,985,172	3	9

* The value of goods is stated in Shanghai taels. The estimated average exchange during the year was 6s. 3d. sterling per tael

From Great Britain there was an increase during the past year :—

	1866.		1865.	
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Value		15,655,590		12,359,022
Less re-exports to Japan ..	1,643,487		1,915,398	
To Hong Kong ..	295,937		241,144	
		1,939,424		2,156,542
Also from India		23,717,930		17,769,726
And from the continent of Europe ..		249,396		132,643
While from the United States of				
America there appears a decrease ..		268,764		482,593

4. *Cotton Goods*.—The year 1865—a very satisfactory period to importers of cotton piece goods, in consequence of the demand having always outstripped the supply, and the result having been generally remunerative, while the province had remained tranquil—closed with grounds for hoping that an increase in the consumption during 1866 might be anticipated. High rates ruled in the home market, and considerable speculation existed among foreigners here in the early part of last year.

The first accounts from Tien-tsin arrived in the middle of March, and brought encouragement with the expectation of a satisfactory northern trade; but towards the middle of the year there was a considerable reduction in prices, and telegrams from Europe still further depressed the markets. In June advices were received of the gigantic monetary crisis in London, and of the prospect of war between Prussia and Austria; and although news of the peace soon afterwards reached us, the market remained dull.

Owing to local causes, nearly all the cotton goods which had been sent to Japan were re-exported hither, and prices continued low until the end of the year. In January grey shirtings were quoted at 3 taels 3 mace 5 candarins per piece, and in June the same goods fell to 2 taels 1 mace 5 candarins. The quantity imported during the two last years is below stated :—

	1866.		1865.	
	Pieces.		Pieces.	
Grey shirtings	1,970,316		1,291,865	
White shirtings	383,904		212,097	

The anticipations of my predecessor have thus been fully realized.

American drills, the import of which had fallen in 1865 to 2,738 pieces, rose in 1866 to 28,753 pieces; a considerable increase, but small in comparison with the importations of 1861, viz., 403,638 pieces before the outbreak of the rebellion.

5. *Woollens*.—In woollen goods the import in the past two years compares thus :—

	1865.		1866.	
	Pieces.		Pieces.	
English camlets	115,115		122,297	
Long ells	117,646		145,785	
Lustres and orleans	168,329		227,926	

The stocks have been heavy and the prices consequently low. No cotton or woollen piece goods were sent into the interior under transit passes during the year.

In the summer of 1858, a tax was imposed on all foreign piece goods used in Shanghai, or sent inland, according to the following tariff, at the rate of 3 per centum on a fixed nominal value, which on the whole appears liberal, with a few exceptions:—

						Value.		
						T.	m.	c.
Grey shirtings	..	..	..	..	per piece	1	8	5
T-cloths	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	5
White brocades	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	0
Spotted shirtings and drills	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	0
Dyed brocades	..	..	..	..	..	3	0	0
Dyed spotted shirtings..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	0
Turkey red, chintzes, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	0
White shirtings, all sorts	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	0
Crape lastings	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	0
Velvets and velveteens	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
Red drills and shirtings	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	0
Figured and plain lustres	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
Muslins and cambrics..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	0
Dimities	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	0
Domestic cloths	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	0
American drills and jeans	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	0
Broad cloths, medium cloths, and Dutch camlets	..	..	..	..	..	20	0	0
Camlets, English	..	..	..	..	..	18	0	0
Long ells	..	..	..	..	..	6	0	0
Lastings	..	..	..	..	..	12	0	0
Cotton handkerchiefs	..	..	..	..	per doz.	0	5	0
„ yarn and thread	..	..	..	..	per bale	40	0	0
Brss buttons	..	..	..	..	per package	1	0	0
Window glass	..	..	..	..	per box	3	5	0

What further exactions are levied inland it is difficult to ascertain. Foreign imports, while in Chinese hands, destined for another port, are charged 5 mace a bale or package of piece goods. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that this Office has nothing to do with these local imposts.

6. *Sugar*.—In foreign sugar there has been a large decrease; the importation was, in 1866, 132,130 piculs; 1865, 259,801 piculs. The sugar was chiefly brought from the Phillippine Islands and from the Straits Settlements; and the deficiency is more than made up by the figures in the Coast Trade Returns, under the heading of Chinese sugar, which show the quantity brought in coastwise:—

						Piculs.
In 1866	..	..	..	..	..	770,162
In 1865	..	..	..	..	..	544,277

7. *Opium*.—The prohibition against the cultivation of the poppy in the Provinces of Sz-chuen and Shansi still continues, and no native opium finds its way into Kiang-su.

The total quantity of foreign drug imported into Shanghai in the past year amounted to 41,698 piculs 50 catties; of this amount, 29,297 piculs 52 catties were reshipped to other Chinese ports, and 718 piculs 20 catties were re-exported to foreign ports; 11,682 piculs 78 catties were landed here for local consumption. Patna, being of greater strength, is preferred by the opium smokers of this part of China, the consumption in 1866 having been in the proportion of—

						Piculs.	c.
Patna..	..	..	..	..	..	8,997	42
Malwa	..	..	..	..	..	1,883	13
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	796	80
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	5	43

Of the shipments hence to other Chinese ports, Tien-tsin, Chefoo, and Newchwang (in the Gulf of Pechili) took 13,529 piculs 90 catties, the Yang-tsze ports 11,239 piculs 19 catties, and Ningpo 4,466 piculs 33 catties. Thus, of the opium passed through Shanghae in 1866, over one-fourth was consumed locally; one-fifth was sent to Tien-tsin, one-eighth to Chin-kiang, one-tenth to Hankow, and nearly one-tenth to Ningpo, which last, however, in all probability derives an additional supply through other channels.

Prices fluctuated considerably during the year, which opened for Malwa at 620 taels per chest; for Patna at 420 taels per chest. In June the following prices were quoted:—for Malwa, 530 taels per chest; for Patna, 360 taels per chest. The highest price during the year appears to have been in April, when Malwa touched 675 taels, and Patna 540 taels.

8. *Tax on Opium.*—The import duty fixed by Treaty at Haikwan, 30 taels per picul, is but a small portion of the tax to which the drug is liable. Directly it leaves the hands of the foreign importer a charge of 45 taels 69 mace is levied in the settlement; and before it is taken inland a payment of 39 taels 20 mace per picul is demanded at the little East Gate Station, a portion of which amount is called the opium tax, and a portion the old Custom-house export duty. This latter tax was instituted many years before the existing Tariff under Lord Elgin's Treaty came into operation in 1860, and it has been in force ever since. The sum of 5 mace 5 candarins is further collected on account of the Swatow Guild, nominally for the maintenance of that building. The Cantonese, being bolder speculators, are the only natives who import opium into this fluctuating market; they do not, however, by law enjoy any monopoly.

A further tax of 5 taels 94 mace per chest is levied on account of the "defence tax," in which sum is included the wharfage dues to the Municipal Councils of the Foreign Settlements, for which the Taoutai compounds by payment of a fixed sum. This defence tax was originated about seven years ago, and the proceeds were for some considerable time devoted to the support of the corps of disciplined native troops under foreign officers, which was raised during the Taeping rebellion; but although the number of men has been much reduced, the tax has not been abolished or even modified.

As the pernicious drug proceeds inland various taxes are levied at the transit barrier stations through which it passes, the Treaties stipulating that it can be carried into the interior by Chinese only, and only as Chinese property, the foreign trader being forbidden to accompany it. There is, however, reason to believe that the duties and taxes paid upon opium in Kiangsu are lower than those imposed by the Government in other provinces. The Imperial Edict which prohibits officials from indulging in the use of opium has not been rescinded, but has become a dead letter.

The quantity which entered this port, as I have before stated, was, in—

					Piculs.	c.
1866	..	..	..	..	41,698	50
1865	..	..	..	..	36,680	1
Showing an increase of ..					5,018	49
Equivalent to about 14,806½ chests.						

The duties on opium paid into the Government Bank through the Office of Maritime Customs alone during the past year amounted to Haikwan 767,383 taels 4 mace 1 candarin; but I have no means of ascertaining the sum raised by the additional imposts to which I have above referred.

9. *Metals.*—The importation of copper during the year amounted to 1,145 piculs 70 catties, of which 663 piculs 72 catties came from Japan.

The total importation during 1865 only amounted to 330 piculs 50 catties ; that of iron, deducting the re-exports to foreign countries, was 89,491 piculs 31 catties—a falling-off, as the preceding year's return shows, of 118,222 piculs—

			Piculs.	c.
Lead imported in 1866	..	..	66,945	92
1865	..	..	48,170	0
Quicksilver, 1866	..	..	1,048	29
1865	..	..	2,125	19

During the last year only fifty-three applications were received for transit passes to exempt imported goods from inland taxes on payment in advance of a commuted sum, equal to half the Tariff duty. These protected manufactured iron and other metals during their passage into the interior.

10. *Coals*—The importation of coals during the past two years is compared below :—

		1866.	1865.
		Tons.	Tons.
From Great Britain	..	54,239	47,814
Japan	..	9,348	3,114
Europe	..	317	Nil
United States of America ..	..	9,679	9,176
Amoor River	..	90	Nil
Australia	..	45,452	27,011
Hong Kong	..	Nil	1,562
Singapore	..	Nil	5,102
Total	..	119,125	93,779

11. *Duty on Coals*.—The duty levied on foreign coals imported into China is fixed by Treaty at 5 candarins per ton ; the duty charged upon native coals exported is 4 candarins per picul ; and therefore, under the coast trade regulations, the duty on coals passing from one Chinese port to another amounts to 6 candarins a picul. The disadvantage under which the native product labours is so evident that it scarcely needs the proof communicated to me by a foreign merchant during the last summer, being the result of two operations in which his firm had engaged as an experiment, and which I subjoin :—

1. Duty paid in Formosa and Shanghad, 7,196 piculs, 480 taels 9 mace 6 candarins, or 23 per cent. on value, 1,997 taels 17 mace.

2. Duty paid in Formosa and Shanghae on 10,000 piculs, 668 taels 4 mace, or 23 per cent. on actual market value, 2,910 taels.

Thus the carriage by sea in foreign bottoms from one port to another of the produce of Chinese coal fields is at present virtually prohibited. The prices quoted during the past year for the best Cardiff coal varied between 10 taels 7 mace 5 candarins and 14 taels a ton ; while those from Australia, chiefly from Newcastle, at the mouth of the Hunter River, realized 7 taels 2 mace 5 candarins to 10 taels ; anthracite from America was quoted at from 10 taels 5 mace to 15 taels a ton : coal from Japan from 5 taels 2 mace 5 candarins to 8 taels 5 mace, and from Formosa at 4 taels 5 mace to 7 taels.

Should the Chinese Government be ever induced to open the inland waters to steam barges, or to sanction the introduction of railways, the fear of an insufficient supply of coals need form no impediment.

Mr. Kingsmill, at a meeting of the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, approximatively estimated the extent of the northern coal fields of China at—

					Square Miles.
Shensi	..	..	..	..	9,000
Shansi	..	..	..	..	28,000
Chihli, extending into Mongolia	..	..	..	..	30,000
Shingking and Southern Manchuria	..	..	..	..	20,000
Total	..	..	..	..	87,000

The whole of which area may be considered as one field, extending from Shensi to the borders of the Corea, over 15 degrees of longitude. Mr. Kingsmill believes that coal exists in large masses throughout all the province of Shensi and in Kansuh, but foreign explorers have not lately traversed that part of the country.

The coal fields in Europe and America have been estimated at—

					Square miles.
Great Britain and Ireland	..	..	..	..	12,000
France	..	..	..	..	2,000
Belgium	..	..	..	..	1,200
Spain	..	..	..	..	8,000
Canada and the Eastern Provinces of British North America	..	..	..	..	18,000
United States	..	..	..	..	113,000

12. *Miscellaneous*.—Under the heading of optical and physical instruments, goods were imported to the value of 1,785 taels; stereoscopes and albums, 4,084 taels; musical boxes and instruments, 9,068 taels, chiefly from Great Britain and Hong Kong. 3,972 watches from Europe, and 234,713 *mille* needles from Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, passed the Custom-house; besides 13,190 gross of brass gilt buttons. Japan and Hong Kong contributed—

					Taels.
Bicho de mar, to the value of	..	..	..	..	111,466
Birds' nests	..	..	..	..	61,561
Cuttle-fish	..	..	..	..	56,251
Isinglass	..	..	..	..	56,239
Dried Mushrooms	..	..	..	..	65,589
Pepper	..	..	..	..	215,260
Seaweed	..	..	..	..	372,906
And Manila, Indigo	..	..	..	..	49,675

It must not, however, be supposed, that the most barren of British Colonies produces even the smallest portion of these luxuries which figure in the Returns as Imports from Hong Kong, all having previously arrived there from the Straits Settlements, Siam, and from other places.

13. *Munitions of War*.—A list of Imports from foreign countries would be incomplete without any allusion to munitions of war, a considerable portion of which find their way through Shanghai into the neighbouring provinces. Although by Treaty contraband the Government avails itself of its right to legalize the importation of these articles when destined for the supply of its own establishments. From the following figures it will be observed that the Imperial forces are supplied largely with foreign weapons, which they admit to be superior to the gingalls and arrows of old. During 1865, the following munitions of war passed through the Custom-house by permission of the Governor:—

Percussion caps	.. 70,148,000	Guns	.. 32
Gunpowder	.. lbs. 26,772	Shot and shell	.. 7,540
Muskets and rifles	.. 29,747	Cartridges	.. 69,400
Pistols and revolvers	.. 3,240		

And in the past year under the same authority:—

Percussion caps	.. 99,440,000	Guns	.. 42
Gunpowder	.. lbs. 2,383,600	Shot and shell	.. 1,000
Muskets and rifles	.. 29,407	Cartridges	.. 699,000
Pistols and revolvers	.. 4,396		

Besides which, some contracts with foreigners have been made for the importation of powder and caps to a considerable extent, which are not included above. Samples of every description of weapon are imported by the authorities; but the later inventions, such as the needle gun and the repeating rifle, are too costly to be placed in the hands of the native soldiery, who for many years to come will probably be contented to use the old "brown bess." Although the supply of foreign small arms is large, the requirements do not decrease, perhaps on account of the rough treatment to which they are subjected in the hands of the native soldier, and of the numerous losses sustained during an engagement. The price varies between 5 and 10 taels a-piece. Most of the war materials were sent last year to Shensi and Kansuh, a small portion to Honan, Hupeh, and Shantung. His Excellency Tso, lately Governor-General of Fukhien and Cheh-kiang, and recently appointed to Shensi and Kansuh, has ordered large supplies of every description of arm, with a view, it is rumoured, to commence active operations against the Mahomedan rebels, so troublesome in those provinces. A considerable quantity of unmanufactured metals is imported for the use of the Government arsenal, where guns, mortars, and muskets, with shot and shell, are daily turned out, of fair quality and fit for immediate use. These works are superintended by Mr. Falls, an American engineer; and, with the exception of a few foreigners, the artificers are Chinese. Munitions of war, when passed through the Customs, are the property of Government, and are accordingly exempt from duty. Consequently they are omitted from the returns of trade, although I think their value may be added to that of the foreign goods imported and consumed in China.

14. *Salt*.—While on the subject of contraband, salt should not be forgotten. The quantity authorized by the salt Gabelle to be sold annually in the district of Shanghai, is 2,974 *gin*, equal to about 11,152 peculs 50 catties, a supply quite insufficient to meet the requirements if the market were free from the smuggled article, although there now appears to be some difficulty in finding sale for it. The difference of price between the Government salt and that smuggled is very great, the first costing some 38 or 40 cash a catty, and the last between 18 and 20 cash. There is a heavy penalty on the purchase or use of smuggled salt, and the public is in a measure prevented from using it, in consequence of periodical visits from Government Agents, who require the production of the licence, without which a seller of salt is subject to fine. The applicant for a licence is required to pay a fee of about 250,000 cash, and he is moreover taxed when purchasing the salt at the Government wholesale store; the legitimate salt retail business cannot compete with the illicit traffic, and is unprofitable. According to the Red Book for 1865, the sum to be returned to Peking by Kiangsu on account of the salt Revenue, is stated at 2,085,282 taels; but upon what basis this sum is calculated, I am unable to ascertain, and it is quite impossible to learn the amount of salt which is annually consumed.

15. *Treasure*.—The landing of treasure does not require a permit from this office, so there is no exact record of the actual amount imported. The sum 5,856,384 taels named in the Returns cannot be depended upon. From "Page's Circular," I extract the following note of the specie shipped to China by the two great lines of overland steam communication from Europe *viâ* Alexandria, in pounds sterling:—

		£			£
1860	..	..	4,902,611	1864	 2,099,156
1861	..	..	1,222,151	1865	 1,034,382
1862	..	..	2,830,477	1866	 757,078
1863	..	..	3,076,364		

In addition to which a large amount of bullion comes across the Pacific from America.

16. *Exports.*—The value of native produce exported to foreign countries during the year 1866, amounted to 25,324,670 taels against 29,529,980 taels in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 4,205,310 taels, caused by a diminution in the export of silk, to be mentioned hereafter. The exports to different countries in the last two years, compare thus:—

				1866.	1865.
				Taels.	Taels.
Great Britain	..	..	..	19,762,175	22,550,283
Japan	..	..	..	610,596	223,856
India	..	..	..	77,815	14,162
Straits	..	..	..	32,862	18,179
Continent of Europe	..	..	..	1,328,456	2,415,403
United States of America	..	..	..	3,289,928	3,599,505
Philippine Islands	..	..	..	125,269	84,473
Amoor Provinces	..	..	..	3,932	347
Canada	..	..	..	93,637	623,772
Total	..	..	..	25,324,670	29,529,980

17. *Silk.*—The export of silk compares as follows:—

					Piculs.	c.
1865	..	..	..	..	32,492	69
1866	..	..	..	..	23,204	67
A decrease last year of				..	9,288	2

Of this quantity there was sent to—

					Great Britain.	France.
					Piculs. c.	Piculs. c.
1865	..	..	..	..	26,672 84	5,553 41
1866	..	..	..	..	19,968 71	2,754 89
Decrease	..	..	..	..	6,704 13	2,798 52

I am indebted to the courtesy of a gentleman of great experience, who is in the employ of an English firm of high standing in China, for the following information:—

18. *Export of Silk.*—The export of raw silk from Shanghae during each season, commencing June 1859, ending June 1866, was as follows, viz.:—

1859-60	..	..	..	63,300	bales of 80 catties each.
1860-61	..	..	..	74,500	" "
1861-62	..	..	..	67,000	" "
1862-63	..	..	..	52,000	" "
1863-64	..	..	..	26,400	" "
1864-65	..	..	..	25,000	" "
1865-66	..	..	..	41,900	" "

The export for the current season promises to be about 30,000 bales.

From these figures it will be seen that the export attained its largest dimensions during the time of the rebel occupation of the surrounding country (1860-61-62); but this may be accounted for,—not, as some assert, from the fostering care the Taepings manifested for trade,—but in consequence of the total cessation of native manufacturing through death or flight of the manufacturers. There can be no denying that the moment

the rebels obtained possession, &c., of the country, they commenced the work of destruction both on the mulberry-tree and on the dwellings of the farmers. Every bale of silk found in the country was of course seized, and turned into cash; therefore the quantity brought to this market does not indicate either prosperity, or increased cultivation and industry, but simply the fact that native consumption had ceased. In 1862-63 the export hence was 15,000 bales less than in 1861-62, proving that the rebels had no more regard for the cultivation of silk, to any large extent, than for the maintenance of other branches of trade. In 1863-64, when the Imperialists regained possession of the land, the export was only one-half that of the preceding season, and only one-third that of 1861-62, evidence of the ruin brought on the producing districts by the contending soldiery. In 1864-65 there was no change on the preceding season; but in 1865-66, there was an increase of 16,000 bales, indicating a revival of the cultivation, and a return of confidence among the farming population. The figures for the current season are apparently not confirmatory of the belief that the country is again rapidly improving, but there is a substantial reason for the decrease of the export as compared with 1865-66. The greed of the farmers led them into the error of retaining too many worms without regard to the quantity of leaf available for rearing them; the result was, that the price of the leaf became so high, that many of the poorer farmers were obliged to destroy the greater portion, if not the entire, of the worms in their possession, while all were forced more or less, to use rice-flour, mingled with mulberry-leaf, for feeding purposes. This had a most injurious effect on the cocoons, entailing a mortal disease on many before they could arrive at maturity. In this manner then the yield has been greatly curtailed this season, while the native consumption has increased, leaving consequently a smaller proportion of silk for the foreign market. The country is doubtless improving, and rapid strides are being made towards its recovery. Still many of the silk districts are so utterly desolate, that they will require many years of practical industry, and no little capital, to bring them again into the flourishing condition of former years. The districts which are recovering most rapidly, and on which indeed, the most injury was inflicted, are the Nanzing, Haineen, Yuenfa, and Kashing. The country around Hoochow, Woosie, Laeyang, and Hangchow have fared worse than the rest, and will necessarily require a much longer period of time for recovery. The great desideratum is labour. Vast numbers of the inoffensive agriculturist population were either driven from their homes or slaughtered; and we now see whole villages in ruins, and only a few houses here and there fit for habitation. The people who have survived the disasters of the war are slowly returning to their homes, but the survivors are not many compared with the teeming population of other days. If there were more labour the yield of raw silk could be made very much larger than at present. The raw silk offered for sale in this market is divided into two great classes,—viz., Tsatlee and Taysaam, and these are again subdivided into various descriptions and qualities, according to the districts whence they come, the reel (or length of hank), and the style in which they are made up. For instance, Tsatlee comprises all those silks coming from the neighbourhood of Nanzing, Ling Hoo, Haineen, Yuenfa, and Hangchow; while Taysaam embraces the produce of Kashing, Woosie, Laeyang, Sewhing, &c.,—the former is a fine, the latter a coarse class of silk. We can form some idea of the state of the various districts by the amount of produce received from each; the smallest possible quantities have been received from Laeyang, Hoochow, Woosie, and Hangchow, districts which in former days yielded a large supply. The prices which have been paid during the last two years by foreigners would,

not long ago, have been considered fabulous, and at the present moment the tael rates are higher than ever. The current season opened with gloomy prospects for silk exporters. First, there were political disturbances on the Continent of Europe, which, if continued for long, must have had a very disastrous effect on the silk trade: then came reports of a monetary crisis in England, unequalled for many years in its severity, and the numerous disasters in the financial world. These causes, combined with estimates of a large yield from the Japanese ova, lately imported into Europe, led to great caution on the part of merchants, and only a few engaged in the export of silk. All the purchases made early in the season, returned a handsome profit, as the various difficulties alluded to had almost vanished by the time the shipments had arrived. Prices at the opening were of course moderate in the face of such a small demand; what they would have been had there been no depressing influences at work, may be guessed at by the fact, that the Chinese middlemen contracted largely at rates so much higher than they were subsequently able to obtain on this market, that many of them were almost ruined. There is not the slightest doubt that if competition had been general, foreigners would have commenced buying at extravagantly high rates. The system of contracting beforehand for delivery has prevailed to a large extent of late years, and now, instead of merchants waiting the arrival of the produce on the market, they send large sums of money into the country by their Chinese servants, who make advances to and secure contracts with the Hong. This is a system which may eventually prove extremely dangerous, and certainly tends to throw all the advantages of trade into the hands of the Chinese.

19. *Transit Dues.*—Silk, when conveyed from the interior to the port, is called upon to pay over 30 taels per bale on account of transit dues, if in the hands of Chinese, consequently foreigners obtain transit passes to exempt the produce from further taxation, on payment of the charge commuted by Treaty, namely 5 taels a picul. These transit certificates, of which 355 were issued last year, ought to secure the silk against further claims at the barrier stations through which it passes on its way from the producing districts to Shanghai; and I have not heard lately of any illegal exactions having been attempted, although during the Taeping rebellion complaints were frequently made, some of which are still undressed.

20. *Cotton.*—The export of cotton during 1866 amounted to—

				Piculs.	c.
To Great Britain	..	..	..	..	27,498 80
Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	13,803 23
Japan	..	..	..	..	22,243 94
Total	..	..	..	..	63,545 97
In addition to—To Coast Ports	..	..	..	..	36,380 19
Yang-tsze Ports	..	..	..	..	113,580 20
Showing a Grand Total of	..	..	..	..	213,506 36
Against, in 1865	..	..	..	..	269,216 84

of which went to—

				Piculs.	c.
Great Britain	..	..	..	..	99,162 72
Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	84,143 59
America	..	..	..	..	601 77
Japan	..	..	..	..	374 75
Chinese ports	..	..	..	..	84,934 1

21. *Tea.*—I note below certain statistics of the export of tea, details of

which will be found in a separate Table of the Returns now under review, by which it will be observed that the export in 1866 exceeded that of the preceding season by 27,906 piculs 17 cattie.

The total export in each year was—

			1866.	1865.
			Piculs. c.	Piculs. c.
Black ..	..	..	314,706 88	262,147 54
Green ..	..	..	184,765 73	209,418 90
			499,472 61	471,566 44

Of the above figures the chief consumers were—

1866.			Great Britain.	U.S. of America.
			Piculs. c.	Piculs. c.
Black ..	..	..	279,139 72	206 72
Green ..	..	..	79,933 07	99,117 58
Total	..	..	359,072 79	99,324 30

1865.			Great Britain.	U.S. of America.
			Piculs. c.	Piculs. c.
Black ..	..	..	241,923 82	2,458 60
Green ..	..	..	85,820 27	104,259 15
Total	..	..	327,744 9	106,717 75

Of these teas Shanghae received from—

				Piculs. c.
Ningpo, in 1866	..	..	..	102,172 71
Hankow	..	..	..	229,499 2
Kiukiang	..	..	..	163,771 79

—having contributed us direct export only 3,664 piculs 89 cattie.

I must, therefore, leave it to my able colleagues near the tea-producing districts to explain the reasons for this increase. They will doubtless share with me the hope that, during the ensuing season, the export of this grand staple will continue to increase, and that those engaged in the trade will make it a more remunerative business than it has been, alas, during the past year. The stocks of tea in the London market on the 31st January were as follows:—

			Imports.		Deliveries.	
			1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.
			lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Black ..	..	..	8,893,000	11,810,000	10,562,000	8,319,000
Green ..	..	..	1,427,000	545,000	978,000	762,000

Stock.

			1867.	1866.
			lbs.	lbs.
Black ..	..	..	77,427,000	71,795,000
Green ..	..	..	5,789,000	6,003,000

	1867.		1866.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Total delivered		11,540,000		9,081,000
Exported	1,054,000		835,000	
Sent coastwise	3,732,000		2,376,000	
		4,786,000		3,211,000
Home consumption for London ..		6,754,000		5,870,000

	January 31, 1867.	January 31, 1866.
	lbs.	lbs.
Stock, United Kingdom	89,000,000	84,500,000

No passes were issued from this office during the year to protect teas *in transitu* from inland "squeezees."

22. *Miscellaneous*.—Besides the chief staples which I have enumerated, there will be found under the head of Exports chiefly to Great Britain :—

	Taels.
Curiosities to the value of	22,304
Hemp to Great Britain	48,566
Musk to Great Britain	43,806
Nankeens to Great Britain and Manila	30,611
Nut galls to Great Britain	27,224
Rhubarb to Great Britain and Japan	140,801
Safflower to Japan	35,606
Straw braid to America	19,924
Sugar to Japan	39,433

Besides innumerable smaller articles in less quantities, which swell the total value of Chinese produce exported to foreign countries to 25,324,670 taels in 1866, against 29,529,980 in 1865.

The increase in imports during the last year to which I have previously referred having amounted to 9,552,551 taels, (2,985,172*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*) from which may be deducted the loss in value of exports, equal to 4,205,310 taels, (1,314,159*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*) shows a balance in favour of the year 1866, amounting to 5,347,241 taels (1,671,012*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*). Fifty-three transit passes were issued through this office to protect from local taxation, exports on the way to this port from the interior, in addition to those covering silk to which I have above referred.

23. *Bonded Warehouses*.—I am not aware that the Chinese authorities have any intention of inaugurating a system of Bonded Warehouses similar to that adopted with so much benefit to the interests of importers of foreign goods in western countries, and to which, in the existing state of the Treaties, the former would probably object, on account of the stipulation that all duties on import cargoes shall be adjusted with the Customs before the issue of a port clearance to the vessel concerned; but this is a subject which well merits attentive consideration in the proper quarter. In the meantime, as an approach to a more extended system, opium is permitted to be stored in receiving hulks moored off the Custom-house, on certain conditions, authorizing periodical inspection by Customs officers, and the duties are not claimed until the drug may be landed, or shipped under exemption certificates to other Chinese ports. Indulgences are also given by this office to the agents of steamers, under which the import cargo is allowed to be landed and stored in their godowns in bulk under the supervision of a Customs officer who has authority to examine the goods and

to prevent their delivery until the claims to duty shall be satisfied. A few days grace are given to the agents in order to allow them to adjust the accounts after the clearance and departure of the vessel, and these privileges are considered as favours by the merchants who have never abused them. Shanghae has, of late years, become the entrepôt for imports into China from abroad, and, owing to its geographical position, must always retain its comparative importance; while for the export of silk and tea, and its centrality for postal communication and exchange operations, it must always continue to be the residence of the principal foreign merchants and bankers in China. The direct shipments of tea at Hankow for foreign markets during last year, and the risk to the sailing vessels incurred in their passage down the river, are not likely to be repeated to any great extent, and it is to me a matter of grave doubt whether the presence of large tea clippers 700 miles inland, does not raise the price of the produce to be exported, and of the expense of transport from one country to another. An extension of the basis which I have established on my own responsibility, would be in accordance with our western ideas;—it would abolish the liability of shipowners, and would expedite the discharge and clearance of vessels; while it would, after a slight temporary inconvenience to be occasioned by the abeyance of duties for a limited period, cause an increase of revenue to the Imperial Exchequer, the cost of storage and insurance under proper management not creating any source of additional expense. I have, however, no hope of being able to engraft this view upon the mind of the local officials, who must be moved by springs emanating from higher authority; but I am convinced that many of the advantages at present accruing to the free ports in the East would be added to those which Shanghae can claim as no insignificant rival of the seaports in the Oriental dominions of Great Britain, Spain, Holland, and France. Such a system has been commenced in Japan, and it remains to be seen whether the views of the Chinese in matters affecting foreign trade are suffered to remain stationary, while those of the Rulers of the neighbouring islands so rapidly progress.

24. *Summary of Trade.*—I extract from the returns the following Summary of Trade at Shanghae, for the year ending 31st December, 1866 :—

FOREIGN TRADE.

	Taels.	£	s.	d.
Value of Goods Imported from Foreign Countries	.. 47,022,995	= 14,694,685	18	9
„ Re-exported to „	.. 2,254,479	= 704,524	13	9
Value of Foreign Imports less Re-exports	.. 44,768,516	= 13,990,161	5	0
Value of Native Produce Exported to Foreign Countries (including Re-exports of Native Produce Imported from other ports, valued at 14,255,793 taels (equal to 4,454,935 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>)	.. ..	.. 25,324,670	= 7,913,959	7 6
Value of Treasure Imported from Foreign Countries	.. 5,856,384	= 1,830,120	0	0
„ Exported to „	.. 12,526,482	= 3,914,525	12	6

COAST TRADE.

	Taels.	£	s. d.
Value of Native Produce Imported from Chinese Ports	27,080,252 =	8,462,578	15 0
Value of Native Produce Re-exported to Foreign Countries ..	14,255,793 = 4,454,935	6 3	
Value of Native Produce Re-exported to Chinese Ports ..	6,941,397 = 2,169,186	11 3	
	21,197,190 =	6,624,121	17 6
Value of Native Produce Imported less Re-exports ..	5,883,062 =	1,838,456	17 6
Value of Native Produce Exported to Chinese Ports ..	6,448,592 =	2,015,185	0 0
Value of Foreign Goods Imported from Chinese Ports.	389,039 =	121,574	13 9
Value of Foreign Goods Re-exported to Chinese Ports	33,295,050 =	10,494,704	2 6
Value of Treasure Imported from Chinese Ports ..	15,888,520 =	4,965,162	0 0
„ Exported to „ ..	2,158,550 =	674,546	17 6

In the above Table, taels are converted into sterling at 6s. 3d., the estimated average rate of exchange for the year.

25. *General Remarks.*—Kiangsu, which, on the authority of Dr. Williams, is named after the two principal cities of Nanking and Soochow, is far smaller than many of the other provinces of China containing about 45,000 square miles; but it has always proved most fertile in the great staples of cotton and silk: in it, there is very little barren or hilly land, and, watered as it is by the Yangtze, and by several smaller rivers, its area is almost entirely under cultivation. Shantung on the north, Nganhui, on the west, and Che Kiang, on the south, are through it supplied with foreign products. The Viceroy has again taken up his residence amidst the ruins of Nanking the southern capital, and the Provincial Governor has returned to Soochow. During the last three years both cities have been partially rebuilt, although many more must pass away before they can recover from the desolation caused by the Tae-ping Insurrection, to which, happily for the country, that chivalrous and distinguished officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon of the Royal Engineers, was enabled to put an end in 1864. Having visited the principal cities during the past year, I can bear witness to the ruin which is still visible, but, in many places shops are being rebuilt, and most of the former residents who have survived the conflict, have resumed their previous occupation. Until now the arsenal, under the superintendence of Mr. Macartney, was at Soochow, but it has just been removed to Nanking. At Feng-huang-shan, near Shanghai, there is a large camp of military instruction comprising above 1,300 men under the direction of Mr. Winstanley and Mr. Hall, formerly officers in her Britannic Majesty's service, from which recruits, when efficient are drafted to the head-quarters of the provincial army at Nanking. There is also near Shanghai a smaller camp of instruction under M. Pallu formerly of the French army. Periodically, during the winter, the Nienfei who have existed since the days of the Mings, and it is even asserted from a much earlier date, scour the neighbouring provinces, making raids against defenceless towns and villages, upon which they levy blackmail. Up to the present time, Kiangsu has not been visited by those plunderers, who form a lawless horde, by all accounts, intent upon robbery, with inferior weapons, little money, and no organization or discipline. I cannot learn that they have any religious element, but they are not to be despised, and if the imperial commanders do not display more than their usual

energy, may, at no distant day, become formidable successors to Taepingdom.

26. *Duties*.—The amount of duties collected through this office in 1866, which includes those paid on all goods imported, exported, and carried coastwise in foreign bottoms—whether the property of foreigners or natives, excepting in the case of Imports, compares rather unfavourably with those collected in 1865, thus:—

	1865.				1866.			
	Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.
Import	563,175	5	8	1	738,891	6	8	4
Opium	783,457	6	4	5	767,383	4	1	1
Export	521,050	0	5	8	418,000	4	9	6
Tonnage	122,019	6	0	0	96,240	7	1	6
To which may be added the								
Coast trade duty, less drawbacks ..	94,171	5	2	4	120,013	5	3	0
Transit dues	83,966	7	5	5	21,966	0	0	3
Total	2,167,841	1	6	3	2,162,495	8	4	0

There was, therefore, a deficiency in the past year of 5,345 taels 3 mace 2 candarins 3 cash (1,670*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*) in the entire revenue of this port as compared with 1865. The British flag had, as usual, the largest portion of the profit, the duties paid by consignees of British vessels having amounted to over three-fourths of the figures above quoted; the American flag covered about one-tenth, and nearly all the European ensigns were represented. Before the close of the current year the Prussian flag will protect a very large proportion of the vessels engaged in the coast trade.

27. *Mail Service*.—The old established line of ocean mail steamers belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, continues to compete with the Messageries Imperiales of France, and both companies bring the European mails with laudable regularity. They are about to find a formidable rival so far as passengers are concerned, in the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, whose magnificent vessels will connect Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and San Francisco. There is also Holt's line of steam-ships quarterly between Liverpool and Shanghai, and daily steamers ply between Ningpo and this port. The Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's vessels run three times a week up and down the Yangtze, and, except in winter, there are steamers at least twice a week to and from the northern ports. Telegrams to this port have been received from London via Kiachta and Peking in eighteen days, and there will shortly be a bi-weekly post between St. Petersburg and Peking. Efforts are being made to connect Hong Kong with Shanghai by means of a submarine cable along the sea-board, but there is no apparent prospect of the establishment of railways or telegraphs inland. To the United States of America is due the credit of having worked the first electric telegraph in China, Messrs. Russell and Co. having laid down a wire between the offices and the warehouses of the firm along the bund in the foreign settlement, which excites the curiosity of the native populace. In the local steam companies, the Chinese are, I believe, large shareholders, and it is remarkable that great numbers of native merchants who formerly employed agents in Shanghai, now visit the port in person for the purpose of making purchases with which they return to the other ports. Nowadays officials and even literary students occasionally charter steamers to carry them along the coast, whereas within the last few years, an officer of rank who had hired a foreign steamer to convey himself and family from the South became so terrified before leaving the Lye-mun passage, that he earnestly, but of

course ineffectually, besought the master to reland him at Hong Kong, and nothing would induce him to proceed in her beyond Shanghae, from whence I assisted him to engage native boats for the prosecution of his journey by canal. To the credit of this gentleman I may mention that the money, amounting to a large sum, which I advanced to him from my own private funds, was faithfully returned to me without delay, and that he was only somewhat surprised at my refusal to accept interest during the necessary period which elapsed before the repayment of the loan.

28. *Indemnity*.—In June 1866, the payments to the British and French Governments on account of the indemnities exacted from China by the Conventions of 1860, ceased—the amount of 8,000,000 taels to each Power having been paid within six years by quarterly instalments of one-fifth of the Revenue derived from foreign trade at all the open ports.

The quota paid by each port was as follows :—

				Taels	m.	c.	c.
Shanghae ..	..	..	..	2,396,783	2	2	8·44
Canton ..	..	..	..	1,629,351	5	5	0
Tien-tsin ..	..	..	..	646,094	3	0	7·40
Ningpo ..	..	..	..	296,693	1	0	7·60
Foochow ..	..	..	..	1,920,040	3	3	8·16
Formosa ..	..	..	..	53,114	5	8	8
Hankow ..	..	..	..	556,390	7	8	2
Kiukiang ..	..	..	..	313,647	6	0	9
Chinkiang..	..	..	..	7,185	4	8	5
Newchwang	..	..	..	75,547	5	0	7·60
Che-foo ..	..	..	..	105,151	4	9	6·80
Total, Haikwan* Taels				8,000,000	0	0	0

Sixteen millions Haikwan taels (2,785,000*l.*) having therefore been paid during twenty-three quarters, the Customs revenue can readily be ascertained; but the amount received from tonnage and coast trade duties were not subject to the indemnity deductions, the former being levied for a specific object, and the latter being independent of the foreign import and export trade.

29. *Tonnage*.—The following Table shows the number and tonnage of foreign vessels, which entered and cleared under each flag during the year.

* Duties are calculated in Haikwan taels (1,000 equal to 1,014 Shanghae taels). The above figures are calculated at the average exchange, *6s. 3d.* per Shanghae tael, during the past year. The average of previous years was much higher.

Flags.	Entered Inwards.						Flags.	Cleared Outwards.					
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.			With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British ..	907	497,991	31	14,664	938	512,655	British ..	802	420,014	143	84,562	945	504,576
American ..	333	208,854	29	7,381	373	216,235	American ..	348	203,207	22	11,358	370	214,565
French ..	49	28,983	1	235	50	29,218	French ..	45	28,792	6	2,116	51	30,908
Prussian ..	34	8,753	3	671	37	9,425	Prussian ..	32	7,884	7	1,840	39	9,724
Danish ..	3	661	..	..	3	661	Danish ..	4	1,004	1	114	5	1,118
Norwegian and Swedish ..	3	739	..	..	3	739	Norwegian and Swedish ..	2	435	1	304	3	739
Dutch ..	23	7,527	1	210	24	7,737	Dutch ..	18	5,838	4	1,272	22	7,110
Hamburg ..	38	15,088	4	1,602	42	16,690	Hamburg ..	39	16,977	3	926	42	17,903
Bremen ..	8	3,526	..	..	8	3,526	Bremen ..	9	3,848	..	..	9	3,848
Russian ..	1	202	..	..	1	202	Russian ..	1	183	..	..	1	183
Spanish ..	7	2,213	..	..	7	2,213	Spanish ..	8	2,721	..	..	8	2,721
Portuguese ..	11	1,845	..	..	11	1,845	Portuguese ..	11	1,917	..	..	11	1,917
Hanoverian ..	3	719	..	..	3	719	Hanoverian ..	3	719	..	..	3	719
Lubeck ..	2	676	..	..	2	676	Lubeck ..	..	..	1	505	1	505
Oldenburg ..	3	658	1	148	4	806	Oldenburg ..	5	954	..	..	5	954
Siamese ..	6	2,765	..	..	6	2,765	Siamese ..	5	1,871	..	..	5	1,871
Japanese ..	..	..	2	983	2	983	Japanese ..	1	867	1	116	2	983
Total ..	1,451	781,200	63	25,895	1,514	807,095	Total ..	1,333	697,231	189	103,113	1,522	800,344

Also the number and tonnage of junks and Ningpo boats which entered and cleared under special permission from the Chinese Superintendent of Customs:—

Flags.	Cleared Inwards.						Flags.	Cleared Outwards.					
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.			With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	70	5,814	6	622	76	6,436	British	71	6,041	4	268	75	6,309
American	3	420	3	120	6	540	American	3	220	1	140	4	360
French	1	75	..	..	1	75	Danish	3	66	..	..	3	66
Danish	4	88	..	..	4	88	Prussian	5	535	..	..	5	535
Prussian	5	535	1	107	6	642	Chinese	120	7,647	9	694	129	8,341
Chinese	125	8,977	6	427	131	8,504	Total	202	14,509	14	1,102	216	15,611
Total	208	15,009	16	1,276	224	16,285	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

30. *Lighthouses*.—In the summer of 1866 I availed myself of the opportunity afforded by my temporary appointment as Acting-Inspector-General of Customs to communicate direct to the Tsung-le-Yamèn the necessity which had long existed for the improvement of the navigation of the Lower Yang-tsze and of its approach; the efforts made by former Commissioners with the provincial authorities having failed to procure the requisite funds; and as I pointed out the amount of tonnage dues expected to be derived from foreign shipping and the comparatively small expenditure in this legitimate object, the local officials received instructions to hand over to me by monthly instalments the sum of 36,000 taels, to be devoted towards the erection of lighthouses at the entrance of the river. Some delay occurred in eliciting from the foreign Consuls stationed here an opinion as to the most efficient sites; but no time was lost in communicating the result of their deliberations to an agent in Europe, with instructions to invest the money to the best advantage in the purchase of lighting apparatus for the spots selected. Much still remains to be done before the approach to this depôt of foreign trade in the East can be lighted and buoyed in a manner worthy of the port, and of the large contributions made by the foreign merchant shipping which frequents it. But now that the authorities at the capital have recognised the claims under this head, and have manifested a desire to adopt Western improvements, I trust, before many years pass away, those interested in the trade of this noble river will find a return for the heavy taxation to which they are by Treaty subjected in the easy navigation of the dangers which have hitherto impeded its entrance.

31. *Pilotage*.—Whenever the Chinese Government shall be permitted to assume the responsibilities which should properly devolve upon it in the establishment and maintenance of an efficient pilot system, a great improvement may be anticipated, as there are obvious difficulties in obtaining the unanimous assent of all the local Representatives of Foreign Powers to any regulations framed with the best intentions for the common good. Up to the present time the Government of China has had no voice in this important question, and the pilot service will bear considerable alterations. With an efficient staff of foreigners in the Harbour-Master's Office—a department which has existed during five years—much good may be effected.

32. *Steamers*.—In connection with the subject of the shipping at this port, I may add that the Chinese authorities own sundry small steamers, ostensibly for the suppression of piracy and for service as military transports. Seven belong to this Province, five of which are the property of the Viceroy. While in Shanghai, these vessels are allowed to remain in the foreign anchorage, but are not under the control of this Office. They are chiefly old trading vessels officered by Americans and manned by Malays or Manilamen, and are nominally commanded by a Chinese mandarin holding military rank. This number affords a striking contrast to the list of steam-vessels purchased from foreigners within the last few years by the Japanese, which, including a few sailing vessels, amounts to eighty, at a cost, it is said, of over five and a half millions of Mexican dollars. Two steamers were recently bought here for the Province of Fukkien, whither they have been dispatched. So long as foreign nations are disposed to maintain extensive squadrons on the coast, the Chinese will be contented to be spared the expense and trouble of a police force afloat. Within the limits of my Foo I have not heard of any piratical attempts during the last year against foreign vessels. There have been in this port during that period ships of war flying the colours of England, France, America, Russia, Prussia, and Italy.

33. *Coast Trade*.—In Part II, Table 7, will be found a summary of the coast trade during the year, by which it appears that—

	Taels.
The value of native produce landed here from Chinese ports amounted to	27,080,252
From which deduct value of native produce reshipped	
to foreign countries	14,255,793
Ditto to Chinese ports	6,941,397
	21,197,190
Leaving a balance of	5,883,062*
Against the amount in 1865, under the same heading..	5,643,595

	In 1866.	In 1865.
	Taels.	Taels.
The value of native produce shipped to Chinese ports was	6,448,592	7,702,554
The value of foreign goods brought in from Chinese ports	389,039	382,660
The value of foreign goods reshipped to Chinese ports ..	33,295,050	24,991,620

I have been unable to obtain particulars of that part of the coast trade which is carried on by native craft, the number of which have much diminished of late years, shippers of produce and passengers preferring the foreign steamers to the old mode of transport. The native junks are compelled by their own authorities to moor in tiers off the Chinese city, and are not in any way connected with this Office. About 1,900 are said to have entered the port during the past year from various places on the coast, but chiefly from Tien-tsin, Chefoo, and Manchuria, laden with pulse, pea-oil, bean-cake, and salt pork, and clearing out with cotton, nankeen, and paper.

34. *Guilds*.—So far as I am enabled to ascertain, there are seven guilds in Shanghai, supported by traders from the provinces, and known by the following names:—Kiang-si, An-hui, Ché-shao (Shao-hsing-fu, in Che-chiang), Ts'uan-chang (*i.e.*, Ts'uan-chou-fu and Chang-chou-fu, in Fu-chien), Ningpo, Ch'ao-chou (Swatow), Ch'ao-ching (*i.e.*, Swatow and Shao-ching, a new guild, including Cantonese). The provincial traders assemble at these places to discuss mercantile affairs affecting them.

35. *Banks*.—At the opening of the current year there were 116 native banks open in Shanghai—58 of which negotiated bills and engaged in exchange operations; 34 were situated in the southern extreme of the settlement, or the Chinese part of the town, and 24 in the northern end; in addition to which 41 banks failed during the past year—a proportion by no means unusual, or to be attributed to any particular crisis. 80,000 or 100,000 taels is reckoned a large capital for banks of high standing, and few are supposed to have more; while the smaller banks, on a capital of from 3,000 to 5,000 taels, are often supported by their more wealthy colleagues, upon whose stability they are of course dependent. Some of the principal foreign mercantile houses are largely interested in native banks. There is no Chinese bank within the city walls. The Cantonese even are not permitted to reside in the Chinese city, in consequence, it is alleged, of their reputed bad character and of their inclination to create disturbances with the natives, although many of them are highly respectable and possessed of considerable wealth. Eight large native firms are said to have failed last year, including one opium hong. Of the foreign banks which figured in the hong list of 1865, only five are now doing business; the head-offices of three of which are in London, one in Paris, and one in the colony of Hong Kong.

* 1,838,456*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

36. *Consuls*.—The Foreign Governments represented here by Consuls are those of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Hanse Towns, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, and the United States of America. The Consuls-General for France, Prussia, and the United States, and the Consuls for Great Britain and Spain, belong to the public service of their respective nations; the other interests are represented by gentlemen of standing in the mercantile community. As nearly all have "nationals" among the foreign residents, the agents of the Chinese Government, with its population of nearly four hundred millions, may be excused for wishing to confine to the open ports foreigners who are removed from local jurisdiction by the extraterritorial privileges of the Treaties under which they are allowed to trade at certain places in China, where their respective Governments consider it worth while to appoint Consular Agents.

37. *Foreigners*.—On 1st January last there were employed in this Office 39 British subjects, 9 Prussians, 6 French, 6 Americans, 1 Austrian, 1 Dane, 1 Swede, 42 Chinese, besides boatmen, messengers, &c. By the hong list published on that day, there were over 800 foreigners engaged in business, exclusive of the missionaries and persons in official employment—such as the Consular, Customs, and municipal offices, and police, and of the crews of the merchant shipping and ships of war.

38. *Foreign Residents*.—The Consuls have kindly furnished me with a return of the number of foreigners registered by them on the 1st January last as residents in Shanghai, and entitled respectively to their protection.

Austria..	..	..	11	The Netherlands ..	..	8
Belgium ..	..	..	12	Portugal ..	..	92
Denmark ..	..	..	10	Prussia..	..	154
France ..	..	..	*	Russia ..	..	2
Great Britain ..	..	..	586	Spain ..	..	143
Hanse Towns ..	..	..	60	Sweden and Norway ..	..	*
Italy ..	..	..	*	United States of America ..	..	150

39. *Newspapers*.—In the settlement there are five newspapers published in English, namely: "The North-China Daily News" and "The Shanghai Recorder," daily; "The Friend of China," bi-weekly; "The North-China Herald" and "The Supreme Court and Consular Gazette," weekly; in addition to a fortnightly market report published by the Chamber of Commerce, and a bi-weekly paper printed in Chinese characters at the office of "The North-China Herald."

40. *Conclusion*.—In concluding this report, I must record my opinion of the accuracy of the Returns, extending over 90 pages, upon which it is based, and for which Mr. Noetzli deserves great commendation. I am indebted to Mr. Kopsch for much information derived from Chinese sources, and to Mr. Jeffrey for the highly creditable manner in which the volume of figures appears in print. If these Returns are not quite as intelligible at first sight to the uninitiated as might be desired, the fault should be attributed to the form used, which perhaps may be simplified with advantage.

(Signed)

G. H. FITZROY,
Commissioner of Customs.

Report on the Trade at the Port of Ningpo for the Year 1866.

Office of Maritime Customs,

Ningpo, January 1, 1867.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to make you my Report on the trade of this port during the past year.

Throughout the year 1866 business at Ningpo has been dull, and, so far as foreign merchants are concerned, unprofitable. The total amount of duty collected certainly is in excess of that of 1865, by 1,190,641 taels; but this is solely owing to a largely increased export of Faichow teas, which cannot be reckoned any indication of increasing production in this province.

The export of Pingshuey and Faichow green teas exceeds 100,000 piculs, which may be valued at Shanghae 4,000,000 taels, equal to 1,300,000*l*. The quantity manufactured on foreign account is trifling, the greater part having been shipped to Shanghae on native account.

The amount of Faichow tea is greater this year than last, the proportion being two-thirds of the total export.

Although the market opened at high rates, the general course of prices has ruled below that of the previous season.

The Faichow teamen seem now to have definitely selected the Ningpo route for the conveyance of their produce to Shanghae, there being continuous water communication between this port and the producing districts, whilst carriage to Kiukiang though shorter involves a troublesome and expensive land transport.

The canals and rivers between Ningpo and the tea districts are allowed to remain so obstructed by mud or sand, and the barriers, or pabs, are in such a state of disrepair, that the transit of produce to market is greatly retarded. Were but a very small amount of labour and capital expended on their improvement, the trade of this port would receive a great impetus. The export of tea since the establishment of the foreign Custom-house here, compares thus:—

					Prepared Leaf.	Unprepared Leaf.
					Piculs.	Piculs.
1861..	..	..	..	..	44,019	8,036
1862..	..	..	..	..	5,178	9,371
1863..	..	..	..	..	20,990	15,447
1864..	..	..	..	..	53,809	5,307
1865..	..	..	..	..	70,661	1,492
1866..	..	..	..	..	102,782	956

Of silk, the crop, contrary to the expectation of native dealers at the close of last season, has turned out very short. During early spring the long continuance of inclement weather both nipped the mulberry trees and caused great loss of the young silkworms.

The export from Ningpo has been diminished to a certain extent by a resumption of the manufacture of silk piece goods at Hangchow and Shoushing, consequent on the bettered circumstances of the natives of the province, who are rapidly recovering from their losses inflicted by the rebels. Some considerable quantity also has been taken away by Fuhkien junks; and again the native agents of some mercantile firms in Shanghae have made arrangements to send their purchases thither via Hangchow, so that the export of this staple exhibited in the Customs Returns of this port, is no guide to the quantity produced in the province this season.

EXPORT OF SILK.

	Piculs.		Piculs.
1861.. ..	6,656	1864.. ..	949
1862.. ..	1,507	1865.. ..	1,914
1863.. ..	52	1866.. ..	1,039

The cotton crop has been a large one, but the quality is not so good as last year. Prices, which have ruled high throughout the season so far, are maintained by the growers, being, after last year's profitable business, so independent as to feel no necessity of forcing sales.

The largest exportation of this article is in native craft coastwise, Chinchew and Wanchew being both large consumers. A considerable quantity has gone to Hankow to replace what has been destroyed there by the floods, and a short crop in Japan has afforded another new outlet. In ordinary times foreign traffic is principally confined to supplying the Canton market via Hong Kong.

EXPORT OF COTTON.

	Piculs.		Piculs.
1861	5,849	1864	103,201
1862	19,648	1865	33,568
1863	125,155	1866	33,727

It is in connection with this staple more especially that the utter futility of the transit pass system becomes apparent. The export of cotton from this port by foreign merchants is trifling in the extreme; yet notwithstanding almost the entire produce of this article comes down from the interior declared foreign property. The sale of transit passes is assuming almost sufficient importance to be a business of itself; merchants obtain them for thousands of bales per month, and at the rate of 5 cents a bale they are eagerly sought for by native merchants, who thus are enabled to evade payment of many local imposts, to which as Chinese subjects they are lawfully liable.

This misinterpretation of the Treaty might be met by placing the native on the same footing as the foreigner so far as regards Inland Dues, and till some such measure is adopted there is little chance of alteration; but how difficult it is to introduce reforms of that nature requires no comment.

The following Table, illustrative of the above remarks, shows the amount of "declared foreign owned" cotton passed from the interior, as compared with the quantity shipped by each foreign merchant:—

	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Total.
September	2,885	1,640	4,965	1,470	215	890	270	25	...	11,850
October	3,388	3,374	7,238	2,680	405	1,555	1,565	1,350	...	21,555
November	4,670	1,410	3,775	280	255	2,420	1,110	1,820	685	16,425
December	5,085	1,765	4,395	955	635	1,920	785	1,570	445	17,505
Bales	16,028	8,189	20,373	5,385	1,510	6,275	3,680	4,765	1,130	67,335
At 120 catties per Bale, equal to ...	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	
Shipped from Ningpo during 4 months	19,233	9,826	24,447	6,462	1,812	7,530	4,416	5,718	1,356	
	6,169	2,147	604	404	...	656	4,415	...	139	

The importation of opium has reached 4,489 piculs, being fully 1,000 piculs over that of last year. Of this quantity only about 2,550 piculs have paid war tax, showing clearly that the system of evasion which it was endeavoured to suppress last year still obtains.

The continuance of the exaction of this tax, so long after the

necessity for its imposition has ceased to exist, excites no little discontent amongst native dealers, and inclines them naturally to seek the aid of foreigners in evading payment. This is to be regretted, as these persons run constant risk of collision with the authorities, which might at any time give rise to grave complications with the foreign Consuls. The abuse therefore is suffered to exist unchecked, the tax officers being unable to devise or carry out any plan for its suppression.

IMPORT OF OPIUM.

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Malwa	1,436	1,272	2,707	3,011	2,427	3,374
Patna	72	27	56	222	536	933
Benares	6	..	..	8	206	150
Persian	..	..	..	46	188	29
Turkey	..	..	..	17	22	3

Of cottons and woollens the importation is entirely in the hands of native dealers, who, supplying their wants themselves in Shanghai, without incurring payment of commissioners, &c., effectually prevent foreign merchants from engaging profitably in the trade. The former exhibits an increase of 30,901 pieces, and the latter a decrease of 1,918 pieces.

Metals have been entered more extensively during the past year than in 1865. Tin more especially has reached 22,479 piculs, being 5,000 piculs in excess of last year. This increased consumption is no doubt owing to the improved circumstances of the natives of the province, allowing them to replace those household utensils and joss ornaments destroyed at the time the rebels overran the province.

The total amount of sugar imported differs but slightly from the previous year. Prices have varied very little. The description most in favour with the natives here is Chinchew sugar, which arrives entirely in native craft, that port not being open to foreign trade. Of the kinds dealt in by foreign merchants, Formosa sugar is preferred to that produced in the southern provinces.

The amount of rice imported, owing to the neighbourhood being in a state of tranquility, and fully cultivated, has greatly fallen off. This improvement in the condition of the province is all the more noticeable because not only has the entry of grain in foreign bottoms decreased, but the supply hitherto obtained from Hsin-niu-miaou has failed on account of the floods in Kiangsoo, caused by the breaking out of the Yellow River.

In Straits produce and minor articles of trade, business has been slack, owing to the embarrassed state of many of the leading native hong's interested in that traffic.

Money has been unprecedentedly dear throughout the year, and the fact that it has been still dearer in Shanghai has tended to check trading operations on the spot.

From the above it is evident that although Ningpo has fully shared in the commercial depression apparent throughout the ports, there is every reason to believe that business is establishing itself on the surest basis, namely, the returning wealth and prosperity of the province.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAS. K. LEONARD,

Commissioner of Customs.

*Report on the Trade at the Port of Foo-chow for the Year 1866.**Office of Maritime Customs,**Foo-chow, January 31, 1867.*

Sir,

THE year 1866, as concerns the trade of Foo-chow, has proved in the main to have been a year of disappointment, anxiety, and distrust, compared with 1865, when prospects were clothed in their holiday garb, and many merchants were looking forward to the advent of good times—safe investments and profitable returns. Speculations in the export, tea,—comprising much more than half of the commerce of the port in foreign bottoms,—have up to this date, ended in heavy losses, though the ultimate effects of all the season's shipments have yet to be determined by the subsequent events of 1867. To counterbalance deficits no resources were to be derived from the sales of commodities, the same as at other large ports, where there are openings for various ventures. Omitting tea, opium, and lead, other goods have ceased to have attractions of any importance whatever to foreigners; the business has steadily devolved upon the Chinese, and the actions of the former have been more and more circumscribed to supplying the wants of their constituents abroad.

Nor have the Chinese been free from misfortunes, their trade with ports on the northern coast has been disastrous,—with those on the southern, and with Hong Kong, it is not admitted to have been satisfactory. Several of the largest local bankers have become bankrupts through the over issue of notes which they were unable to retire when they were presented for payment by the holders who doubted their solvency. The closing of the doors of their establishment had a prejudicial influence upon the money market, and materially affected business; and after the failure of a number of mercantile hong, pecuniary assistance, which had been extended to merchants in the previous year by way of advances was withdrawn by the Banks, and transactions were seriously checked and confined within narrow limits.

Still, if the trading sections of the general community have had grounds for dissatisfaction, the general body of the inhabitants has had much cause for contentment. In spite of fears entertained once or twice in the course of the year, the harvests of grain have satisfied all demands without any calls for extraneous importations of any significance. The people have obtained the necessities of life cheap, the result of which has been the promotion of the peace and prosperity of the province.

At present there is expected to be an indifferent crop of wheat, and provision is being made for its failure, but it is to be hoped the anticipation will exceed the reality.

GENERAL TRADE

According to tables Nos. 4 and 7 of the (A) and (B) divisions of the Returns of the Trade of the Port for the past year it is shown that the entire value of foreign and native goods and treasure, which have been entered in the books of the Customs is estimated at 43,693,084 dollars. In the year 1865 it amounted to 38,888,871 dollars; the balance, therefore, is in favour of 1866 to the extent of 4,804,213 dollars, or, not reckoning re-exports, 2,719,334 dollars.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Under the above heading the values, in dollars, were :—

	Imports.		Exports.		Re-Exports.		Total.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
Foreign goods	Dollars. 4,808,135	Dollars. 5,971,373	Dollars. ..	Dollars. ..	Dollars. 63,551	Dollars. 26,721	Dollars. 4,871,686	Dollars. 5,998,094
Native	911,573	1,028,615	19,633,817	17,724,554	..	..	20,545,390	18,753,169
Treasure	4,742,569	7,816,265	..	..	132,316	808,797	4,874,885	8,625,062
Total	10,462,277	14,816,253	19,633,817	17,724,554	195,867	835,518	30,291,961	33,376,325

With the intention of presenting a comparison of the trade carried on with the several ports with which we have had direct communication, I have drawn up two Tables to be found in their proper places, one embracing the foreign ports, the other the coast. They will afford at a glance some idea of our relations in the interchange of commodities. On reference to the first it will be remarked that commerce is restricted to only a few ports, but some consolation is to be derived from the fact that, at all events, the exports are not wanting in consequence. Singapore and Rangoon appeared in the import columns of the Returns for 1865, and Montreal in the export; but in the Returns for 1866 we meet with no mention of their names. It would be more satisfactory if there was a more respectable appearance of entries of "Foreign Goods," and Hong Kong was less elevated into importance to the disadvantage of other foreign ports, and of Canton.

At foot is the—

VALUE OF TRADE WITH FOREIGN PORTS.

	Imports.		Exports.		Re-Exports.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1866.	1866.
Hong Kong—								
Foreign goods..	..	Dollars. 4,731,274	..	Dollars. 5,925,906	..	Dollars. 26,721	Dollars. 1,157,802	Dollars. ..
Native goods ..	..	911,573	..	1,028,615	..	..	..	455,079
Treasure ..	..	4,742,569	..	7,816,265	..	808,797	3,750,177	..
Great Britain—								
Native goods ..	..	..	13,291,741	12,651,880	..	..	..	639,861
British Channel—								
Native goods ..	..	..	764,133	471,229	..	..	..	292,904
United States—								
Foreign goods ..	..	28,090	..	..	..	..	28,090	..
Native goods ..	..	..	1,727,569	1,562,746	..	..	..	164,823
South America—								
Foreign goods ..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	1,500	..
Australia—								
Foreign goods ..	..	28,359	..	15,877	..	..	..	12,482
Native goods ..	..	..	2,769,205	2,499,031	..	..	..	270,174
New Zealand—								
Native goods ..	..	..	44,248	98,805	..	..	54,557	..
Singapore—								
Foreign goods ..	..	25,752	..	..	..	..	..	25,752
Native goods ..	..	..	..	871	..	..	..	871
Rangoon—								
Foreign goods ..	..	22,750	..	..	..	..	..	22,750
Montreal—								
Native goods ..	..	..	23,066	..	..	..	..	23,066
Total	10,462,277	14,816,253	19,633,817	17,724,554	195,867	835,518	4,992,126	1,907,762

	Dollars.	Dollars.
From Hong Kong, the United States, South America, and Australia, Foreign Imports, exclusive of Treasure, the property of foreigners, are assumed to have been, in 1866	4,869,470	..
From Hong Kong only, owned by Chinese	..	1,101,903
„ „ also, Native Imports belonging to foreigners	45,272	..
And to Chinese	..	983,343
	4,914,742	2,085,246
And the Native Exports of foreigners to Hong Kong and foreign countries, are placed at	17,692,992	..
Of Chinese to Hong Kong only	..	31,562
Total	22,607,734	2,116,808

If we add to the 22,607,734 dollars placed to the credit of foreigners 139,100 dollars taken from Table II, of the Returns, coast trade,—the sum is 22,746,834; and if we again add treasure, 7,816,265 dollars, the amount is swollen to 30,563,099 dollars. In comparison with these figures the share of the Chinese bears a very small proportion, the interest which they themselves have had in foreign and native produce, being nearly identical in extent.

COAST TRADE.

Under this heading the values were as follows —

	Imports.		Exports.		Re-Exports.		Total.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Foreign goods	455,732	331,861	..	..	200,102	248,490	655,854	580,354
Native	3,255,682	4,219,631	1,686,165	1,725,225	21,703	154,060	4,966,550	6,098,916
Treasure	2,245,268	2,790,678	..	..	729,238	857,635	2,974,506	3,648,313
Total	5,956,702	7,342,173	1,686,165	1,725,225	954,043	1,260,185	8,596,910	10,327,583

Canton, Chinkiang, Kiukiang, and Hankow are the only places open by Treaty with which we have had no direct traffic. Shanghai blocks our communication with the Yang-tsze ports, and Hong Kong, our intercourse with Canton. This explains the importance which Shanghai takes in the following Table; Hong Kong has already been noticed under the heading of Foreign Ports :—

VALUE OF TRADE WITH COAST PORTS.

	Imports.		Exports.		Re-Exports.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.	1866.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Swatow—										
Native goods ..	50,661	55,029	40,087	36,639	540	..	380	..	..	..
Foreign " ..	14,035	3,499	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,536
Treasure ..	203,180	138,152	..	..	..	8,792	..	..	..	64,899
Amoy—										
Native goods ..	118,278	148,402	89,280	76,320	4,304	724	13,634	..	..	..
Foreign " ..	326,597	118,122	..	..	13,300	24,887	..	..	..	97,188
Treasure ..	1,770,696	1,630,692	..	..	531,480	33,684	..	..	..	637,800
Formosa—										
Native goods ..	69,118	50,928	44,544	25,475	75	1,242	..	..	..	36,092
Foreign " ..	6,732	6,547	..	..	39,958	160,144	129,021	..	..	..
Treasure ..	..	157,500	..	..	..	..	157,500	..	..	..
Ningpo—										
Native goods ..	117,287	120,500	226,378	104,765	602	624	..	..	..	118,378
Foreign " ..	9	1,350	..	..	..	1,568	2,909	..	..	..
Treasure ..	4,400	678,714	..	..	3,000	53,085	624,399	..	..	..
Shanghai—										
Native goods ..	1,976,625	2,937,027	580,831	642,661	5,248	6,051	1,023,035	..	..	2,071
Foreign " ..	99,438	198,335	..	..	133,335	41,387	..	..	..	..
Treasure ..	264,992	185,620	..	..	185,966	759,945	494,607	..	..	..
Che-foo—										
Native goods ..	514,693	475,564	312,577	138,239	..	8,668	..	..	..	213,467
Foreign " ..	577	..	..	..	..	12,748	3,503	..	..	..
Tien-tsin—										
Native goods ..	195,565	325,865	363,267	624,155	6,254	5,569	390,503	..	..	2,550
Foreign " ..	2,560	4,011	..	..	4,841	840	..	..	..	..
Newchwang—										
Native goods ..	213,455	106,316	29,251	76,971	137	..	..	..	..	59,556
Foreign " ..	5,804	..	..	..	..	7,216	1,412	..	..	..
Foreign countries ..	..	..	..	..	7,543	139,850	132,307	..	..	..
Total ..	5,956,702	7,342,173	1,686,165	1,725,225	954,043	1,260,185	2,973,210	1,242,537	..	..

long cloths being double what it was before the American war broke out, and it will take two or three years yet for the trade to be re-established on a sound and calculable basis. Meantime the price of raw cotton is falling so low in England that shipments from so distant a country as China cannot be expected to be remunerative. On the other hand, there is no doubt that a much greater breadth of land is now under cotton cultivation in China, and on the cessation of the foreign demand which induced this increased cultivation the production must exceed the native requirements. The partial failure of the crop last year prevented the effect of this being felt; but, should the next prove an average one, prices will be cheaper than usual, and considerable imports from the north may be expected, both of raw cotton and manufactured goods. Still, the stimulus from this cause cannot be felt until the autumn of the present year.

Metals.—Of metals, the imports, less re-exports, were—

	In 1865.		In 1866.	
	Piculs	c.	Piculs	c.
Iron, rod	1,444	66	2,764	58
„ nail rod	1,371	13	872	58
Lead	22,082	76	40,316	6
Tin	2,242	8	1,909	41
Other metals	1,615	43	1,432	59
Total	28,756	6	47,295	22

The importations have been small; with the exception of lead—it has almost doubled in quantity, which, having exceeded requirements, caused prices to decline. A speculative demand existed for it only at the commencement of the year. Stocks, moreover, have continued to be heavy, and the bulk of the metal was sold deliverable at inland markets, and accompanied into the interior under transit certificates. Most, if not all, of the sales of lead have been in part payment of teas; it has been exceedingly difficult to effect transfers for cash, and next to impossible to get rid of consignments, unless at a material reduction under their proper values.

Opium.—The imports, less re-exports, were—

	In 1865.		In 1866.	
	Piculs	c.	Piculs	c.
Malwa	1,820	50	2,544	88
Patna	2,280	83	2,158	80
Benares	1,116	10	919	20
Persian	301	61	299	64
Total	5,519	4	5,922	52

But the approximate sales are stated to have been—

	In 1865.		In 1866.	
	Chests.		Chests.	
Malwa	1,919		2,392	
Patna	1,966		1,643	
Benares	1,013		825	
Persian	343		250	
Total	5,241		5,110	

The aggregate of the sales of 1866, just exemplified, shows a slight falling off as compared with 1865. It is believed that the trade in drug has gradually decreased since 1862, when the sales were 7,292 chests. This circumstance is not assumed to be conclusive of a diminished consumption, since several districts which were formerly supplied from Foochow now satisfy their wants through more direct channels.

Bengal opium is used principally along the coast, in Formosa, and on board the junks; Malwa, up country.

Early in the year extreme prices were got for Malwa, in consequence of light stocks in the possession of but a few people. Receipts coming forward, lower rates ruled, leaving a fair margin on the coast in Hong Kong. It is the nominal custom that all opium be sold for cash on or before delivery; yet this safe rule is generally departed from in practice. The Chinese engaged in the traffic are by no means wealthy men, and many of them are almost entirely dependent upon the credit granted to them by foreign firms.

On the whole, the trade cannot be pronounced to have been unsatisfactory, because it may be considered to have realised prior anticipations. It is not easy to give a decided opinion as to what it may be at the close of 1867; but, as there remains little doubt that the stocks unsold here and in the surrounding districts are reduced within the smallest possible limits, there is reason to expect that a fair and remunerative demand will spring up and probably continue till the end of the year.

Woollen Piece Goods.—After the deduction of re-exports, the imports were—

				In 1865.	In 1866.
				Pieces.	Pieces.
Camlets, English	..	..	..	2,305	3,036
Long Ells	..	..	..	1,158	3,170
Spanish Stripes	..	..	..	3,195	3,539
Other woollens	..	..	..	3,093	2,718
Woollen and cotton mixtures	..	..	..	1,729	1,725
Total	..	..	..	11,480	14,188
				Pairs.	Pairs.
Blankets	..	..	..	1,261	933

In these manufactures the increase is moderate; but there would appear to be no likelihood at present of its advancing much in importance.

Besides cottons and woollens, metals, and opium, the few remaining articles of any note are specified in the subjoined statistics of

FOREIGN IMPORTS (Exclusive of Re-Exports.)

Description of Goods.			From Foreign Ports.		From Coast Ports.		Increase.	Decrease.
			1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1866.	1865.
Bicho de Mar	... Piculs		1,159 38	828 14	2,005 2	757 1	...	1,579 25
Birds' Nests	... ..		3 44	6 21	5 80	6 64	3 61	...
Coal	... Tons		3,443	1,412	220	...	...	2,251
Ginseng	... Piculs		138	145 70	8 56	29 7	28 21	...
Horns, buffalo	... ..		1,865 4	1,862 69	54 17	...	...	56 62
Matches	... Doz. boxes		6,325	4,231	...	101	...	1,993
Mussels	... Piculs		...	2,820 3	...	...	2,820 03	...
Pepper	... ..		3,949 90	706 17	19 69	...	...	3,166 42
Rattans	... ..		2,074 3	3,090 13	564 87	654 55	1,105 78	...
Rice	... ..		114,123 63	14,151 60	44,168 81	1,610 0	...	142,500 89
Sandalwood	... ..		1,687 65	1,565 94	...	915 13	793 42	...
Shell fish	... ..		1,833 46	920 19	114 8	79 3	...	948 32
Wheat	... ..		9,965 75	6,929	...	...	...	3,036 75

NATIVE GOODS.

Imports.—The increase in beans and peas is assigned to the short importations in 1865; in medicines, to favourable prices at several of the producing ports; nankeens, to the decrease in the cost of native cottons in Shanghai; rice, to the importations on account of the Government granary; salt fish, to the scarcity of sea blubber; and wheat from the north, to the extra demand which existed for it early in the year. The decrease in bean-cake is attributed to the late unusually dry season; in sugar and sugar-candy, to the large importation of the previous year; and in tobacco, to low prices.

As follows are the particulars of the—

PRINCIPAL NATIVE IMPORTS (Exclusive of Re-Exports.)

Description of Goods.	From Hong Kong.		From Coast Ports.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1866.	1866.
	Piculs c.	Piculs c.	Piculs c.	Piculs c.	Piculs c.	Piculs c.
Bean cake ...	...	...	71,211 83	53,001 49	...	18,210 34
Beans ...	...	...	1,336 82	5,169 52	3,832 70	...
Medicines ...	1,043 14	937 25	2,997 62	5,592 42	2,488 91	...
Nankeens ...	10 60	9 13	26,602 16	27,714 55	1,110 92	...
Peas ...	9,207 79	2,581 60	70,433 41	83,506 18	6,446 58	...
Rice ...	...	107 35	20,873 0	24,322 0	3,556 25	...
Salt fish ...	7,375 64	33,236 10	...	905 89	116,449 46	...
Sugar ...	18,886 74	8,681 78	8,637 51	6,558 28	...	12,064 19
" candy ...	2,244 13	27 58	1,440 50	1,874 51	...	1,791 54
Tobacco, prepared ...	1,510 99	1,104 99	9,726 29	8,443 1	...	1,659 28
Wheat ...	...	...	8,238 1	30,212 32	21,974 31	...

Exports.—Tea.—On examination of the Table below, it will be seen that the export figures under 1866 are less than those under 1865 by 49,137 piculs 24 catties; the decrease is accounted for by the large stocks held over, awaiting shipment on the 1st instant.

Names of Ports.	Description of Tea.	1865.	1866.	Increase, 1866.	Decrease, 1866.
		Piculs c.	Piculs c.	Piculs c.	Piculs c.
Hong Kong and Coast Ports ...	Black ...	28,713 54	14,183 6	...	14,530 48
	Green ...	0 38	465 14	464 76	...
Great Britain ...	Black ...	349,191 98	331,818 66	...	17,373 32
	Green ...	804 89	1,292 20	487 31	...
British Channel ...	Black ...	20,108 75	12,400 77	...	7,707 98
United States ...	Black ...	45,397 85	40,066 1	...	5,331 84
	Green ...	87 40	1,219 33	1,131 93	...
Australia ...	Black ...	72,645 86	65,665 62	...	7,180 24
	Green ...	39 35	113 27	73 92	...
New Zealand ...	Black ...	1,164 43	2,000 13	1,435 70	...
Montreal ...	Black ...	607 0	...	...	607 0
Total ...	...	518,961 43	469,824 19	3,593 62	52,730 86
Total decrease...	...	...	...	...	49,137 24

Excepting the growers, the trade has been most unsatisfactory to all concerned in it—the natural result of over-trading and the reaction from the payment of excessive prices, which reached their culminating point in June. Even at the high rates, the teamen made only very small profits; the keen competition for the leaf having run the cost of it so high that even excessive prices were barely remunerative for the fine teas; but when the quality became inferior in the later arrivals, the prices obtained, though extravagant for the quality, were exceeded by the cost.

On the 10th of June the news of the failure of a large English bank and the collapse of credit in London gave a rude shock to confidence. Many, however, believed that the accounts were exaggerated, and the fallacy tended to bolster up and support prices at but a moderate decline.

The consequence has been that teas bought later have given a more disastrous result than the former purchases. Rates during the last three months of the year fell very low, and the teamen were heavy losers on their large remaining stocks.

The summary of the business is, therefore, that the growers have been making large profits; the teamen, obtaining barely remunerative prices at first, have latterly been losing enormously—perhaps as many as 2,500,000 taels.

The foreign merchants, having lost very heavily up to the present—from 3*d.* to 9*d.* a pound—on all teas shipped before the end of July, will probably find their losses less on later ventures, some few of which will no doubt recoup their cost, perhaps with a slight per-centage of profit.

Under the stimulatory effect of high prices and a very abundant production of the leaf, the quantity that arrived at Foochow during May, June, and July was unprecedentedly large. The extreme dryness of the weather lessened the amount of the later gatherings; but, in addition to this drawback, it required the continued flatness of the market during the last three months of the year to reduce the total supply to a moderate excess over that of 1865, if we may accept a rough calculation that the arrivals at the port will be, in round numbers, in the season 1866-67:—

	lbs.
Congou	57,000,000
Souchongs	3,258,000
Oolongs	7,500,000
Flowery Pekoes	304,000
Scented sorts	2,360,000
Green sorts	178,000
Total	70,600,000

A quantity that was available has not been packed, prices not being deemed sufficient to compensate the owners.

Regarding the future, the trade in this export rests on too stable a basis to be lastingly injured by such transitory causes as have of late been developing themselves. The expectation is, that it will still continue steadily to expand. But foreign means and credit have suffered too severe a shock to recover with sufficient elasticity from the effects of last year's business not to be deeply felt during the approaching season, and the losses of the teamen will strongly assist and confirm that effect. Thus, anticipating that prices will be much more moderate, and that, the excessive rates being removed, the production will be reduced, the tendency must be to render the trade this year less profitable to the country.

Great complaints have been made in England relative to the deterioration in the quality of teas of late years. The falling off has been generally attributed to hasty manufacture; but I am inclined to favour the opinion that it was only partially, and by no means chiefly, the reason of the deterioration, the extent of which has, I am told, been greatly exaggerated, and that the main cause was the high price of the leaf. It induced a less careful sifting and picking in the manufacture; partly to lessen the cost of the tea, and partly to increase the quantity. Last year was a good illustration of this suggestion. According to report, the crop was fine and abundant; yet the teas were never so inferior in some respects, and just in those points which would be caused by insufficient picking. Whether the views expressed are right or not is a question that should admit of solution next season.

No advices have been received of the late shipments of Oolongs having reached America; but it is anticipated that not a few of the ventures will arrive at a losing market.

Fruits.—The yield of lung-ngans and lychees was an average one, notwithstanding that many of the trees at Hsing-hwa were destroyed in the feud which raged between the members of the societies of the so-styled White and Black Flags. Olives reached market in fair quantities, and oranges were plentiful. Prices ranged high, because the dryness of the weather enabled the growers to keep fruits longer on hand than in 1865, when the wetness of the season prevented them from retaining gatherings long enough to effect favourable sales, through fear of their becoming rotten, and so they were obliged to part with them at low rates.

Paper.—It is stated there was a greater manufacture of this article, and accordingly an increase in the total export.

Timber.—An increase is to be observed in the shipment of poles. The demand for them in the spring was less than it was a few years ago; while the number of junks was fewer. But in consequence of the constant employment of foreign shipping, the demand is now spread throughout the year, instead of being confined as formerly to the spring and summer.

Exclusive of tea, the following is an account of the—

PRINCIPAL NATIVE EXPORTS.

Description of Goods.	To Foreign Ports.		To Coast Ports.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1866.	1866.
Bamboos Piculs	...	101 76	11,420 25	8,932 2	...	2,386 47
Bamboo shoots "	86 37	638 36	22,411 82	2,408 19	...	19,451 64
" ware "	45 0	122 22	495 54	887 32	469 0	...
Lung-ngans "	125 42	19 64	7,206 68	11,240 68	3,928 22	...
Medicines "	400 28	390 10	1,505 91	1,036 21	...	479 88
Oils "	...	...	1,471 93	447 55	...	1,024 38
Olives "	17 58	24 94	9,740 13	10,862 82	1,130 5	...
Oranges "	...	7 0	6,715 35	15,454 11	8,745 76	...
Paper "	93 17	...	45,214 50	56,502 0	11,194 33	...
" Joss "	...	...	10,377 39	6,916 45	...	3,460 94
Preserves "	...	186 31	3,573 7	2,872 77	...	513 99
Razors Pieces	...	...	17,000	41,500	24,500	...
Rice, red Piculs	...	16 73	1,646 61	1,523 1	...	106 87
Snuff "	622 19	...	114 62	198 86	...	537 95
Timber planks Pieces	...	305	13,662	3,968	...	9,389
" poles "	...	...	518,327	649,966	131,639	...
Tobacco, prepared ... Piculs	...	27 0	1,320 61	1,227 56	...	66 5

Re-exports.

Our re-exports, inclusive of treasure, as represented by 2,095,703 dollars, were nearly double what they were in 1865, viz., 1,149,910 dollars. Omitting treasure, 1,666,432 dollars, and 861,554 dollars appertaining to the above items respectively, we have the values, 429,271 dollars, and 288,356 dollars of the few goods which, save opium, were insignificant in respect of quantities; for example:—

To foreign ports, the reshipments consisted of: foreign articles—old copper and iron kentledge, 906 piculs 25 catties, and opium, 22 piculs 90 catties; also native—teas, 5,574 piculs 58 catties, &c.; and

To coast ports: foreign—opium, 343 piculs 85 catties; cotton manufactures, 852 pieces; woollens, 911 pieces; sharks' fins, 97 piculs 95 catties; ginseng, 7 piculs 33 catties; birds' nests, 1 picul 7 catties; and bicho de mar, 23 piculs 23 catties; also native—teas, 249 piculs 16 catties; prepared tobacco, 141 piculs 15 catties; and sundries.

The inference to be derived from the foregoing particulars is, that almost all the imports landed were not more than were necessary for local use or consumption, and that Foo-chow is by no means a depôt or place of transhipment for other ports, except in a trifling degree.

Treasure.

Treasure to the value of 10,606,943 dollars was imported; in 1865 it was 6,987,837 dollars; thus exhibiting an increase of 3,619,106 dollars in favour of 1866. During the past year the re-exports exceeded those of the previous year, by 804,878 dollars.

Referring to the Returns of the estimated value of all the imports in 1866, we ascertain that they were 22,158,426 dollars; if from this sum the totals of the exports and re-exports are deducted, we have a debit of 612,944 dollars against the port. If this debit cannot be accounted for as an allowance for invoice charges, expenditure of foreign and native merchants included in the value, yet not actually paid in hard cash, we may take it from the balance of treasure, 8,940,511 dollars, remaining after the subtraction of the re-exports, 1,666,432 dollars, from the imports, 10,606,943 dollars, and there will still be 8,327,567 dollars to the good. It is reasonable to suppose that a great portion of the money is retained in the possession of the people in the country; but it is difficult to collect any reliable information on the subject through Chinese sources. It would appear to be argued by several persons that in the interchange of products with the neighbouring provinces Fu-kien is rather in the position of a creditor.

Unchopped Mexican dollars are at times largely imported into the Foo-chow market, both from Hong Kong and Shanghai; their premium value for the year averaged $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. It is not unusual on some occasions to find them paid at par value with those that are chopped, but in the tea districts clean dollars command no preference. The local currency, as relates to foreigners and Chinese, is chopped Spanish and Mexican dollars payable at par value. It is with these coins the large purchases of tea are made, and most mercantile engagements almost wholly settled. Among native dealers in the city it consists of copper cash, paper money, sycee and gold in bullion, also chopped and clean dollars.

Bar silver from England and the Continent is rarely imported, and in consequence of the value of a bar being more than the native traders sometimes care to buy, difficulty is experienced in the disposal of even a moderate consignment.

Foo-chow sycee is of two kinds, old and new; the touch of the one is 100, the other 96. As an export, merchants make but few inquiries for it, and only small lots are obtainable at any one time, owing to the evident inclination of the Chinese to keep the business in these descriptions of silver entirely under their own control, foreigners thereby being placed at great disadvantage, either as buyers or sellers, when they have to submit to rates altogether those of caprice or to retire from negotiations. A good deal of the new sycee is made here and sent into the interior of the province on native account; remittances of it are likewise made to the north, to meet Government requirements. As a medium of local currency it is almost neglected by foreign merchants, the payment of duties and liabilities of firms being nearly always discharged in dollars.

The transactions in leaf and bar gold have always been extremely limited at this port, and foreign merchants have seldom been able to deal in the metal either for remittance or for the purpose of exchange. The Chinese bankers in the city are the principal dealers in gold, which they receive chiefly from Shanghai at a fineness that averages 98 touch, and their object is to confine the trade in it to their own circle.

A good business was current in sterling exchange at a considerable advance on Hong Kong rates; and the average rate during 1866 for bills

at six months' sight was 4s. 8d. a dollar. Coast exchange ruled lower than during the previous year, caused by a reduction in the cost and freight of specie.

Shipping.

British shipping has still shown a great preponderance. It was expected that the termination of the American war would have brought vessels under the United States' flag again into closer competition; but such a change takes time to develop. No doubt we shall gradually find them competing, but as shipping has been greatly unremunerative of late, it is somewhat probable that the change will be slow.

Freights to Europe and America have ruled low, as has been the case at all ports eastward of the Cape. The reason was the over-abundance of tonnage; here as many as twenty-four vessels, 22,675 tons, entered and cleared in ballast in excess of 1865.

Suitable coasting-vessels, however, found profitable employment; they were chartered monthly in the north or in the south; only a few were engaged here, principally by means of native brokers, as the Chinese now-a-days try to dispense with foreign assistance as much as possible. Cargoes on native account were insured in the local companies only to provide against total loss, and mainly for passages to the northern ports.

Of vessels which entered and cleared the total number was 907, and the aggregate burden 396,388 tons, against 932, 404,916 tons, in 1865. Thus the total decrease was 25, 7,808 tons.

The particulars are :—

	In 1866.		In 1865.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Reported inwards in ballast.	131	71,469	110	54,335	21	17,134	..	..
Reported inwards with cargo	320	126,365	354	146,088	..	..	34	19,723
Passed outwards in ballast ..	34	12,678	21	7,137	13	5,541	..	..
Passed outwards with cargo.	422	185,876	447	196,636	..	..	25	10,760

The British vessels which entered and left the port were 730, 350,614 tons; in 1865, 726, 340,923 tons; American only 32, 12,937 tons, and in 1865, 50, 24,616 tons. A falling-off is likewise to be noted in the number and tonnage of Continental shipping.

Our registers show that the vessels which started tea-laden for—

	In 1866.		In 1865.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Great Britain, were—				
British	53	35,510	52	35,827
The United States—				
British	8	4,186	9	5,248
American	2	872	2	1,437
Sundry	2	773	..	..
Australia—				
British	17	4,983	23	6,412
Sundry	16	3,608	9	2,798
Total	98	49,932	95	51,722

The number last year being greater by 3, and the tonnage less by 1,790, in comparison with the previous one.

On an average five steamers have latterly maintained the communication with Hong Kong and ports intermediate; they have been worked efficiently with much benefit to this port, and their owners have, I hope, been proportionately rewarded with profits due to their enterprize.

	No.	Tons.
The arrivals were	110	49,822
And departures	107	48,760
Of vessels from and to Coast Ports the arrivals were	256	108,342
Departures	241	96,307

Of which nearly three-fourths passed between Foo-chow and Shanghai. Included in the above are the steamers to and from the North, viz.:—

	No.	Tons.
Cleared	52	13,722
Entered	54	12,746

Three small steamers made regular voyages to Shanghai, generally calling at Ningpo, and, except during the fruit season, they seemed to be quite enough to carry all the traffic. In the early part of the year the "Prince Kung" kept up the communication with Tamsui, but towards the conclusion of it she ceased to run. Since then we have been entirely dependent upon sailing ships or occasional trips of the British gun-boat, or a steamer on her way from Hong Kong. The sailing vessels from the northern ports were 202, 90,473 tons; southern 25, 12,544 tons; and Formosa 29, 5,325 tons; and, *vice versa*, 201, 87,270 tons; 5, 1,179 tons; and 35, 7,858 tons.

Several months ago I reported to you that the "Ellen Rodger" had been wrecked in the Gaspar Straits, and the "T. E. Boyd" on Sand Island, Pescadores, and also alluded to the damage sustained by the "Acme." I have now to furnish you with a list of accidents and disasters that happened not far from Sharp Peak, as follows:—

On the 13th of January, the British ship "Coromandel," having struck on the Middle Ground at low water, lost her false keel, and put back for repairs.

On the 27th of April, the British ship "Morning Star" touched the outer bar in the ship channel, at low water, and lost her fore-foot.

On the 18th of May, the British barque "Minerva" struck on the Outer Knoll through stress of bad weather; was towed back into harbour, surveyed and condemned.

On the 16th of October, the French barque "La Reine" struck on the outer bar; was surveyed, and sold by public auction; and

On the 25th of October, the British barque "Fanny" parted both her cables about eight miles south of the White Dogs, in a gale of wind from the north-east; was driven down to the Haitan Straits, where she was wrecked.

The "Young Lochinvar" was wrecked on the coast on her passage from Hong Kong.

In the river a few mishaps occurred; the most serious of them befell the British ship "Burmah," which, in dropping up the river when it was blowing strong from the eastward, got into an eddy tide and struck on the Pagoda Rock.

Subsequent to the recent transfer to the Customs of the control over the pilots, by the high provincial authorities, upon the recommendation of the Consuls, measures have been taken to render the service efficient; and I am sanguine that under our auspices the system inaugurated will work satisfactorily. With the erection of the lighthouse and beacons agreed to, the navigation to and from the port, will be rendered comparatively safe and easy.

Duties.

Compared with the statement of duties and dues, 1,638,032 taels 7 mace 1 cash, received in 1865, the total amount, 1,538,439 taels 6 mace 2 candarins 5 cash, collected in 1866, exhibits a decrease of 99,593 taels 7 candarins 6 cash, and, mindful of the lowering aspect of the commercial horizon in October, I am glad that I am able to present to you a summary not more adverse.

Imports are credited with :—

	In 1866.		In 1865.				
	Taels	m. c. c.	Taels	m. c. c.		Taels	m. c. c.
Imports	241,897	6 5 1	218,187	6 0 9	Increase .	23,710	0 4 2
Exports	1,242,133	6 9 5	1,361,102	0 5 2	Decrease.	118,968	3 5 7
Coast Trade ..	37,550	2 7 9	38,309	6 4 0	„	759	3 6 1
Tonnage	16,858	0 0 0	20,433	4 0 0	„	3,575	4 0 0

The monies paid into the bank on account of British vessels were 1,392,639 taels 4 candarins 3 cash, against, in 1865, 1,488,663 taels 5 mace 2 candarins 6 cash, almost the entire revenue.

The sum collected on opium alone was, in 1866, 179,522 taels 8 mace 2 candarins; and in 1865, 167,082 taels 6 mace 4 candarins 9 cash.

Since 1863 the tonnage dues have not been so low as during the past year.

Transit.

Imports.—So inconsiderable was the total of the transit duties collected on foreign produce transported into the interior by foreigners or their agents, that the amount barely calls for any remark. Certificates were issued through this office :—

In 1866, for	33,920	pigs of lead, weighing	Piculs.	c.
In 1865, for	27,500	„ „	..	39,187 66
			..	31,781 34

On which, inclusive of a very few other articles, the duties paid were—

In 1866	4,911	1 1 0
In 1865	4,167	5 3 9

The surplus being but 743 5 7 1

in favour of the first-mentioned year.

Exports.—No certificates were either applied for or issued to convey native produce from inland markets for shipment to foreign countries; merchants elected to pay the levies at the various barriers *en route* to the port. I understand the difference between the commutation duty on a picul of tea as prescribed in the Treaty, and the local dues exacted at the several stations on the river, is a few mace; and while communication with

the interior is conducted by foreigners on its present footing, I do not anticipate our Returns under this division will make a better display. The merchants seem to say that by the existing practice they are enabled to obtain possession of their goods with more certainty and despatch, which to them are important considerations at the commencement of the season, when every one is exceedingly anxious to be the first shipper. It is generally about the time of the opening of the market that they purchase the article inland under contract. Afterwards the great bulk of the teas is brought here by the natives on their own account, and sold to the highest bidders.

Summary.

The summary is that trade has increased in amount, not in prosperity. Admitted, as already explained, that the past year has been highly inimical to merchants, it is well that it has passed away here without the failure of a single foreign house. Let us believe that things having come to the worst will soon take a change; that firms, Chinese as well as foreign, will tide over all their difficulties, and learn, by prudence and circumspection, to reap benefits from dear bought experience. The best guarantee for the well-being of 1867 is that it will not offer fallacious inducements similar to those which have earned for its precursor unenviable notoriety, and I think, judging from that stand-point alone, I may venture to augur favourably of the tendency of foreign and coast trade during the period.

Native business cannot, I imagine, ever depend upon due support, until the participators in it relinquish the employment of the large junks, which are as ungainly as they are unwieldy, for the navigation of the seas. Periodical driftings with the north-east and south-west monsoons would be supportable in their way, provided there were no better models of vessels in existence. When Chinese give serious heed to these convictions and overcome their scruples, they will adopt a system of naval architecture on European principles.

I would remark that as the province has ordinarily been able to produce most of the food of its inhabitants, I trust the increase in the demand for foreign imports indicates a surplus of funds in the possession of certain classes of the people, over what is requisite to satisfy their requirements and administer to the necessities of an increasing population. That portion of the surplus applied to the purchase of the imports, is perhaps small compared with the portion absorbed in producing native luxuries, which it was formerly impossible to obtain from the want of spare money to sustain and remunerate the producers while so engaged in their avocations. The result of the contemplated reduction in the prices of foreign exports will be adverse, but much capital from the profits on exports of 1866 is probably in reserve in the country, and a stimulus once created for foreign goods, will possibly last till the reserve is exhausted, and by chance extend so far as to diminish in a measure the large amount of treasure sent in to the neighbouring districts, and somewhat conduce to bring about a more equable balance of trade. The prospect of an equable balance of trade is, I am aware, distant; the closest approach to it will of course be attained when the people will have learned to prize more the merchandize of other countries, having freed themselves more distinctly from the trammels of their present seclusion, and having travelled more abroad, learned to acquire a taste for the modern improvements of western industry. The inhabitants of Foo-chow, unlike those of several other large cities near the coast, have happily not recently suffered at the hands of rebels; thus it must not be expected that they can take speedy departures from antiquated habits and customs, or such strides towards enlightenment in the required

direction as in other provinces where the people driven from their homes, have been thrown more into intercourse with foreigners. What progress has been made, though little, is of a permanent nature, and it must be left to time to work the lever.

In conclusion, I have to acknowledge indebtedness to the several merchants who have had the goodness to furnish me with information on various subjects, concerning which they were much better acquainted than myself.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JAMES BROWN,
Late Acting Commissioner.

Report on the Trade at the Port of Amoy for the Year 1866.

(Translation.)

Office of Maritime Customs,

Sir,

Amoy, January 31, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to present you with my Report on the trade of Amoy for the year 1866.

In the fulfilment of this duty it gives me great satisfaction at the outset to be able to state the year just passed has been a satisfactory one, inasmuch as there has been a marked progress when compared with any previous year since the opening of the Customs under the Foreign Inspectorate (1862). There has been a large increase in the amount of duties collected, and a great development in the general trade of the port.

The following analysis, under the several headings of the yearly Returns forwarded to you on the 12th instant, gives a comparative statement of the trade for 1865 and 1866,—and shows the cause, either of increase or decrease in the movement of the port, and in the principal articles of imports and exports:—

I. Shipping.

Vessels Entered.	No.	Tonnage.	Vessels Cleared.	No.	Tonnage.
1865	802	276,319	1866	780	269,983
1866	617	223,039	1866	647	230,782
Decrease for 1866 ..	185	53,280	Decrease for 1866 ..	133	39,201

Included in the 617 vessels entered are 244 steamers, which show a decrease of 21 steamers for 1866. In 1865 they numbered 265.

It is peculiar to observe that this great falling off in the shipping has not influenced the actual trade of the port. It is difficult to assign any exact reason for this decrease; but I may mention that the state of anarchy which prevailed here at the end of 1864 and the commencement of 1865, occasioned the arrival of numerous ships laden with troops, ammunition, and war material, &c., for the Government, and they, although augmenting the number of vessels in the port, did in no way contribute to the Customs receipts. Again many of these vessels, finding no remunerative employment, have left the Chinese waters, and are not likely to return, as steamers continue to increase in favour with native traders; also, comparatively, the decrease of 21 steamers, against the decrease in the number of sailing vessels, is unimportant.

The 244 steamers arrived, with few exceptions, from Hong Kong and

Foochow. In the current of the year the China and Japan Steamship, and Labuan Coal Company, Limited, established a line between Singapore, Labuan, Manila, and Amoy, running in connection with the first of these ports with the steamers of the Messageries Imperiales Service to France. The short time that this line has been in existence does not authorize one to affirm anything as to its success. The difficulties with which foreign shipping in Spanish waters has to contend, do not allow me to hope for much in its favour.

The large number of Chinese who annually go and come from Manila, to Amoy, and *vice versâ*, by sailing vessels, may, by degrees, give the preference to the steamers now running regularly between the ports.

II. Imports.

The value of all imports for 1866 was as under:—

			Dollars.
Foreign produce from foreign ports	..	..	4,483,633
Opium	..	..	3,055,797
Native produce from native ports	..	..	4,421,282
Foreign produce from native ports	..	..	43,819
Total	..	..	12,004,531

These figures compared with those of the preceding year, show a decline in the value of imports of 1,386,829 dollars; but it is satisfactory to announce that it is almost entirely occasioned by the small arrivals of rice. The decrease in this grain alone was 585,109 piculs, which taken at an average 2 dollars 35 cents per picul, represents about 1,350,000 dollars. Therefore, in reality, the value of foreign imports subject to duty is about the same as in 1865, whilst there is an augmentation for the year 1866, of about 700,000 dollars in native imports.

The decrease in the quantity of rice and other articles of consumption imported into Amoy last year, is a decided indication of the abundance of the crops; and this is attested to likewise by a more abundant sugar harvest, of which speciality more will be said under the category of Exports.

Speaking of harvests I may here remark that an agency for the sale of guano has been established in the course of the year. Three vessels have discharged over 20,000 piculs of this manure. It is sold at about 3 dollars per picul.

As yet, with a view of encouraging agricultural pursuits, no duty has been levied on guano, as no provision in that respect has been made in the Treaties. The question whether or not duties shall be collected has been submitted to Peking.

I have likewise to bring to your notice another new importation, and that is Californian flour, which arrives here in considerable quantities by steamers from Hong Kong. The Chinese use it principally in the manufacture of vermicelli, which is much consumed in this and the surrounding country. In quality the Californian flour excels that of Amoy, and it is cheaper, so that there is a very fair chance of the continuation and success of this new enterprise.

A considerable increase in the amount of raw cotton brought to this market indicates to a certain extent the prosperity of the country. The spinners who abandoned their trade during the presence of the Chang Mao rebels at Chang Chow-foo in 1864-65, have most of them returned, and have renewed their occupation in this texture.

The native manufacture nevertheless has not prevented an augmentation in the importation of Manchester piece goods.

The following Table of the principal imports, chiefly of those subjected to duty, shows an almost general increase over the year 1865; and if, in spite of that, the estimated value of the imports for the year 1866, is under that of the preceding year, that can be explained by the fact that the merchandize indicated was taken at a higher valuation in 1865 than in 1866; and that of opium—Benares, Patna, and Malwa, which was quoted respectively in 1865 at 715 to 725 and 660 dollars is only estimated for 1866, at 640, 670, and 620 dollars. Raw cotton was also sold at far inferior rates last year as compared with the preceding one.

IMPORTS.

Description of Goods.				1865.	1866.	Increase, 1866.	Decrease, 1866.
Opium	..	..	Piculs	5,156	5,467	311	..
Cotton, raw	..	..	..	46,377	63,319	16,942	..
„ yarn	..	..	..	3,936	3,711	..	225
„ piece goods	..	..	Pieces	88,831	104,102	15,271	..
Woollens	..	..	..	6,615	7,905	1,290	..
Medicines	..	..	Piculs	7,383	10,189	2,806	..
Metals	..	..	..	15,513	20,203	4,690	..
Bean cakes	..	..	..	265,001	256,907	..	8,094
Peas and beans	..	..	..	187,569	243,122	55,553	..
Rice ..	..	..	..	822,546	237,437	..	585,109
Wheat	..	..	..	84,147	38,065	..	46,072

III. Exports.

The value of exports in 1866 was :—

				Dollars.
Native produce to native ports	..	..	..	2,222,163
„ to foreign ports	..	..	..	1,767,680
Total	..	..	..	3,989,843
In 1865 it amounted to	..	..	..	2,699,358
Showing a balance in favour of 1866, of	..	..	..	1,290,485

This important augmentation is owing to the great increase there has been in the one article—tea.

Tea and sugar candy are the two great products of the neighbourhood of Amoy. Until lately a considerable quantity of the latter article found its way to foreign markets, and particularly to Bombay; but of late years in consequence of the high rates ruling for sugar on the Amoy market, it is not shipped much beyond Chinese ports for native consumption.

However, the most important and most valuable of the products of the Province of Foh Kien is the black tea, which is comprised under the following denominations :—Congou, Oolong, Souchong, and Ankoï. These qualities are grown in the immediate neighbourhood of Amoy.

The district lying in a northerly direction from the island containing this city, in which the port of Chuen Chow Foo is situated, is called Anki, or Ankoï. It gives its name to the tea cultivated in it. This tea is brought down in native junks to the island of Amoy.

About 150 miles from Amoy, and in a north-westerly direction, lie the districts of Loong-yen-chow and Ming Yang Hsein. The teas there cultivated arrive down the river direct from Chang Chow Foo to Amoy.

They are principally consumed by the poorer portion of the population. The wealthier people and the officials (Mandarins) select for their use the

qualities which are grown in the celebrated mountains of Bohea, about 400 miles from Foochow and 600 from Amoy.

Contrary to the previous year, most of the teas gathered in 1866 have been exported to the United States and the Straits of Malacca. To New York tea was exported to the amount of 6,000,000 lbs. None was shipped to Great Britain. It would seem that the Oolongs are more appreciated in the United States, than are the congous of Amoy in England.

Comparing the quantities of tea shipped between 1863 and 1866 inclusive to both England and America, from this port, it will be seen that the latter has taken five times more than the former.

Annexed is a comparative statement of various merchandizes exported in 1865 and 1866.

Description of Goods.				1865.	1866.	Increase, 1866.	Decrease, 1866.
Tea ..	..	..	Piculs	43,742	59,308	15,566	..
Sugar candy ..	..	..	"	16,597	52,137	35,540	..
White sugar ..	..	..	"	4,147	10,539	6,392	..
Brown sugar ..	..	..	"	30,573	34,664	4,091	..
Nankeens ..	..	..	"	2,016	1,817	..	199
Paper ..	..	..	"	24,808	21,751	..	3,057
Medicine ..	..	..	"	1,609	1,721	112	..
Iron ware ..	..	..	"	3,561	3,955	394	..
Prepared tobacco ..	..	..	"	2,747	5,253	2,506	..
Vermicelli ..	..	..	"	2,861	4,432	1,571	..
Gold leaf ..	..	..	Pieces	3,884,000	2,130,000	..	1,754,0

IV. *Re-exportations.*

The value of goods re-exported in 1866 was :—

				Dollars.
Foreign goods re-exported to foreign ports ..	..	..	..	34,537
" " " native ports ..	..	..	..	1,120,025
Native goods re-exported to foreign parts ..	..	..	..	41,024
" " " native ports ..	..	..	..	55,702
Total ..	..	..	..	1,251,288
In 1865 they amounted to ..	..	..	..	1,225,636
Showing an increase for 1866 of ..	..	..	..	25,625

V.—*Value of the Trade.*

The values of imports and exports together represent the sum of 15,994,374 dollars or 3,590,735*l.* (the dollar being taken at an average rate of 4*s.* 6*d.*) It is the total value of the trade for the year and is an increase of 320,292 dollars over that of 1865.

VI.—*Duties collected.*

The grand total of duties for the year 1866, is 533,149 Haikwan taels 4 mace 8 cash, equal to about 800,000 dollars—176,000*l.*, or 4,400,000 francs. In 1865 the duties collected were 471,978 taels 2 mace 9 candarins 6 cash, showing an increase last year, therefore, of 61,171 taels 2 mace 1 candarin 2 cash, whereas 1865 showed a deficiency of about 3,000 taels over 1864.

					Taels	m.	c.	c.
The duties collected under the British flag were alone ..	..	..	..	..	350,798	6	5	2
For Bremen they were ..	..	..	..	..	41,892	0	9	0
Hamburg ..	..	..	..	..	37,954	4	8	7
America ..	..	..	..	..	21,693	8	5	8
Prussia ..	..	..	..	..	19,919	5	4	7
France ..	..	..	..	..	3,982	3	6	4

The remainder is paid by Hanover, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Denmark, Spain, Holland, Siam, Sweden, Norway, and Portugal. From this it will be seen that the English vessels paid two-thirds of the total sums collected and one-third by all the other nations collectively.

VII.—*Conclusion.*

By the foregoing analysis it will be seen,—

1. That the decrease of 185 vessels, of 53,280 tons register, has not had a prejudicial result on the trade of the port.

2. That there has been a large increase in most of the principal articles of Chinese produce imported and exported during the past year; and that the native trade in foreign bottoms is being greatly developed, whilst the foreign trade remains stationary, or even is on the decline.

3. That the decrease in the import of rice and the increase in the export of sugar, compared with 1865, denote that industry and agriculture, so rudely tried by the anarchy which prevailed in 1864-65, are beginning to recover themselves, and have again an influence on the prosperity of the port.

The city of Chang-chow-foo, situated some twenty-five miles from Amoy, which on the occasion of my visit at the end of 1865 presented a most complete ruin, was, when I saw it in the current of this month, fast changing its outward appearance, and showed signs of renewed life; yet it will require many and many years to elapse before it can possibly return to its former grandeur and prosperity.

I observed at Chang-chow-foo that many establishments for the manufacture of sugar candy were in course of erection.

4. The favourable results of the past season may, I believe, be attributed to the tranquil state of the surrounding country.

In spite of this fact, however, the war or Lee Kin taxes remain exactly the same as in time of war. They are six times more elevated than at the neighbouring port of Swatow. This circumstance, it must be admitted, is a great clog upon the extension of trade.

Another circumstance that likewise tends to prevent the development of commerce is the want of capital. The high rate of interest paid at Amoy on loans, viz., 15 per cent. to 20 per cent., speaks of its scarceness, and, owing to this, the Chinese merchants obtain sufficiently long credit to allow of their realizing their goods, which usually are taken to Chin-chow-foo before paying for them, generally two or three months after purchasing them.

Before closing this report of the past commercial season, it is with pleasure I have to mention that no difficulty of any importance has occurred between this office and the commercial community of the place; but, on the other hand, I have to mention that in consequence of the prohibition laid upon the export of rice in foreign bottoms from Formosa by the Tao-tai of Taiwan, a conflict, which is much to be regretted, ensued between the Customs authorities and the Consular officials, not merely of Takow (Formosa), but also of Amoy. This delicate affair, engaging a question of principle as regards the powers of Chinese officials, and those of the Agents of foreign Governments in these two ports, has been in due course forwarded to Peking for the consideration of the high authorities there.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

C. KLECZKOWSKI,

To Robert Hart, Esq.,

Commissioner of Customs.

Inspector-General of Customs, Peking.

Report on the Trade at the Port of Takow (Formosa) for the Year 1866.

Office of Maritime Customs,

Sir, *Takow (Formosa), January 31, 1867.*

THIS port, at which the greater portion of the trade is transacted during the year, is distant from the capital of the island, Taiwan-fu, by water about twenty-five, and by land thirty, miles. It was opened to foreign trade under the Provisional Regulations of 26th October, 1863, while Taiwan-fu remained closed until the 1st January, 1865, when it was opened to trade as a dependency of this port. Although the trade at the capital, during the few months in which it is safe for vessels to proceed there, far exceeds that here, yet Takow, from its secure harbour, which is accessible to vessels drawing not more than 12 feet water, offers facilities which the former does not possess. During the summer months communication between the two places is far from easy. In one or two instances vessels have discharged and loaded cargoes at Taiwan-fu while the south-west monsoon was still in force, but the experiment was a hazardous one, and might have been attended with considerable risk. The journey by land, even for passengers unencumbered with merchandize, is at all times tedious and annoying, and it is often rendered doubly so by the fall of a few days' heavy rain, which floods the country, converts roads into water-courses, and streams into rivers, and renders travelling both difficult and dangerous. During the prevalence of the south-west monsoon there is no anchorage at Taiwan-fu, even for junks. The weather there is so treacherous that a vessel lured there by the apparent calmness may be obliged to leave at a few hours' notice, and put to sea for safety. Although the bar outside this harbour is often impassible, owing to the heavy swell which follows upon the steps of a gale in the channel, vessels can always anchor off the port without much fear. The harbour itself is small and confined, allowing room for not more than fifteen or twenty ships, even when moored in tiers, head and stern. It is capable, however, of considerable improvements, by which its dimensions might be enlarged, and the depth of water increased, at a comparatively slight expense.

Imports.

There can be little doubt that the discouraging advices from Europe have had a depressing effect upon the import trade here, by acting upon the Amoy market, to which the port looks for its supplies of opium and piece goods. The direct trade with Hong Kong has ceased. In 1865 the duties on opium, which came chiefly from Hong Kong, equalled 20,403 taels against 9,029 taels 4 mace for the past year. Under the present system, merchants re-exporting opium from one open port to another have the option of either taking out exemption certificates or drawbacks for the duty paid. The former alternative proving the more convenient, nearly all the opium imported here arrives duty paid, and protected by exemption certificates, which, of course, acts prejudicially upon the revenue. This is the mart not only for the southern half of the island, but also for the two northern districts of Chia-i and Chang-hua. Considering how thinly populated Taiwan is, the amount of drug consumed is decidedly large. This may be accounted for by the fact that nearly all classes smoke opium, but principally the middle and lower classes. They seem to employ it more as a stimulant to enable them to endure the fatigues of the day's work, than as a mere pleasure to be indulged in at

their ease. Chair-bearers, carriers, and coolies may be seen at the different resting-places on the way to Taiwan-fu, enjoying their pipes before resuming their burdens, and no one, however poor, seems to deny himself the gratification.

The annexed Table, showing the principal goods imported during the years 1865-66, will prove to what extent the trade has declined. In 1865 the net value of imports was 1,118,058 taels 6 mace 4 candarins 1 cash, against 1,054,577 taels 9 candarins 7 cash for 1866, thus showing a deficit of 63,481 taels 5 mace 4 candarins 4 cash.

Description of Goods.	1865.	1866.	Excess, 1865.	Excess, 1866.
Cotton piece goods—				
Shirtings, grey.. .. Pieces	11,697	8,755	2,942	..
" white "	3,500	400	3,100	..
T-cloths "	2,200	..	2,200	..
Turkey red cambrics "	4,800	1,550	3,250	..
Brocades, dyed "	556	1,040	..	484
" white "	..	257	..	257
Woollens, camlets, English "	1,750	806	944	..
" long ells "	412	877	..	465
Cotton Piculs	1,410 93	1,244 84	166 9	..
Fish, cuttle "	293 35	137 83	155 52	..
" dried "	198 68	70 0	128 68	..
Iron, unmanufactured "	27 0	123 6	..	96 6
Nankeens "	2,120 80	2,188 33	..	67 53
Opium "	1,569 11	1,431 3	138 8	..
Paper "	1,034 70	2,052 23	..	1,017 46
Pulse "	5,462 34	178 50	5,283 80	..
Tobacco, prepared "	3,132 68	5,157 97	..	2,025 29
Hemp bags Pieces	240,932	302,990	..	62,058

I append a Table giving a comparative statement of the import trade as conducted by foreigners and natives, which shows that, with the exception of opium, white shirtings, chintzes, linen and cotton mixtures, and Turkey red cambrics, the goods imported exhibit a decided balance in favour of the native firms, thus evincing how rapidly the trade is being passed into their hands to the exclusion of foreigners. The demand for manufactured goods is so small that it suits the importer better to invest in but insignificant stocks at a time, than to run the risk of having to wait, perhaps for a month, before he can realize.

Description of Goods.	Consigned to Chinese.	Consigned to Foreigners.	Excess to Chinese.	Excess to Foreigners.
Cotton piece goods—				
Shirtings, grey Pieces	4,605	4,150	455	..
" white "	100	300	..	200
" dyed "	1,681	296	1,385	..
Chintzes "	..	150	..	150
Turkey red cambrics "	250	1,300	..	1,050
Linen and cotton mixtures "	..	20	..	20
Brocades, white "	257	..	257	..
" dyed "	540	500	40	..
Woollens, camlets, English "	467	339	128	..
" long ells "	529	348	181	..
Opium Piculs	170 40	1,260 63	..	1,090 23
Nankeens "	2,168 68	19 65	2,149 03	..
Paper "	2,052 23	..	2,052 23	..
Tobacco, prepared "	4,617 75	540 22	4,077 53	..

Exports.

The comparison of the export trade for the year 1865-66 is more encouraging. Sugar, the most important article of export, exhibits an increase over 1865, of 64,284 piculs 4 catties; tumeric, of 2,075 piculs 98 catties; sesamum seeds, of 9,895 piculs 42 catties; and ground nut cakes, of 9,552 piculs 73 catties. On the other hand, rice, ground nuts, lungngans, and hemp, show a falling off, more especially in the latter article, shipments of which have virtually ceased. It is worthy of remark, that whereas the other sugar producing districts import large quantities of bean and oil-cake to be used in manuring the canes, Taiwan imports none, but on the contrary exports considerable quantities of ground nut and sesamum seed cakes yearly. The soil is so rich that no manure is required, but the land which is employed for the cultivation of the sugar cane is reserved entirely for that purpose; and that on which rice is grown also produces rice year after year.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the principal Exports for the years 1865 and 1866.

Description of Goods.	1865.	1866.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ground nuts Piculs	6,744 97	5,478 70	..	1,266 27
„ .. cakes „	12,056 64	21,609 37	9,552 73	..
Hemp „	1,849 94	627 27	..	1,222 67
Lungngans „	5,059 90	1,671 16	..	3,388 74
Oil, ground nut „	255 64	492 0	236 36	..
Peas „	380 31	2,286 34	1,906 3	..
Rice „	57,151 26	29,351 97	..	27,799 29
Sesamum seed „	5,723 14	15,618 56	9,895 42	..
„ .. cakes „	4,545 87	877 27	..	3,668 60
Sugar „	145,894 12	210,178 16	64,284 4	..
Turmeric „	4,101 18	6,177 16	2,075 98	..

From the following Table, giving the statistics of the foreign and native trade in exports, it is evident that the trade, which is entirely coast-wise, is conducted mainly by the Chinese. Of 210,178 piculs 16 catties of sugar which left the port during the year, Chefoo took 60,429 piculs 88 catties. Ningpo 110,997 piculs 71 catties, Tientsin, 25,681 piculs 63 catties, Shanghai 6,675 piculs 33 catties, Foochow 2,607 piculs 88 catties, and Amoy 3,785 piculs 76 catties; of which only 29,086 piculs 58 catties were shipped by foreigners. The Chinese are daily becoming more competent to transact their business without the aid of foreigners, and the result, as given below, is not devoid of interest.

Description of Goods.	Shipped by Chinese.	Shipped by Foreigners.	Excess to Chinese.	Excess to Foreigners.
Ground nuts Piculs	5,148 55	330 15	4,818 40	..
Hemp „	584 77	42 50	542 27	..
Lungngans „	1,575 16	96 0	1,479 16	..
Rice „	23,921 19	5,430 78	18,490 41	..
Sesamum seed „	14,327 51	1,291 5	13,036 46	..
Sugar, brown „	162,415 36	23,976 76	138,438 60	..
„ white „	18,668 78	5,109 82	13,558 96	..
Turmeric „	5,823 16	354 0	5,469 16	..

Shipping.

The Return of Shipping shows a decline in the number of vessels entered and cleared. In 1865, 152 foreign vessels, 27,648 tons, entered,

and 159 foreign vessels, 29,009 tons cleared ; against, in 1866, 121 foreign vessels, 24,008 tons entered, and 121 foreign vessels, 24,156 tons cleared. The annexed Table gives the amount of tonnage and duties paid under each flag.

The carrying trade is principally done in Continental vessels of medium size, many of which have been built especially for the purpose, are constructed to carry large cargoes upon a light draught of water, and are therefore enabled to load in full within the harbour, no slight advantage when it is considered the risk that attends sending valuable merchandize to a ship laying outside.

Few charters are made here ; vessels are usually engaged at Amoy for the voyage, to whatever port it may be, and when chartered by Chinese, are always accompanied by a supercargo, who loads the ship and proceeds in her to her destination, when, most probably, he sells the cargo himself without employing any agent. The class of vessels I refer to, are schooners and brigs, of from 150 to 300 tons. The Chinese prefer them to other vessels, owing to their superior accommodation, and perhaps, also, to the more kindly manner in which they are treated on board.

Duties.

The total duties collected during the year 1866, fall short of those for 1865, by 3,624 taels 3 mace 4 canderines 9 cash ; this, however, would have been reversed, as I have before explained, had the opium duties for the year equalled those of the preceding one, as, although the Returns prove 1,431 piculs 3 catties, to have been imported, yet only 300 piculs 98 catties paid duty. The export and coast trade duties have both largely increased.

TABLE showing the Duties Paid under each Flag for the Year 1866.

Flag.	Tonnage.	Import Duties.	Opium Duties.	Export Duties.	Coast Trade.	Tonnage Dues.	Total.
		Taels. m. c. c.	Taels. m. c. c.	Taels. m. c. c.	Taels. m. c. c.	Taels. m. c. c.	Taels. m. c. c.
American	585	10 3 0 9	..	615 1 8 8	172 6 8 4	13 8 0 0	811 9 8 1
Bremen	8,693	147 6 1 5	1,548 0 0 0	12,107 6 2 3	2,011 6 6 6	449 2 0 0	16,264 1 0 4
British..	4,354	591 3 7 0	4,680 0 0 0	5,337 1 6 0	946 6 0 3	169 1 0 0	11,724 2 3 3
Danish..	791	..	..	361 5 8 9	13 1 6 0	14 2 0 0	388 9 4 9
Dutch..	630	22 0 4 7	..	1,672 5 2 2	387 8 7 8	84 0 0 0	2,166 4 4 7
French..	276	..	..	579 1 4 4	..	110 4 0 0	689 5 4 4
Hamburg	4,149	147 0 2 5	605 4 0 0	6,241 8 3 2	794 6 4 6	438 0 0 0	8,226 9 0 3
Hanover	123	3 7 6 3	..	..	183 7 0 4	..	187 4 6 7
Oldenburg	288	6 5 5 9	..	581 9 7 7	55 0 4 4	..	643 5 8 0
Portuguese	113	..	..	17 1 3 6	11 9 0 9	..	29 0 4 5
Prussian	3,844	192 3 3 2	2,196 0 0 0	5,879 8 2 8	887 7 2 5	97 0 0 0	9,252 8 8 5
Swedish	310	14 8 6 9	..	801 4 1 5	162 8 5 8	..	979 1 4 2
Total	24,156	1,135 8 8 9	9,029 4 0 0	34,195 4 1 4	5,627 8 7 7	1,375 7 0 0	51,364 2 8 0

It may not, perhaps, be out of place here, on concluding the foregoing brief remarks, to say a few words concerning a people, that even to us living within a few miles of them, are still little known or understood. The savages of Formosa, or, as they are occasionally termed, the "aborigines," are divided by the Chinese into two classes, the Shêng Fan, or unsubdued, and the Seu Fan, or subdued, savages. The latter having intermarried with the Chinese, have lost nearly all traces of their original descent, and cannot, except on close scrutiny, be detected from the Chinese, whose habits and customs they have completely adopted. They still, however, speak their former language, and are employed on all occasions when the savages and country people meet for the interchange of goods. The unsubdued savages inhabit the hill country in the interior of the island, distant about forty-five miles from this port, in a north-easterly direction. The Chinese affirm them to be well-knit, agile men, with dark complexions, delicate features, and black hair and eyes, which latter features, unlike the same in the Chinese, are large and round. They are governed by Chiefs, each of whom has absolute jurisdiction over his district, and feuds between the different clans are frequent and bitter; and as each household is well supplied with bows, arrows, and muskets, which they are ready to wield on the slightest provocation, their encounters are generally accompanied by bloodshed.

The houses are built of bamboos, and a peculiarly large strong species of reed or grass, with which the sides and roofs are constructed. They appear to have no fortifications or walled villages, but the face of the country is so bold and precipitous, they need no extraneous defence to enable them to resist invasion.

Her Majesty's Consul, Mr. Carroll, who, accompanied by another gentleman, has recently returned from a visit to their territory, describes the country as being most rich and fertile, and deserving of more minute investigation, evidence of mineral wealth having been detected on a mere passing examination. The savages appear well inclined towards foreigners, and have treated those who have visited them with friendliness and hospitality. Between them and the Chinese the most bitter animosity exists; and the only intercourse that takes place is once every eight days, when both sides, accompanied on most occasions by some of the half-castes as interpreters, resort to a stated place on the border, when the Chinese barter iron and salt—the articles the savages do not possess—against dye, rice, which is said to be superior to any other grown on the island, hemp, tobacco, and sweet potatoes. No Chinese ever ventures into the interior unless protected by a foreigner, and similarly no savage crosses the border. In both cases death would speedily follow detection. As in most savage countries, the women are made to do the greater part of the hard labour, such as cultivating the crops, in which the men partly assist, cutting fuel, &c. They have no domestic animals of any description, but the country is well supplied with game, and a description of wild boar, which they obtain by shooting and snaring. Of the origin of this people nothing certain can be ascertained; they are unlike the Chinese in every respect, and more resemble the Malays in appearance than the natives of any other country. They are gradually being absorbed amongst the Chinese; and there is little doubt that they are yearly becoming less able to resist the encroachments of the latter, into whose hands it is to be hoped this richest part of Formosa will ultimately fall, to the development it may be expected, of resources at present dormant, but known to be vast in extent.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

FRANCIS W. WHITE,

To Robert Hart, Esq.,

Commissioner of Customs.

Inspector-General of Customs, Peking.

Report on the Trade at the Port of Tamsui, Formosa, for the Year 1866.

Office of Maritime Customs,

Tamsui, Formosa, January 31, 1867.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to offer for your consideration the following Report of trade at the ports of Northern Formosa (Tamsui and Keelung). I regret that it must necessarily be brief, as I have but recently arrived here, and have consequently had but little time and few facilities for making as full a Report as I should wish.

The only imports we have had from foreign countries, in either 1865 or 1866, were from Hong Kong, the total value of which during the former year was 320,901 dollars. No goods imported from Hong Kong in 1865 were afterwards re-exported. In 1866, the value of the import trade from Hong Kong, after deducting 1,700 dollars, the value of the re-exports, was 417,153 dollars, showing an increase over 1865 of 96,252 dollars.

The value of native produce imported from native ports in 1865, after deducting the value of the re-exports, 913 dollars, was 95,873 dollars. The corresponding imports for 1866 are valued at 103,067 dollars, after deducting 951 dollars, the value of the re-exports, again showing an increase over 1865 of 7,195 dollars.

The value of the foreign goods imported from Chinese ports during the year 1865, after deducting 110 dollars, the value of the re-exports, was 308,636 dollars. In 1866, the value of foreign goods imported from Chinese ports, after deducting 5,268 dollars for re-exports, was 420,242 dollars, showing an increase in favour of 1866 of 111,606 dollars, making the total increase of the value of imports during 1866 over the previous year 215,053 dollars. You will observe that of the 215,053 dollars increase in value of the import trade of 1866 over 1865, 207,858 dollars was on foreign imports, leaving for the increase on native goods a balance of only 7,195 dollars.

The only explanation I am able to give for this satisfactory state of the import trade is that the Chinese here are beginning to understand the superiority of foreign manufactures compared with their own.

The imports during the year have been chiefly at Tamsui; vessels coming to Keelung usually arrive in ballast, and leave with coal. Appended to the annual Trade Returns, forwarded some weeks ago, will be found a comparative Table of the chief imports and exports during 1865 and 1866, by reference to which it will be observed that there has been a considerable increase in the principal articles of both trades.

It is estimated that Tamsui and its dependencies consume on an average about 100 chests of opium per month, exclusive of that imported in native craft, which, doubtless, amounts to fifty or sixty chests more. Benares appears to find a more ready market than the other descriptions of drug.

In 1865, the total value of opium was 982 piculs 80 catties, of which 888 piculs were Benares, and the remaining 94 piculs 80 catties were Patna. No opium was re-exported in 1865.

In 1866, the total import was 1,118 piculs 21 catties, of which 1,064 piculs 36 catties were Benares, 47 piculs 40 catties Patna, 2 piculs Malwa, 4 piculs 45 catties Persian; no market being found for the Malwa and Persian, it was afterwards re-exported.

Of cotton piece goods, grey shirtings seem to find the most favour; in 1865, there were 5,921 pieces imported, against 9,202 pieces in 1866. In 1865, the total import of cotton piece goods of foreign manufacture was 11,511 pieces; in 1866, it increased to 13,281 pieces.

It is impossible to give any satisfactory information regarding the import of treasure. The chopped Spanish dollar is the current coin, of which there appears to be no scarcity, although, with one or two exceptions, none have been imported in foreign vessels during the past year. I think it not improbable that the most of them find their way here in junks from Ningpo and Shanghai. The value of the export trade during 1865 was 338,489 dollars, while the value of the export trade for 1866 was only 337,084 dollars, showing a trifling decrease of 1,405 dollars. This is accounted for by the falling-off of the rice trade, which alone shows a decrease of 107,570 dollars. The marked decrease in this important item of export arose from a dissatisfaction among some of the principal brokers at the prices offered by shippers. They not only refused to sell, but being men of considerable wealth, had the influence or power to prevent others doing so; consequently, vessels which came here to load rice were often compelled to leave in ballast, or with such other cargo as they could obtain.

Camphor is one of the most important articles of export from Tamsui; during the past year 8,448 piculs 21 catties, valued at 126,723 dollars, were exported in foreign vessels; of this 8,309 piculs 51 catties went to Hong Kong, the remainder, 138 piculs 70 catties, went to Amoy.

Much difficulty and not a little personal risk is experienced in collecting camphor; the district in which the trees are most numerous is inhabited by savages, or "the aborigines," as they are generally called, between whom and the Chinese the most intense hatred exists.

A considerable quantity of brown sugar is produced in this district, and exported from Tamsui, principally to Ningpo; in 1866, the total export was 14,872 piculs 27 catties, valued at 66,926 dollars.

I am not aware that tea had been exported from Tamsui previous to last year, or, if so, it was only taken by junks in very small quantities; but the last Annual Returns of Trade will show that a beginning has been made in a trade which promises at some not far distant day to prove important to Formosa and lucrative to the enterprising merchant who originated it. The tea that has been exported during the past year resembles inferior Oolong, and is grown in the immediate vicinity of Tamsui. As there has been no foreign demand, it has only been cultivated in sufficient quantities to supply local consumers; but, should it find favour in the foreign markets, I do not think it at all improbable that in a few years hence it will be shipped in considerable quantities from Tamsui direct to foreign countries.

During the year 1866 forty-two vessels cleared from Keelung with coal, the total export of which was 303,505 piculs 25 catties, showing an increase over 1865 of 180,182 piculs 25 catties. This great increase may be attributed to various reasons. The low rates of freight which for the past year have prevailed all over China have induced captains, and small capitalists in a number of cases, to come to Keelung and buy a cargo of coals on speculation; again, several of the vessels loaded at Keelung last year were sent to the various ports on the coast where the coal was little known, as an experiment, and the export for the present year will depend a great deal upon how far the experiment was successful.

Of foreign vessels in 1866 there were 101, tonnage 27,532 entered; and 108 vessels, tonnage 29,259 cleared; while in 1865, 104 vessels, tonnage 22,531, were entered, and 98 vessels, tonnage 20,934, were cleared; showing, in 1866, a decrease of 3 vessels, and an increase of tonnage 5,001 entered, and an increase of 10 vessels and of 8,325 tons cleared.

In 1866, the total amount of duties received in Haikwan taels was

54,822 taels 9 mace 6 candarins 6 cash, which, compared with the receipts of 1865, 37,555 Haikwan taels 1 cash, shows an increase of 17,267 Haikwan taels 9 mace 6 candarins 5 cash.

The port generally known as Tamsui is properly called Hoowei, and is merely a fishing village near the mouth of a small river bearing the same name; it is of no commercial importance other than being the anchorage for foreign vessels, and such of the native craft as are too large to proceed up the river to a large city called Manka. This city may be called the commercial capital of the district. All imports, after paying duty at Hoowei, are immediately taken to Manka for local consumption, or transportation to the various cities and towns along the northern and western coast of the island.

Tamsui is the name of the district of Northern Formosa, the official residence of the chief Mandarin in the district; the Tamsui Ting is at Tuk-cham, a walled city on the sea-coast about thirty-seven miles south of Hoowei.

The port of Keelung, so far as imports are concerned, is of little importance, while the only export worthy of special mention is coal, to which I have already referred. Immense, and it would seem almost inexhaustible, coal hills exist in the vicinity of Keelung. As yet surface coal only has been shipped, which, I believe, is considered inferior to foreign coal; but it appears to be the general opinion, that if the mines were scientifically worked a much better quality might be found. The greatest drawback to the coal trade is the high duty it pays compared with foreign coal: the native paying 4 candarins per picul export duty and if shipped to a Chinese port an additional 2 candarins import duty; while foreign coal pays a single duty of 5 candarins per ton.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

WOOD S. SCHENCK,
Assistant in Charge.

To Robert Hart, Esq.,

Inspector-General of Customs, Peking.

Report on the Trade at the Port of Swatow for the Year 1866.

Office of Maritime Customs,

Swatow, January 31, 1867.

Sir,

In forwarding the Report of Trade for the past year, I have considered a series of comparative statistical Tables would be the most useful form, as from the nature of the port, but little knowledge can be gained of the interior trade—the turbulent character of the people making the slightest attempt by foreigners to visit any distance inland, extremely hazardous, if not altogether impossible; thus closing the only reliable source of information as to the requirements and character of those who find in this port a market for their productions, and from whence many of their wants are supplied. In the month of July, Her Britannic Majesty's Acting-Consul made an official visit to the city of Chow-chow-foo, and resided for a short time within its walls; thus formally opening it, in accordance with Treaty stipulations. Trade in the early part of the year was most disastrous in its results, the high prices of produce at the north causing very heavy losses on the first consignments, increased by the low rates obtainable for sugar shipped from this; the transactions of the last few months have been, however, more fortunate, and trade generally has revived and encourages the hope of a more successful year in 1867.

Imports.

Our trade with foreign ports comes principally from Hong Kong and Singapore; the former place supplying nearly the whole of the opium and foreign manufactures that enter this port, and from the latter we obtain general Straits produce. A small business is carried on with Saigon, but at present only to a very trifling extent. The amount of foreign manufactures imported for the past three years, may be seen by the subjoined Table.

FOREIGN MANUFACTURES.

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Cottons, dyed ... Pieces	2,700	8,370	2,711	13,555	3,370	16,860
Drills, American ... "	814	4,070	1,127	6,537	4,380	32,860
Shirtings, grey ... "	20,986	104,930	41,111	185,000	50,968	219,162
" white ... "	8,271	49,626	10,319	87,712	13,772	96,128
" spotted ... "	320	1,120	112	448	48	319
T-cloths ... "	7,000	28,000	12,810	44,335	21,989	78,280
Turkey reds ... "	410	1,330	2,814	10,793	2,065	8,074
Camlets, English ... "	1,046	20,920	1,214	24,280	2,261	49,742
" Dutch ... "	23	585	33	1,056	45	1,800
" Imitation ... "	716	7,160	569	4,552	692	5,190
Lastings ... "	906	16,308	1,049	17,309	1,337	28,077
Long ells ... "	1,317	10,536	1,459	16,449	1,710	18,297
Spanish stripes ... "	1,120	22,400	1,448	14,480	2,710	51,490
Cotton yarn ... Piculs	2,541	165,165	4,249	297,430	5,823	434,784
Other foreign manufactures ...	...	13,406	...	11,820	...	28,863
Total ...	...	453,826	...	736,256	...	1,069,906

During the past year there has been an increase in the importation of opium, as compared with the two previous years, as shown below :—

OPIUM.

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Malwa ... Chests	2,163½	1,471,180	1,287	938,223	1,819½	1,544,800
Patna ... "	2,215	1,439,750	1,989	1,066,104	2,648½	1,891,029
Benares ... "	...	...	774	407,124	614	426,730
Total ...	...	2,910,938	...	2,411,451	...	3,862,559

In 1864 no separate account was kept of Patna and Benares opium. The import of metals for the past three years, has been as under :—

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Iron, nail, rod, and bar ... Piculs	1,779	7,116	5,431	16,298	4,911	18,416
Lead ... "	108	540	902	6,314	1,077	7,431
Steel ... "	...	...	7	56	80	800
Tin ... "	3,666	117,312	2,500	40,000	2,937	73,307
Other metals ... "	...	575	...	500	...	411
Total ...	...	125,543	...	63,163	...	100,865

The estimated total values of the foreign import trade, for the three years are as under :—

			Dollars.	Dollars.
1864	..	..	3,889,542	
1865	..	..	6,045,590	an increase of 2,156,048
1866	..	..	6,376,659	„ 331,069

or 2,487,117 in favour of 1866 as compared with 1864.

Trade with native ports consists principally in bean cake, peas, and cotton; large quantities of the former product being used annually as a manure in the cultivation of the sugar cane. Attempts are now being made to introduce guano in its stead, but the Chinese at present look upon it with distrust, and but little has as yet been tried. The following Tables gives the chief items imported, from the various ports :—

AMOY.

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Bamboo ware Piculs	41	615	22	330	...	...
China ware, coarse	38	190	15	90	39	195
Cotton	182	5,460	929	23,225	1,719	46,413
Medicine	...	...	304	2,448	24	720
Tea	12	150	52	780	5	150
Other goods	...	2,543	...	15,588	...	708
Total	...	8,988	...	42,461	...	48,186

FOO-CHOW.

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Bamboo ware Piculs	39	585	44	660	107	856
„ split	424	520	3,356	7,383	430	1,075
Bean oil	...	...	84	840	266	3,724
China ware, coarse	14	70	167	835	89	445
Medicine	...	...	85	1,020	34	1,020
Native coal... ..	...	...	...	...	4,753	4,753
Tea	225	3,375	513	7,695	767	23,010
Other goods	...	127	...	5,799	...	1,498
Total	...	4,677	...	24,232	...	36,381

SHANGHAE.

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Bean cake Piculs	37,648	75,296	47,348	84,817	96,944	203,256
Beans and peas	690	1,483	27,679	83,037	12,338	29,612
Cotton	27,554	826,620	36,281	907,025	21,667	585,009
Fungus	114	4,560	212	13,780	252	19,152
Goats' hair	177	1,770	115	1,725	291	2,910
Hemp	988	29,640	2,969	68,287	3,058	61,160
Manure cake	4,366	6,549	1,849	4,633	9,187	7,349
Medicine	733	8,796	1,093	13,116	1,726	51,780
Nankeens	798	23,940	822	57,540	1,670	83,500
Rice	...	...	18,010	54,030	...	...
Silk piece goods	340	32,000	81	15,500	69	45,200
Wheat	240	720	22,639	67,887	3,537	14,148
Other goods	...	18,469	...	31,268	...	38,834
Total	...	1,029,843	...	1,402,625	...	1,142,010

CHEFOO.

		1864.		1865.		1866.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Bean cake ...	Piculs	487,856	975,712	500,778	941,463	570,948	1,238,957
Beans and peas ...	33	91,775	197,316	69,704	209,112	21,988	52,771
Cotton ...	33	18,285	548,550	3,803	95,075	14,507	391,689
Lily flowers, dried...	33	989	13,846	654	9,156	519	8,304
Medicine ...	33	1,249	14,988	1,235	14,820	2,200	66,000
Oil ...	33	3,276	32,760	4,175	58,450	1,426	19,964
Pongees ...	33	97	24,250	52	13,000	120	24,600
Vermicelli ...	33	4,819	48,190	5,925	59,250	7,298	102,172
Wheat ...	33	4,142	12,426	20,316	60,948	3,757	15,028
Other goods ...	33	...	32,019	...	24,455	...	109,518
Total ...	...	...	1,900,057	...	1,485,729	...	2,028,403

TIEN-TSIN.

		1864.		1865.		1866.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Beans and peas ...	Piculs	3,523	7,574	857	2,571	16,508	39,619
Cotton ...	33	2,299	68,970	3,892	97,300	13,811	372,897
Lily flowers, dried	33	487	6,818	1,098	15,372	2,272	36,352
Medicine ...	33	379	4,548	2,605	31,260	4,556	136,680
Native woollens ...	Pieces	...	...	...	...	6,826	13,652
Wheat ...	Piculs	6,474	19,422	2,471	7,413	2,841	11,364
Other goods ...	33	...	6,580	...	18,518	...	64,346
Total ...	...	...	113,912	...	172,434	...	674,910

NEWCHIWANG.

		1864.		1865.		1866.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Bean cake ...	Piculs	502,587	1,005,174	348,457	623,738	623,659	1,290,972
Beans and peas ...	33	157,054	337,666	187,340	562,020	204,501	490,802
Cotton ...	33	1,923	57,690	70	1,750	...	...
Ginseng, native	33	...	...	...	...	...	25,200
Medicine ...	33	1,648	19,776	908	10,896	750	22,500
Oil ...	33	2,436	24,360	2,467	34,538	1,587	22,218
Wheat ...	33	3,681	10,893	9,007	27,021	...	...
Other goods ...	33	...	33,333	...	66,650	...	117,164
Total ...	...	...	1,488,892	...	1,326,613	...	1,968,856

The estimated total values of the import trade with native ports, are as under:—

			Dollars.		Dollars.
1864	..	..	4,587,514		
1865	..	..	4,443,028	a decrease of	144,486
1866	..	..	5,904,920	an increase of	1,461,892

Or an increase on the three years 1,317,406

Exports.

The foreign export trade is very trifling, and varies but little in its general character. During the past two years a few small shipments of white sugar have been made to Yokohama, amounting in 1866 to 12,062 piculs, against 1,579 piculs in 1865. The Table below gives the values for each port for the past three years:—

				1864.	1865.	1866.
				Value.	Value.	Value.
				Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hong Kong	..	..	..	40,590	28,445	30,124
Singapore and Penang	..	..	..	107,992	79,279	139,757
Siam	..	..	..	..	9,337	1,429
Saigon	..	..	..	20,091	25,664	20,283
Japan	..	..	..	..	14,992	81,418
Total	..	..	..	168,673	157,717	273,011

The export trade to native ports, consists principally in sugar, paper, tobacco, and coarse grass cloths; a more direct trade is now being carried on with Tien-tsin, and the exports of the last twelve months are considerably in excess of previous years. Formerly, produce was shipped at Shanghai, and from thence forwarded in junks to the ports further north, but the losses incurred in this way, and the advantages of insurance offered by foreign vessels, have caused this plan in a great measure to be abandoned. Below are given the exports to each port for the three years:—

AMOY.

				1864.		1865.		1866.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
					Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Betel leaf	...	...	Piculs	29	87	253	759	448	1,344
Fans, paper	...	...	Pieces	...	...	308,104	61,620	24,760	496
Fish shells	...	...	"	...	...	149,086	10,436	52,330	1,831
Grass cloth, coarse	...	...	Piculs	...	...	236	12,980	327	11,445
Sugar, brown	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	39	164
" white	...	...	"	41	308	...	...	...	...
Other goods	...	...	"	...	7,089	...	52,408	...	15,280
Total	...	...	...	...	7,484	...	138,203	...	25,447

FOO-CHOW.

				1864.		1865.		1866.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
					Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Betel leaf	...	...	Piculs	572	1,716	683	2,049	1,118	3,354
Fans, paper	...	...	Pieces	...	...	62,757	6,551	110,947	2,218
Fish shells	...	...	"	41,985	1,679	69,632	4,794	38,577	1,850
Potato flour	...	...	Piculs	1,839	5,617	2,161	6,483	1,460	2,920
Sugar, white	...	...	"	2,140	16,050	2,235	17,880	2,507	16,922
" brown	...	...	"	891	4,232	1,980	9,900	129	542
Other goods	...	...	"	...	11,727	...	7,955	...	3,537
Total	...	...	...	...	40,921	...	55,612	...	80,843

NINGPO.

				1864.		1865.		1866.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
					Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Sugar, white	...	...	Piculs	509	3,817	1,472	11,776	668	4,509
" brown	...	...	"	2,364	11,229	7,474	37,370	20,814	87,419
Other goods	...	...	"	...	341	...	148	...	271
Total	...	...	...	...	15,387	...	49,294	...	92,199

SHANGHAE.

		1864.		1865.		1866.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
China-ware, coarse	... Piculs	1,281	6,405	597	2,985	39	195
Grass cloth, coarse	... "	1,058	58,190	1,247	68,585	1,749	61,215
Paper, 1st quality	... "	232	1,044	264	1,188	43	344
" 2nd quality	... "	6	14	5	11	1	5
Sugar, white	... "	221,451	1,660,833	131,237	1,049,896	229,009	1,545,811
" brown	... "	278,440	1,298,840	231,609	1,158,045	259,903	1,091,588
Tobacco	... "	6,500	195,000	7,914	237,420	6,608	171,808
" leaf	... "	779	6,622	...	...	66	594
Other goods	... "	...	134,772	...	119,778	...	91,187
Total	... "	...	3,361,770	...	2,637,908	...	2,962,680

CHE-FOO.

		1864.		1865.		1866.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
China-ware, coarse	... Piculs	1,422	7,110	60	300	717	3,585
Grass cloth, coarse	... "	50	2,750	162	8,910	281	8,085
Paper, 1st quality	... "	1,935	8,707	2,210	9,945	3,221	25,668
" 2nd quality	... "	20,786	49,768	6,977	15,698	13,209	78,594
Sugar, white	... "	42,956	332,170	30,509	224,552	43,533	293,847
" brown	... "	27,924	132,639	21,424	107,120	32,127	134,933
Other goods	... "	...	48,030	...	46,925	...	26,235
Total	... "	...	571,174	...	433,450	...	570,947

TIEN-TSIN.

		1864.		1865.		1866.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
China-ware, coarse	... Piculs	334	1,670	584	2,920	1,587	7,935
Grass cloth, coarse	... "	31	1,705	53	2,915	81	2,835
Paper, 1st quality	... "	1,239	5,536	2,056	9,252	3,375	27,000
" 2nd quality	... "	5,093	13,495	781	1,757	4,416	26,275
Sugar, white	... "	53,531	401,432	43,980	391,840	76,905	519,109
" brown	... "	39,715	188,646	23,110	115,550	45,924	192,881
Other goods	... "	...	27,761	...	38,034	...	34,766
Total	... "	...	640,235	...	562,298	...	810,801

NEWCHWANG.

		1864.		1865.		1866.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
China-ware, coarse	... Piculs	693	3,465	2,104	10,520	2,306	11,530
Paper, 1st quality	... "	10	45	75	338	89	712
" 2nd quality	... "	1,789	4,025	73	175	5	29
Sugar, white	... "	9,034	67,765	14,235	113,880	9,575	64,631
" brown	... "	5,654	26,837	11,607	58,035	6,667	28,001
Other goods	... "	...	3,207	...	13,469	...	13,843
Total	... "	...	105,354	...	196,417	...	118,746

The Table below gives the estimated total values of the native export trade for the three years :—

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1864	.. ..	4,764,806		
1865	.. ..	4,073,549	a decrease of	691,257
1866	.. ..	4,611,730	an increase of	538,181

Or a decrease for the three years of 153,076

The estimated total values of the entire trade during the past three years, are as under :—

	Dollars.		Dollars.
1864	13,369,499		
1865	14,981,403	an increase of	1,611,904
1866	17,327,439	„ „	2,347,036

A total increase on the three years' trade of .. 3,958,940

TONNAGE.

			Tons.
In 1864 the number of vessels entered inwards were	..	472 of	169,861
1865 „ „ „	..	588	223,853
1866 „ „ „	..	525	211,831
In 1864 the number of vessels cleared outwards were	..	469 of	168,944
1865 „ „ „	..	581	220,203
1866 „ „ „	..	527	213,177

The increase shown in 1865, arises from the large importation of rice which took place that year, employing a considerable number of vessels of large tonnage, and which must be looked upon as only an exceptional trade, springing from local circumstances; it would be fairer, therefore, to draw a comparison between the years 1864 and 1866, when we find an increase in the latter year of 53 vessels, of 41,970 tons, entered inwards, and 66 vessels, of 44,233 tons, cleared outwards.

About two-fifths of the total tonnage are British steamers employed in the trade, between this port, Amoy, Foo-chow, and Hong Kong.

Duties.

The total amount of duties collected during the past three years, are as under :—

	Taels	m.	c.		Taels	m.	c.
1864	355,183	2	2	6			
1865	346,064	1	6	2	a decrease of	9,119	0 6 4
1866	431,750	6	7	7	an increase of	85,686	5 1 5

Or a total increase for the three years of .. 76,567 4 5 1

General Remarks.

We have had, fortunately, a year free from internal troubles, so prejudicial to our trade during 1865; and the districts then disturbed by the rebels are gradually recovering from the baneful effects of their presence, but some time must yet elapse before their original prosperity can be entirely restored. Swatow has very considerably increased, and many new and large honghs have been built within the past two years, on land reclaimed from the river. The permission given in the early part of the year, to store native produce in Swatow, has had a beneficial effect, enabling cargoes to be prepared for vessels, and thus preventing the very serious delay that formerly occurred, when vessels had to wait the arrival of produce from the country.

The Returns of the past year showing, as they do, a steady increase in all branches of our trade, with the growing importance of Swatow, give every reason to look forward most hopefully for the future prosperity of this port.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. D. WILLIAMS,

Commissioner of Customs.

To Robert Hart, Esq.,

Inspector-General of Customs, Peking.

Report on the Trade at the Port of Canton for the Year of 1866.

*Office of Maritime Customs,
Canton, February 19, 1867.*

Sir,

THE returns of trade for the past year show a decided improvement in the value of the business of this port, as well as an increase in the duties, and there is every reason to conclude that business will continue to advance rather than diminish.

The opening of the Northern Ports in 1860 had the effect of turning much business away from Canton, and in four years the value of trade had fallen thirty-three per cent., and the duties collected fifty per cent. Business appears to have reached its lowest limits in 1864, for since then it has gradually increased, and last year the value of the imports and exports exceeds that of the year before 4,400,000 dollars, and the duties are 45,000 taels in excess. Of this increase 3,600,000 dollars are in the imports, principally derived from the enlarged receipts of cotton, nankeen, opium, and silk piece goods. The advance of 800,000 dollars in the value of the exports is accounted for by the enlarged shipments of raw silk, silk piece goods, matting, &c.

The returns show an increased import of 2,400,000 dollars in treasure, no doubt owing to the fact that a more accurate account has been kept than in previous years.

The total value of the trade is 33,000,000 dollars, being 12,000,000 dollars in excess of 1864, and 1,600,000 dollars less than 1860—the year that shows the largest business done since the opening of this Office. This is partially owing to the enhanced value of all kinds of merchandize; therefore there is not a proportionate increase in the duties.

It must be borne in mind that only a portion of the trade of this port passes through this office, for all goods conveyed in native craft pass the native office, from which it is impossible to get any reliable statistics. But a small part of the goods for the province are brought to Canton for distribution, therefore no matter how correct statements from the native office might be, it would still be impossible to arrive at the actual trade of the province, which can only be ascertained by the authorities at Hong Kong publishing returns of the trade of that port.

	Dollars.
The total value of goods imported from foreign countries, including	
Hong Kong, in 1864, was	6,000,000
Ditto, ditto, from native ports	2,180,000
	8,180,000
From which deduct re-exports	100,000
	8,080,000
Showing an Import in 1864 of	

The year 1865 shows an increase, as follows :—

	Dollars.
Imports from foreign countries	9,200,000
Ditto from native ports	1,310,000
	10,510,000
From which deduct re-exports	140,000
	10,370,000

And the increase continues, as is proved by the returns of last year, as follows :—

				Dollars.
Imports from foreign countries	..	..	..	13,400,000
Ditto from native ports	..	..	..	840,000
				14,240,000
Less re-exports	..	..	..	150,000
				14,090,000

By the above Table it will be seen that the value of re-exports is comparatively very small. This can be attributed to the fact that Hong Kong is so readily reached, and the facilities for storing goods there are so great, that so long as the expenses of that port are less than they are at Canton, it will be used as the bonded warehouse of the South of China.

				Dollars.
The value of native produce exported to foreign countries in 1864, was	..	..	..	9,810,000
Ditto, ditto, native ports	..	..	..	3,840,000
Total export for 1864	..	..	..	13,650,000

				Dollars.
The value of native produce exported to foreign countries in 1865, was	..	..	..	13,980,000
Ditto, ditto, to native ports	..	..	..	4,070,000
Total export for 1865	..	..	..	18,050,000

				Dollars.
The value of native produce exported to foreign countries in 1866, was	..	..	..	14,780,000
Ditto, ditto, native ports	..	..	..	4,040,000
Total export for 1866	..	..	..	18,820,000

The above shows an excess of 5,000,000 dollars in the value of exports for last year over the year, 1864 which is principally to be accounted for by the large export of silk for the past two years. It is impossible to give any satisfactory comparison of the exports to foreign countries, for a large portion of the goods are taken to Hong Kong by river steamers for transshipment there to all parts of the world, particularly to California and Australia, which are declared at the Custom House as for Hong Kong, without any statement of their ultimate destination being given.

The following Tables show the tonnage of the port for the last three years :—

VESSELS ENTERED WITH CARGO.

		1864.		1865.		1866.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
River steamers	..	562	247,430	535	332,077	747	283,008
Sailing vessels	..	61	19,097	83	33,596	169	53,152
Total	..	623	266,527	618	365,673	916	336,160

VESSELS ENTERED IN BALLAST.

		1864.		1865.		1866.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
River steamers	..	67	11,876	48	17,398	89	16,261
Sailing vessels	..	157	74,346	227	102,023	277	128,761
Total	..	224	86,222	275	119,421	366	145,022

VESSELS CLEARED WITH CARGO.

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
River steamers ..	618	254,486	575	342,532	780	287,475
Sailing vessels ..	118	48,052	169	74,622	171	71,536
Total ..	736	302,538	744	417,154	951	359,011

VESSELS CLEARED IN BALLAST.

	1864.		1865.		1866.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
River steamers ..	11	4,820	8	6,943	56	11,794
Sailing vessels ..	108	46,840	134	58,875	268	106,129
Total ..	119	51,660	142	65,818	324	117,923

Last year there were 212 river steamers entered in excess of the year before, with a less tonnage of nearly 50,000 tons. This falling off in the tonnage is to be attributed to the withdrawal of the largest river steamer from the Canton river, and the increase in the number is caused by the substitution of two small steamers, which ply between this and Hong Kong at night. An increase of 86 sailing vessels entered in with cargo is to be noticed, with an addition of 20,000 tons. Many of the vessels arriving in ballast come either for the benefit of lying in fresh water, or for repairs. The increase of 91 vessels entered without cargo last year, with 26,000 tons in excess of the year before, is caused by including ocean steamers and tug boats, of which no account has been kept in previous years.

The tonnage of sailing vessels bringing cargo is divided as follows :—

	British.		Sundry.		American.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1861	85	49,724	48	15,941	23	14,135
1862	64	32,260	35	9,114	15	12,661
1863	39	21,335	47	12,632	4	3,369
1864	17	5,678	43	12,921	1	498
1865	44	20,731	34	10,919	5	1,946
1866	101	33,221	48	17,042	20	2,889

The increase in the British shipping of 57 vessels, and in the American of 15 last year, is owing to the adding of the arrival of tug boats, and small sailing vessels bringing dock stores, which have not been included in the returns of the former years. The greater part of the tonnage of the sundry vessels is Hamburg and Bremen.

Of the 890,000 taels duties collected last year, 530,000 were paid by the river steamers, leaving 360,000 taels for sailing vessels, of which 262,000 taels were paid by British vessels, 46,000 taels by Hamburg vessels, and the balance, 52,000 taels, by vessels of other nationalities.

The import of India cotton last year by foreign vessels is three times that of the year before, but it is still far behind what it was in 1860, in which year the amount received was 525,000 piculs. The importation of last year was entered at a valuation of 22 dollars a picul, while in 1860 the average value was even 11 dollars a picul.

A larger amount of native cotton passed this Office than in any previous year, as will be seen by the following Table:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Cotton, native.. ..	7,800	46,600	25,400	19,600	34,190	67,600

While the importation of cotton yarn remains about what it was last year, the value has declined fully twenty-five per cent.

The receipt of grey shirtings is 1,400 pieces less, and of white shirtings 5,800 pieces less, than that of the year before.

The following Table shows that there has been an increase in the receipt of cotton piece goods:—

		1865.	1866.
Cottons—			
Dyed, figured, and plain	.. Pieces	9,148	15,722
Drills, grey	.. ..	3,839	5,830
Damasks ..	.. ..	1,003	686
Printed and fancy	.. ..	6,193	12,659
T-cloths ..	.. ..	87,173	117,020

Formerly a portion of the Ginseng arriving here was clarified and then sent to the Northern Ports, paying an import duty on arrival at Canton, an export duty when sent away, and coast trade duty, which is half duty, on its arrival at the Northern Ports, that is two duties and a-half. This trade has to a great extent left the port, for the Chinese now clarify it at Hong-Kong, and send it from there, thus saving the export and coast trade duty. The same cause holds good in regard to the falling off in the receipts of quicksilver, used in manufacturing vermilion, as shown in the following Table:—

		1865.	1866.
Quicksilver, imported ..	.. Piculs	4,091	941
Cinnabar, imported ..	.. ..	133	921
Vermilion exported to native ports	.. ..	701	168
Ditto to foreign countries	.. ..	121	51

The amount of opium passed this Office last year was 3,400 chests, which is 900 chests more than was received the year before. This is a very small portion of the 18,000 chests which are brought annually into the province. The facilities for smuggling from the free ports at the mouth of the Canton River are so great that full 15,000 chests per annum, representing a duty of 450,000 taels, evade the Customs.

The returns show a decrease of 26,000 piculs in the export of tea as compared with that of 1865. The year closed with 14,000 piculs in first hands, which will doubtless be shipped off before the season ends in June next; and, from the estimates made by the merchants, there is every reason to conclude that quite as much tea will be exported this season as last.

The shipments of cassia, fire crackers, matting, and preserves have advanced considerably, owing to a demand from America.

The following Table shows the export for the last six years:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Cassia Piculs	3,505	7,683	8,374	13,851	23,514	23,960
Crackers, fireworks ..	6,920	13,255	4,738	11,313	20,304	24,474
Matting, rolls .. Rolls	23,906	41,548	24,994	37,681	59,730	89,908
Preserves Piculs	5,785	5,107	4,540	7,235	6,308	9,359

In consequence of a demand from the Northern Ports, the export of grass cloth last year amounted to 1,175 piculs, being 800 piculs in excess of the year before.

The shipment of silk and silk piece goods to England, India, and the northern ports, has increased, as will be seen by reference to the following Table:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Silk—						
Raw and thrown Piculs	3,222	6,091	5,684	2,859	8,778	9,258
Wild, raw "	4,617	5,206	3,912	3,401	5,043	5,686
Piece goods "	2,348	3,537	4,369	4,149	3,363	3,997
Ribbons and sashes "	288	400	442	793	777	624

The export of sugar last year to the northern ports has advanced from 90,000 piculs in 1864, to 130,000 piculs.

The native junks from Hong Kong and Macao bring cargoes of rice, peas, betel nut, cotton, &c. The captain of each junk, on his arrival, hands into this office a manifest of his vessel's cargo, which, although not verified, may be considered in the main correct. From these manifests the following Table has been compiled:—

IMPORTS PER NATIVE JUNKS FOR THE YEAR 1866.

	Piculs.		Piculs.
Rice	3,287,000	Betel nut	40,000
Peas	224,000	Cotton	20,000

Nearly 3,000 piculs of arsenic were shipped last year from this port. The greater part of this is sent to Tientsin, where it is largely used to destroy insects in rice-fields, by mixing it with the grain when sown.

The Convention in reference to Coolie Emigration, which was signed at Peking in March last, has put a stop to the shipment of coolies from Canton. The shipment from Macao last year reached 24,343 souls, and it is rumoured that they were not all willing emigrants.

The following Table gives the number of coolies shipped, and the ports they sailed for:—

Havana	15,767	Samarang	30
Callao or Lima	7,681	Manila	21
Singapore	547	Penang	16
Batavia	249		
Saigon	32	Total.. ..	24,343

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GEO. B. GLOVER,

To Robert Hart, Esq.,

Commissioner of Customs.

Inspector-General of Customs, Peking.

Report on the Trade at the Port of Kiu-kiang for the Year 1866.

Office of Maritime Customs,

Kiu-kiang, January 31, 1867.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward to you the following notes on the trade at this port during the past year. They will form only an imperfect index to the Returns compiled in this Office, as I am unable to do more than call attention to variations in the quantities of the more important articles of trade imported and exported. My recent arrival here has not enabled me to account for many of those variations, nor from them to draw conclusions as to the future. Should I have the honour of again addressing you on the same subject, I trust I shall be able, to some extent, to supply those manifest deficiencies.

I shall now proceed to lay before you some sets of figures, gathered from the accompanying Returns, the results of which I have considered might be of interest :—

1. The total value of the trade of the port, 10,119,020 taels 9 mace* @ 6s 8d. exchange = 3,373,006*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

2. The above total sum is made up as follows :—

			At 6s. 8d. Exchange.	
FOREIGN IMPORTS.			£	s. d.
	Taels.	m.		
Cotton piece goods	348,120	9	116,040	6 0
Woollens	368,016	5	122,672	3 4
Metals	126,369	2	42,123	1 4
Opium	1,444,413	6	481,471	4 0
Sundries	542,293	0	180,764	6 8
NATIVE IMPORTS.				
Sundries	1,123,405	2	374,468	8 0
EXPORTS.				
Tea	5,508,313	4	1,836,104	9 4
Sundries	658,089	1	219,363	0 8
Total	10,119,020	9	3,373,006	19 4

3. From these figures the following are taken :—

			At 6s. 8d. Exchange.	
	Taels	m.	£	s. d.
Tea, exported	5,508,313	4	1,836,104	9 4
Foreign manufactures, metals, and opium imported ..	2,286,920	2	762,306	14 8
Balance in favour of Export from China ..	3,221,393	2	1,073,797	14 8
Native produce imported	1,123,405	2		
Ditto exported for consumption in China ..	658,089	1		
Balance against this port	465,316	1		

The first set of figures giving the total value of the trade of the port for the past year, is certainly satisfactory, as being in excess of the

* The Returns of Treasure do not enter into my calculations, as I do not consider them sufficiently accurate.

estimated value of the trade in 1865. But the increase is so small that there is not much room for congratulation. Certainly none for the Chinese Government, which does not collect as much in duties as during the previous year. Little for the foreign merchant, whose shipments of tea have been smaller and more ruinous in their results. Alone for the native dealer, and for him not much.

The second arrangement of figures, analyzing the first, shows a decrease in the value of the foreign manufactured cotton piece goods imported. Whereas, in 1865, this class of goods was imported to the extent of 402,597 taels 3 mace = 134,199*l.* 2*s.* The Returns for the past year fall short of this by some 54,476 taels 4 mace, or 18,158*l.* 16*s.* The past year, however, contrasts favourably with 1864, in which the value of cotton piece goods only reached a sum of about 300,000 taels, or 100,000*l.* It is possible that the consumption during 1865, was somewhat excessive, owing to the fact of purchasers having held back in view of the high rates prevailing during the American war; the close of which terminated a period of suspense, and encouraged the dealers to operate more freely.

Woollen goods were imported, during the three past years, to the following extent:—

			Taels	m.		£	s.	d.
During 1864	..	..	323,413	2	=	107,804	8	0
1865	..	..	395,199	9	=	131,733	6	0
1866	..	..	368,016	5	=	122,672	3	4

Opium has been imported to a less extent than during the previous year, 1865. The falling off has amounted to some 120,000 taels, or 40,000*l.*

Sundries, consisting of Straits, Japan, and Manila produce, figure in the list of foreign goods imported, to the extent of 542,293 taels. The articles of chief importance amongst these are, of Straits' produce,—pepper, bicho de mar, birds' nests, and sharks' fins; from Japan—seaweed, isinglass, ginseng, paper, &c.; from Manila—sugar.

Of these, the only two of importance in amount are, pepper and sugar; each of these appears in the Returns to an amount of about 150,000 taels.

Native produce imported, comprises numberless articles, noticeable amongst which are, of first importance, raw cotton, the import of which is only on record in the books of the office since 1865. In that year, some 4,500 piculs found their way here from Shanghae; this reached an amount of about 21,000 piculs during 1866. The supply has been brought here to provide for the deficiencies in the crops of the neighbouring province of Hoopoh. These in 1864 were abundant enough to supply not only the local wants, but, of the excess, to export to other ports. Silk piece goods, in the import of which, during the past year, there has been a considerable increase, the value being nearly double that of the two previous years (1864-65) together. In 1866 the estimated value of the silk piece goods imported was some 225,000 taels against 22,000 taels in 1865, and about 103,000 in 1864. And sugar, from Swatow and Formosa, in the figures relating to the import of which article there does not appear to have been any material change during the past three years. These showing an import of about 21,000 piculs each of brown and white for each year. Following these three articles of cotton, silk piece goods and sugar, which represent about three-fifths of the entire value of trade in imported native produce, come such goods as nankeens, copper cash, dry indigo, red dates, embroidery, grass cloth, dried fish, native tin, &c. The only one of these in which any change worthy of note has taken place, is nankeens. These having risen from 1,000 piculs in 1865, to 27,000 piculs during the past year.

The export of *Tea* demands next attention. The quantity exported during 1866 has been altogether less than during the previous year. Black tea shows an increase of about 27,000 piculs between 1st January and 31st December, 1866. The quantity of green tea exported during the same period falls from about 136,000 piculs in 1865, to 79,000 piculs. Leaf tea begins in 1864 at an export of about 2,600 piculs, falling in 1865 to 1,100 piculs, and, during the past year, to 985 piculs. Tea dust has sprung from 48 piculs in 1865 to 5,640 piculs in 1866. Brick tea stands at about the same quantity for both 1865 and 1866, viz., about 180 piculs. I can offer no sort of comment on any of these figures. I am afraid, too, that these returns of the export of this article are hardly of much use to those engaged in the trade, as they refer to a period which does not correspond with that to which the accounts kept by the foreign merchant relate, these latter dating from beginning to close of tea season in June.

Of the *Sundry* other articles exported hence, paper of two qualities, stands at the head of the list, followed in order of importance by hemp, grass cloth (coarse and fine), china-ware (coarse and fine), tobacco, vegetable tallow, paint stuff, china root, white wax, &c.

Of the better quality of *Paper* there were some 14,000 piculs exported in 1864, this amount fell to about 11,000 piculs in 1865, and 8,000 piculs during the past year. The inferior quality, though falling from 57,000 of 1864, to 31,000 in 1865, rose during 1866, to about 46,000 piculs. Hemp had increased from an export of 7,900 piculs in 1865, to about double that quantity. This amount corresponding very nearly with the Return for 1864.

Grass Cloth has shown no great variation in quantity exported during the past three years. The Returns for 1866 giving an export of about 2,300 piculs of the coarse, and 800 piculs of the fine, quality.

China Ware, the produce of this province, and brought here from Ching-te-chun, a place about 100 miles distant from this, on the borders of this province and Ngan-wei, has been an important article of export. The quantity, however has very much decreased since 1864, in which year it stood at about 66,000 piculs. This fell, in 1865, to 32,000 piculs, and, during the past year, to 24,000 piculs. This steady decrease in the export of this article since 1864, is, no doubt, partly to be accounted for by the presence of the rebels on the Yangtze during that year. Shipments in native craft being thereby interrupted, recourse was had to foreign shipping. The disturbing cause being now removed, the trade has reverted to its original channel. I am prepared to see a still further falling off in the export of this article in foreign bottoms during the present year.

Vegetable Tallow, of which there were, in 1864, some 1,300 piculs exported, in 1865, rose to 4,200 piculs, declining during the past year to about 2,800 piculs.

Tobacco in a prepared condition shows a decrease from 1864 as follows:—In that year there were some 1,700 piculs exported; in 1865, 1,100 piculs; whilst, in the past year, the export has only reached some 50 piculs. Leaf and stalk rose from 1,200 piculs in 1864, to about 18,000 piculs in 1865, declining during the past year to about 8,000 piculs.

Dust, beginning in 1864 at an export of 500 piculs, falls, in 1865, to about 100 piculs, and nearly disappears in the Returns for the past year, in an amount of 30 piculs.

The third calculation I have made, simply shows that here, as elsewhere in China, the value of produce shipped, for consumption in foreign countries is considerably in excess of that imported from those countries for consumption here. Whether the balance in favour of China, is greater or less than in previous years, I have not the means of ascertaining, as, until 1865,

the form of the Returns would not allow of the calculation being made with accuracy.

The fourth calculation shows that that part of the country which draws its supplies through this port can only find, of produce for consumption elsewhere in China, for the export of which this place is available, some 558,089 taels 1 mace as a set-off against the 1,123,405 taels 2 mace it has to pay for imported produce.

The next set of figures to which I think it useful to call attention is in the following list which, comprising as it does all the articles of the trade in which foreign merchants at this place have had any share, gives the value in an estimated quantity of such share side by side with that of the Chinese merchant. The two making up the total as entered in the Returns of 1866 of each article enumerated. The trade in all other goods not included in this list has been entirely in the hands of the native merchant. The calculations have been made on fairly reliable data. For the future, however, measures will be taken in order to secure greater accuracy. This analysis may, to some extent, explain how it is that, in the face of a general increase in the trade of the port, there is a decrease in the number of foreign merchants engaged in it. Further, it confirms what has been observed for some time since, that, though the consumption of foreign produce in China, and the export of its produce to other countries, may, and does increase, the profit such increase yields does not find its way into the hands of those foreign merchants who have established themselves at the more recently opened ports. The business at these places has been steadily drifting into the hands of the native dealer, and but few years will be required to transfer it entirely.

Of the tea trade at this port and Hankow, the foreign merchant may, for some time, have a considerable share, but, even of that, I believe a decreasing one rather than the reverse.

Description of Goods.				Total Quantity Imported or Exported.	Share of Foreign Merchant.	Share of Native Dealer.
IMPORTS.						
Cotton Piece Goods—						
Grey shirtings	..	..	pieces	89,140	13,500	75,640
Handkerchiefs	..	..	dozens	4,842	260	4,582
Black velvets	..	..	pieces	2,111	80	2,031
Woollen Goods—						
Long ells	..	..	„	16,043	900	15,143
Camlets	..	..	„	5,711	700	5,011
Lastings	..	..	„	1,742	80	1,662
Medium cloth	..	..	„	924	112	812
Metals—						
Lead	..	..	piculs	11,838 64	600	11,238 64
Opium—						
Malwa	..	..	chests	2,415½	650	1,765½
Foreign Produce—						
Sandal wood	..	..	piculs	3,570 64	2,384 0	1,186 64
Sugar, white	..	..	„	6,925 17	4,000 0	2,925 17
„ brown	..	..	„	22,601 64	6,000 0	16,601 64
Seaweed cutting	..	..	„	3,823 53	1,600 0	2,223 53
„ long	..	..	„	30,222 11	900 0	29,322 11
Pepper, black	..	..	„	8,221 57	1,650 0	6,571 57
EXPORTS.						
Tea—						
Black	..	..	„	91,615 0	32,376 0	59,239 0
Green	..	..	„	79,118 0	32,850 0	46,268 0

From these figures I find that a fair estimate of the value of the trade which has passed through the hands of the foreign merchant during 1866 gives 2,457,429 taels 4 mace equal to 819,143*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, out of the total of 10,119,020 taels 9 mace, equal to 3,373,006*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, or, roughly estimated, one-fourth to the foreign, three-fourths to the native dealer. Perhaps the only other point of interest connected with the trade of the port to which I can further refer, is the extent to which this trade supports the foreign shipping of the river. This may be considered as confined to some ten steamers. These calling at this port some 480 times, on their upward and down journeys in the course of the year, offer a carrying space of 357,000 tons to meet the requirements of this place, Hankow, and Chinkiang. How much of this is occupied with cargo, we have no means of ascertaining. But I think that, if the consignees of steamers could supply this Office with statistics on the subject, as each steamer enters and clears, the result, when published at the end of the year, would form a useful addition to the Returns.

The total value of the native produce imported during 1865, amounted to some 639,000 taels. During the past year this has reached 1,123,500 taels.

In the export of native produce, exclusive of tea, there has been an increase of nearly 500,000 taels on the value of the quantity exported during 1865.

In the case of imported produce, raw cotton, silk piece goods, and sugar stand out as of by far the greatest importance. The three articles together representing as previously noted, about three-fifths of the entire value of the trade in native imports. The two latter may be always reckoned upon as likely to provide a considerable and steady amount of freight for the river steamers, whilst the import of raw cotton can only depend upon exceptional circumstances, such as the failure of the crops in those parts whence the market is generally and more naturally supplied.

For the conduct of that portion of the trade of this place which is in the hands of foreigners, there are established here seven representatives of Hong Kong and Shanghai firms, and three commission agents. This is about one-half of the number at one time engaged in trade here. Land which originally cost about 150 taels per mow (the sixth part of an acre) was at one time sold for 2,500 taels. No estimate could be given of the present value of land in the foreign settlement, as, except for the cultivation of foreign vegetables, the unoccupied lots are valueless. I am quite aware that my drawing attention to these points may not afford a pleasant or profitable subject for reflection to-day. I trust, however, that in some future similar remarks, it will be in the power of the writer to draw a satisfactory comparison between that future day and the present one under review.

The amount of duties collected at the port during the past year has only reached a sum of 517,810 taels, 6 mace 8 cash. This being some 100,000 taels less than the year 1865. Chiefly to be accounted for by the smaller amount of tea shipped in 1866.

No comparison can be made between that year and any previous to 1865, as, at that time, coast trade duties were lodged on deposit on teas shipped for Shanghai; as these were afterwards refunded on the reshipment of the goods from that port for foreign countries, it made the declared amount of duties collected, to a certain extent, fictitious. From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that the trade at the Port of Kiukiang cannot properly be described as in a flourishing condition. No interest has advanced during the past year. I should gladly have recorded, had it

been in my power, a different state of affairs. I trust, however, that it is but the gloom of the cloud at present hanging over commercial prospects throughout China. When this disappears I see no reason to believe that Kiukiang will enjoy, to any less extent than her sister ports, the somewhat long expected, and eagerly looked for, sunshine.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. HANNEN,

Commissioner of Customs.

To Robert Hart, Esq.,

Inspector-General of Customs, Peking.

Report on the Trade at the Port of Chin-kiang for the Year 1866.

Office of Maritime Customs,

Chin-kiang, January 31, 1867.

Sir,

I HEREWITH beg to hand you the yearly Report of the trade at this port during 1866.

Chin-kiang seems almost too well known to require now a description of its geographical position, and of the importance which it should hold, considering that it is but 120 miles distant from the sea, and nearly, if not quite as easily accessible to sailing-vessels as Shanghai; moreover, it is situated on the great river at the junction of the Grand Canal, and thereby forms a centre in four directions to the most important inland roads.

Still the losses sustained by extensive land speculations, entered into some three years ago, have apparently caused the foreign merchants in general to look rather in a prejudiced and one-sided way on the trade of this port, and a few words in its favour will therefore not be out of place.

The merchants seem to have lost sight of the fact that their losses were more the result of too sanguine hopes than of the worthlessness of Chin-kiang, for it was rather premature to expect that an immense trade could spring up at the moment peace was re-established in the adjacent districts.

No doubt Chin-kiang had of old been renowned for its prosperity in all respects; indeed, the Chinese say that it had been specially selected by Heaven to be so. On three sides it is surrounded by hills, and on the fourth protected by the great river against aggression, while the latter again was guarded by Tseaou-shan (generally known as Silver Island), about two miles below Chin-kiang, in the middle of the stream, and by Kin-shan (Golden Island), one mile above the city, similarly situated, though, by a change in the bed of the river some ten years ago, the latter became connected with the south bank, and now forms a portion of the main land.

In the Annals, Chin-kiang is first mentioned at the time of the seven nations (in the middle of the third century B.C.), and at the time of the three kingdoms (about 500 years later) it was chosen as the capital of the Emperor Wu, who subsequently removed to Nanking; since then it became the great stronghold and emporium of Nanking. Merchants from all parts congregated here; scarcely any city equalled Chin-kiang in importance and commercial wealth, and at the last census taken at the beginning of the Emperor Hien Fung (1851) 73,100 families, with 426,000 heads, were recorded by the magistrate. Chin-kiang, however, was not less, and owing to its position and wealth perhaps oftener more, than other cities visited by disturbances; it was twice laid in ruins and rebuilt; the

last time it was built by the first Emperor of the Ming dynasty about 500 years ago. From the occupation by the English in 1842 it is said to have suffered but little, and quickly recovered again during the ten years' peace it enjoyed afterwards.

But widely different was it after the recapture of the city from the Taeping rebels, who had held it for nearly five years; and where the foreign merchants, as indicated before, seem to have made a mistake, is, that in their undertakings they omitted to take into consideration the state in which Chin-kiang, and more especially the surrounding country, had been left by the rebels. Inside the city nine-tenths of the buildings had been destroyed, while amongst the extensive suburbs and villages around hardly one stone had been left on the top of another, and people who had not perished were scattered about like the stars in the firmament.

Notwithstanding this, the Chinese have still great faith in their city recovering its ancient importance, though it is but natural that, under the circumstances, it should take years before any great step in this direction can become noticeable.

Singular as it might seem, it is nevertheless a fact that the adjacent countries are yet too thinly populated, which causes a considerable impediment from the want of labourers in the cultivation of the ground. Vast lots are left undisturbed, because they either have not owners, or where perhaps a surviving member of the proprietor's family exists, in nine cases out of ten he will be too poor to put his property to any use, or can only do so by slow degrees. Besides, most of the land, from having remained uncultivated for ten, fifteen, or more years, has become wild and overgrown with all kinds of weeds, so as to necessitate an immense outlay of labour ere it can again become fertile.

The least noticeable improvement must therefore be a consolation, and to those interested in the port it will be especially gratifying to observe that the returns of the trade during last year compare favourably with its predecessor.

At the beginning of last year one of the most important movements towards the resuscitation of the trade was accomplished by the transfer of the native merchants from the northern shore to Chin-kiang. However arbitrary the action of the Chinese Government must have appeared to western nations, still a good deal could be said in favour of it, and the best support it undoubtedly received was by the fruits which it bore.

The increase of so much as 72,000 taels in the value of the export trade may be considered as principally owing to the change, inasmuch as almost simultaneously with the removal of the market to its old place a great number of silk weavers returned also to Chin-kiang.

Still there seems much left yet to be done in a similar way. Chin-kiang, at the present time, to a great extent (and more especially the hulks in the harbour) serves merely as a kind of entrepôt for the commodities of other markets in the vicinity, and to adopt measures, by which these various little marts could be concentrated here again, will be of the greatest importance, especially for foreign interests.

During the past year also two tea hong's established themselves at this port. It hardly needs much comment to say how Chin-kiang, by the success of this enterprise more than by anything else, would be benefited. If teas could be brought down here in sufficient quantities to make it worth the while of a foreign tea house to establish a branch here, it would not take long to have the most sanguine hopes realized, by seeing sailing vessels load here direct for foreign countries.

Imports.

The importation of foreign goods, which in 1865 amounted to 3,324,752 taels, in 1866 reached 3,453,629 taels, thus giving a balance in favour of last year of 128,873 taels.

The largest importations are in opium, 3,165,589 taels, representing the value of that drug alone, showing an increase of 124,365 taels over 1865, and thus leaving but 288,040 taels in value, or an increase of 4,514 taels for all other descriptions of foreign imports.

Opium.—5,041 piculs were imported during last year, or about 3,300 chests, and 130 chests more than in 1864 and 1865 respectively. Fully one-half of it goes without changing hands to Sin-nü-mew, a large opium market principally in the hands of a Chin-chew guild, and therefrom are supplied Tai-chow, Sing-hwa, Yen-cheng, Tsing-keang, and the surrounding districts. The balance, with the exception of about 25 chests monthly, locally consumed, is generally sold here for transportation to places to the west along the Yang-tsze, as far as Ngan-king, and to the south inland as far as Chang-chow.

English Piece Goods.—It appears surprising that there should be such a small consumption of this class of goods in comparison with other foreign imports. But the greater portion is carried by native boats, in parcels assorted for retail, from Shanghae through the creeks, which is partly accounted for as the consequence of the abolition of all inland taxes except the “ia-li-keuen,” as, on having paid them once, goods are freed from all further charges throughout Keang-nan. Besides, however, a quantity equal to that arriving here in foreign vessels is said to go to Tung-chow, and Sin-na-mew, in native junks. Still, there is a considerable increase noticeable in comparison with the two preceding years, especially in woollen goods.

Sugars.—An increase of nearly 28,000 piculs is to be noticed in the importation of sugars of all descriptions, viz., 72,201 piculs, against 45,006 piculs in 1865. The greater portion is sold here for places to the south-west and south-east of the river, less finds its way to Yang-chow and Sin-nü-mew. The latter place, though, also receives considerable supplies by native boats direct from Shanghae, and fully as much is sent thence to the northern districts, as hence towards the south.

Sandalwood.—The importation of last year, being 8,331 piculs 63 catties, again exceeds that of 1865 by above 1,039 piculs. It is principally used for incense burning, ornaments being made from a small residue only.

Nail Rod Iron.—The increase of about 4,400 piculs is most striking; the returns show 5,018 piculs against but 601 piculs 60 catties in 1865, and this circumstance ought to speak well for the improving state of the country. It is said to be largely, in fact principally used for making plough-shares, farming tools, &c., and thus, judging from the quantity of implements which must have been employed in the cultivation of the ground, a proportionate harvest, and with it a further improvement in the trade, ought fairly to be expected for the present year.

Although the returns show a decrease of 616,427 taels in the value of native imports, which in 1865 amounted to 3,042,729 taels, and in 1866 only reached 2,426,302 taels, this decrease is almost imaginary as far as the actual trade (though not perhaps the pocket of the foreign merchant) is concerned. It is entirely owing to the almost total cessation of the raft trade, previously carried on under foreign flags. The same quantity of timber undoubtedly still passes this port, but under the jurisdiction of native barriers.

Pea Oil.—The largest increase among native products—it might

almost be called a new commodity—appears in the importation of pea oil, showing 15,768 piculs 63 catties in 1866, against 44 piculs 25 catties in 1865; and this increase is also solely to be attributed to the re-establishment of the trade at Chin-kiang. Formerly it used chiefly to be shipped in native boats, in which there is still a considerable quantity finding its way to Sin-nü-mew. The consumption of last year in Chin-kiang and its vicinities is estimated to have amounted to a market value of 180,000 taels, or nearly 22,000 piculs.

Wood Oil.—This represents by far the largest importation; it is divided in three sorts—hung yew, sioh yew, and the white oil, the latter description being the most valuable.

The white oil is used for the painting of temples, highly finished houses, &c.; the coarser sorts for boats and junks principally, or for woodwork, which, from exposure to rain or use in the water, require rougher and more constant renewals of the coat of oil. In 1865 76,283 piculs were imported, and in 1866 it reached 79,761 piculs, or three times as much as was imported in 1864. Fully three-fourths leave this principally for the north; the remainder is used mostly at Chin-kiang by the salt junks, of which there are nearly 1,000 apparently stationary in the port.

Hemp.—With an average importation of 10,000 piculs, hemp is divided into several classes; the finest is used in the manufacture of coarse clothing, an inferior quality for fishing nets, &c.; and the third quality for making ropes, cordage, &c. Some of the very finest is also used for the manufacture of coarse grass cloth.

Vegetable Tallow, used almost exclusively in the manufacture of candles, is another importation of considerable value. The returns, however, show a decrease of about 5,500 piculs.

This decrease, as well as that which appears in the importation of tobacco, prepared and leaf, and especially of paper I and II (the latter figuring in the returns of 1864 at 13,400 piculs, in 1865 at 3,700 piculs, and in the year under review at 1,200 piculs only), is attributed to a great extent to the freight by steamers being too high for such bulky articles. Another, and the principal reason perhaps, is the restoration of peace and order on the river, thereby the risks formerly attending the carriage of goods in native boats are considerably lessened; and now by far the greater part of the above imports is therefore brought here by salt junks on their return from Hankow.

The trade in paper alone is estimated at more than 1,000,000 taels yearly; it comes chiefly from Kiangsi.

Exports.

The chief products of Chinkiang and the neighbourhood consist of raw silk, silk piece goods, red silk fringes, wine, grain, flowers, vinegar, medicine, &c.

The yearly produce of raw silk (near Li-yang) in former years amounted to about 6,000 piculs; seven-tenths of that quantity was used by the natives in the manufacture of silk piece goods, the remainder was exported. The present production of raw silk is said to have not yet reached three-tenths of the former quantity. The amount of silk piece goods at present manufactured I have not been able to ascertain.

Of silk fringes about 1,000 piculs were manufactured here, while the present quantity is not yet sufficient for the local consumption.

The quantity of wine manufactured amounted to about 50,000 jars, or 2,500 piculs yearly exportation. There used to be seven large vintries close to the city, and Chi Li and Hoo Peh received their supplies from here.

Excepting copper cash, the value of exports in 1865 amounted to 174,766 taels, and in 1866 reached 274,491 taels, or 72,725 taels more than in 1865. The principal item is represented by—

Silk Piece Goods.—The export of which alone increased over 71,000 taels, or 131 piculs, against 1865, being 269 piculs more than that of 1864, or equal to an increase in two years of some 250 per cent.

Of the 376 piculs exported in 1866 the greater portion by far, 353 piculs, were sent to Hankow. Shanghai received 16 piculs, and 6 piculs only went to Kiukiang.

Cotton, Raw.—The quantity exported during last year amounted to 575 piculs, and just doubled that of 1865. The whole was shipped to Hankow and Kiukiang, and the rather unusual demand there must be considered as the principal cause of this increase, because most of the cotton is raised in the neighbourhood of Tung Chow, and in ordinary times any surplus production would naturally sooner find its way to the Shanghai market, considering that Tung Chow, situated to the south-east of this, just above Lang Shan, is near, if not nearer, to Shanghai.

All the remaining articles of export, the principal of which consist of medicine, dried lily flowers, vegetables, mushrooms edible, &c., are too insignificant to deserve special mentioning.

Copper Cash.—I have separated copper cash from the value of the export trade, because it is hard to say what conclusions ought to be drawn from an increase or decrease in the export of it, though one fact is evident, that steamers must have cost considerably in freight. By a comparison of the last three years an immense decrease becomes noticeable. In 1864, 113,027 piculs of cash were exported; in 1865, 70,671 piculs; and during last year only 34,537 piculs, or about one-fourth of the quantity exported two years ago, left the port. But whether this decrease would still tend to indicate equivalent or even greater gainings or advantages in other directions, I am not prepared to say, and must leave to those better versed in the mysteries of trade or in political economy.

Shipping.

The trade on the Yangtze is almost exclusively carried on by steamers trading between Shanghai and Hankow under "river passes." Such steamers enjoy certain privileges from the Customs, but are restricted to carrying "duty paid" cargo only.

The freights during last year have been moderate enough, so as to make shipments by steamers preferable, for more valuable articles especially, and only a few lorchas under foreign flags traded on the river; still a considerable trade is said to be carried on by native craft as indicated before.

No less than nearly 300,000 piculs, or 12,000 tons dead weight, were brought here or shipped hence by steamer during last year; thus, as far as the foreign carrying trade is concerned, the trade of Chinkiang is far from being so insignificant as is generally believed.

Duties.

The total amount of duties collected during the year, is Haikwan 15,834 taels; in the first instance showing a decrease of about 5,000 taels against 1865, and which is solely caused by the decrease in the arrival of rafts under foreign flags. In 1865, 8,802 taels were collected as raft duties, whilst in 1866 only 1,149 taels, or 7,600 taels less, were received to that account. Considering that the decrease on the whole, as above, only amounts to 5,000 taels, the increase in the collection of other duties becomes at once evident. And this increase is almost wholly represented

by export duties, which is so much more gratifying, because, owing to the nature of the regulations under which foreign trade is carried on between, and duties collected at, the Treaty ports on the Yangtze, export duties alone can be taken as a safe criterion of the improvement of the trade of the port, and the producing districts around it. The export duties collected during the last three years thus :—

			H. Taels m. c. c.		H. Taels m. c. c.
In 1864	..	..	2,030 2 8 6		
1865	..	..	4,001 0 3 5	Increase	1,970 7 4 9
1866	..	..	5,965 2 2 5	„	1,964 1 9 0

Total increase during last two years .. 3,934 9 3 9
Or nearly 200 per cent.

Gloomy, however, is the result of inquiry into what share of the trade is enjoyed by foreign merchants resident here, and to show it, I beg to add the following Table, which could only be made out for the last half of the year :—

TABLE showing the proportions of the Quantity of Goods imported by Foreigners, in comparison to the total Import, from 1st July to 31st December, 1866.

Description of Goods.				Total Quantity Imported.	By Foreigners.
Opium	..	..	Piculs	2,193 30	243 0
„ Patna	..	..	„	127 20	6 0
* Sandal wood	..	..	„	3,807 20	2,012 0
Sapan wood	..	..	„	261 55	Nil.
Sugar, brown, foreign	..	..	„	3,989 0	1,051 0
„ white	..	..	„	2,286 0	506 0
„ brown, native	..	..	„	21,155 17	360 0
„ white	..	..	„	17,828 50	Nil.
Candy	..	..	„	587 23	Nil.
* Grey shirtings	..	..	Pieces	10,105	6,600
White	..	..	„	820	200
* Sundry cotton piece goods	..	..	„	1,816	1,362
Woollen piece goods	..	..	„	2,284	1,104
„ and cotton mixtures	..	..	„	931	460
* Nail rod iron	..	..	Piculs	3,795 40	2,118 20
Bar iron	..	..	„	434 71	154 71
Pea oil	..	..	„	13,569 40	Nil.
Black dates	..	..	„	1,078 28	Nil.
Soap, native	..	..	„	340 84	Nil.
Sundries	..	..	„	4,175 2	Nil.
From Up-River Ports—					
Fungus	..	..	„	300 98	33 43
Hemp	..	..	„	6,096 10	195 42
Oil, wood	..	..	„	29,928 56	361 40
Paper, 1st quality	..	..	„	40 37	Nil.
„ 2nd	..	..	„	419 79	Nil.
Tallow, vegetable	..	..	„	8,389 19	373 20
Tobacco, leaf	..	..	„	1,819 0	Nil.
„ prepared	..	..	„	2,656 93	Nil.
Sundries	..	..	„	2,023 38	17 74
Total value of above imports .. Taels				2,438,462	235,910

From this Table it will become evident that the trade of the place, as far as foreigners are concerned, is a deplorably small proportion of the 5,000,000 which represent the total value of the trade carried on at this port by foreign vessels.

* Showing where foreigners imported the greater proportion.

Long before this, plenty of reasons have been found for, and as many remedies were advised against, a similar state of the trade at other ports, and in regard to Chin-kiang, I also can only repeat the old stories.

Now, although some thinking men may have been inclined to smile while reading the statistics of the trade of Chin-kiang, more experienced and wiser men will regard the small beginnings rather as a promise of the future, and will seek among the details of imports and exports for some new paths of commerce likely to be opened to them.

The general prospects of the port and the trade seem to be good, and the native authorities have been, and are still, paying earnest attention to the development of its old resources.

Meanwhile, I wish every success to the rising trade of Chin-kiang, and beg to conclude as I began, by reminding those who are inclined to think it of small importance, that everything must have a beginning, and that in the trade of Chin-kiang there is, to a careful observer, more than one promise of growth apparent.

Finally, I beg to enclose a comparative Table of the principal imports and exports for the last three years, in support of the above remarks, and have, &c.

(Signed)

F. KLEINWACHTER,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

TABLE of the Principal Imports and Exports for the Years 1864, 1865, and 1866.

Description of Goods.				1864.	1865.	1866.
IMPORT.						
Opium	Piculs			1,716 67	4,910 50	5,041 80
Laka wood	"			..	118 8	136 20
Sandal wood	"			2,405 0	7,291 83	8,331 63
Sapan wood	"			..	52 0	306 15
Sugar, brown, foreign	"			2,536 23	8,444 11	8,976 15
" white	"			..	2,727 50	2,909 8
" brown, native	"			3,588 18	20,367 27	31,366 62
" white	"			1,973 15	12,681 77	28,684 79
" candy	"			212 37	785 53	964 46
Shirtings, grey	Pieces			2,050	9,980	14,384
" white	"			863	4,457	1,466
Woollen piece goods	"			269	1,574	4,364
Nail, rod iron	Piculs			32 85	601 60	5,013 0
Bar iron	"			..	223 0	205 91
Pea or bean oil	"			..	44 25	15,768 63
Dates, black	"			28 26	270 74	1,175 78
Soap, native	"			..	75 68	1,129 43
Fungus	"			1,237 56	871 94	665 62
Hemp	"			8,641 41	9,633 58	10,566 13
Oil, wood	"			26,323 49	76,283 85	19,761 92
Paper, 1st quality	"			1,676 27	2,040 62	157 39
" 2nd	"			11,735 38	1,639 62	1,062 16
Tallow, vegetable	"			10,043 87	19,446 39	13,837 45
Tobacco, leaf	"			6,028 10	8,738 43	4,307 63
" prepared	"			5,860 11	4,756 9	5,516 11
EXPORT.						
Silk piece goods	"			107 71	243 43	376 40
Cotton, raw	"			513 85	499 58	975 64
Copper cash	"			113,027 0	70,671 0	34,537 0

*Report on the Trade at the Port of Che-foo for the Year 1866.**Office of Maritime Customs,**Che-foo, January 31, 1867.*

Sir,

In laying before you my Report on the Trade of this Port during the year 1866, I am glad to be able to state that such trade compares favourably with that for the year 1865, as will appear from the following statistics:—

IMPORTS.

	1865.	1866.
	Taels.	Taels.
Value of goods imported from foreign countries, less re-exports and exclusive of treasure	851,650	1,355,071
Value of foreign goods imported from Chinese ports, less re-exports, and exclusive of treasure	2,491,258	2,823,877
Value of native goods imported from Chinese ports	1,178,482	1,793,294
Total	4,521,390	5,972,242

EXPORTS.

	1865.	1866.
	Taels.	Taels.
Value of native goods exported to foreign countries	535,065	774,557
Value of native goods exported to Chinese ports	1,993,941	1,871,419
Total	2,529,006	2,645,976

	1865.	1866.	Increase.
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Total imports	4,521,390	5,972,242	1,450,852
Total exports	2,529,006	2,645,976	116,970
Grand total	7,050,396	8,618,218	1,567,822

Since the opening of this Office, in March 1863, the total yearly value of the trade at this port has been progressive.

The total value of treasure imported during 1866, was 281,053 taels against 361,650 in 1865; and the total value of treasure exported during last year, was 2,056,294 taels against 1,207,376 in 1865. The number of vessels which have entered this port during 1866, has been greater than during the two previous years.

	Vessels Entered.	Total Tonnage.
In 1864	448	138,884
1865	464	150,401
1866	493	173,830

While the number of vessels which cleared during those years has been—

	Vessels Cleared.	Total Tonnage.
In 1864	452	140,565
1865	444	143,571
1866	501	173,952

The collection of duties and tonnage dues last year shows a considerable increase on the previous yearly collections since the opening of this Office, thus :—

			H. Tael	m.	c.	c.
From March 1863, the amount collected was	..		156,151	8	3	2
In 1864	..	..	228,920	6	7	0
1865	..	..	243,514	1	8	2
1866	..	..	322,974	0	8	9

Last year's collection showing an increase of nearly 30 per cent. on that of the previous year; and although almost a moiety of such increase is attributable to an augmented importation of opium, a comparison of the general import, export, and coast trade duties, and tonnage dues received during 1865, with those received during 1866, is in each case in favour of last year's collection.

The course of the import trade in some of the principal descriptions of foreign goods will be seen in the following comparative Table :—

Description of Goods.			1864.	1865.	1866.
Opium, Malwa ..	Piculs		1,308 1	2,468 27	3,799 14
„ Patna ..	„		82 84	171 75	152 17
„ Benares ..	„		..	31 12	58 80
„ Persian ..	„		..	..	6 0
„ Prepared ..	„		10 15	15 21	27 57
Cotton piece goods—					
Brocades, dyed ..	Pieces		2,897	4,707	7,466
„ white ..	„		5,179	4,350	2,400
Chintzes ..	„		3,411	7,464	4,311
Damasks ..	„		480	1,380	260
Drills ..	„		1,300	5,292	8,170
Handkerchiefs ..	Dozens		1,808	1,096	1,268
Shirtings, dyed ..	Pieces		664	1,227	3,724
„ „ spotted ..	„		2,429	1,950	5,550
„ grey ..	„		55,619	154,610	140,477
„ white ..	„		5,316	19,863	10,053
„ „ spotted ..	„		5,202	5,950	8,798
T-cloths ..	„		23,401	30,860	19,891
Turkey red cloths ..	„		4,836	8,098	7,595
Velvets ..	„		211	395	767
Total ..	..		112,753	247,242	220,730
Woollen Manufactures—					
Blankets ..	Pairs		82	97	51
Bombazettes ..	Pieces		173	530	230
Flannels ..	„		13	10	15
Habit cloth ..	„		42	18	..
Lastings ..	„		105	519	370
Long ells ..	„		1,122	777	1,620
Orleans, figured ..	„		2,956	1,320	2,107
Spanish stripes ..	„		488	1,064	835
Woollen and cotton mixtures	„		700	657	710
Total ..	..		5,681	4,992	5,938
Metals, iron, bar ..	Piculs		7,051 45	7,855 64	4,003 60
„ „ nail, rod ..	„		6,773 65	4,797 13	6,645 30
„ lead ..	„		8,398 43	9,875 15	3,420 22
„ tin ..	„		448 58	1,168 35	368 54
Glass, window ..	Sq. feet		173,300	123,800	125,800
Matches ..	Gross		3,383	7,675	19,828
Needles ..	Pieces		1,632,200	26,316,000	95,921,000
Sapan wood ..	Piculs		2,839 37	21,755 18	33,872 96

From this statement it appears that during last year the import of cotton piece goods at this port was not so large as in 1865, while there has been an increased import of nearly 1,000 pieces of woollens over that year. Metals have not been imported so largely as previously. Window glass shows but a small increase over 1865; while in the import of needles, matches, and sapanwood, a considerable increase is shown.

But the import of opium during 1866, has shown a very marked increase, and has exceeded that for 1865 by more than 50 per cent., whilst it has almost trebled that for 1864. Besides the impetus given to the demand for foreign drug by the cultivation of the poppy in the province of Shan-Si having been for some time past prohibited, it is stated that during last year a partial failure of the poppy in Yunnan has raised the price of opium from that province, so much as to make it exceed that of the Indian drug; there appears, moreover, to be little doubt that the practice of opium smoking in this part of China is considerably on the increase.

In regard to cotton piece goods the diminution seems to be in a great measure accounted for by the fact that these and other foreign goods now find their way in increasing quantities to Tsi-Nan-Foo, the capital and great distributing centre of this province, from Tien-tsin. Besides which, the native cotton fabrics are very good and durable, and are largely used in this province. The trade in woollens is comparatively insignificant, the severe northern winters rendering skin clothing indispensable. Russian cloth enjoys the preference here over English woollen fabrics.

Foreign iron is much used in the manufacture of anchors, ploughshares, bean cake moulds, horse shoes, and sundry other articles. The art of working iron seems to be generally understood in this province.

The Chinese show a ready appreciation of the cheapness and utility of foreign needles and matches, which find their way into many parts of this and neighbouring provinces. Sapanwood, for dyeing purposes, enjoys an increasing demand. Some of the principal imports from other Chinese ports (of which sugar and paper are the most important), compare as follows during the last three years:—

Description of Goods.			1864.	1865.	1866.
Alum	Piculs		1,598 60	3,277 50	1,035 0
China ware, coarse	"		1,990 21	635 69	1,163 83
Copper, cash	Pieces		1,320,000	10,198,000	790,000
Fans, paper	"		731,356	720,513	873,891
Grass cloth, coarse	Piculs		572 15	688 25	2,325 79
" ndigo, dried	"		585 5	269 77	439 29
Medicine	"		2,096 64	1,917 40	1,404 8
Lead, red	"		817 35	995 29	964 38
" white	"		6,210 28	1,674 19	426 12
" yellow	"		498 6	394 39	470 73
Paper, 1st quality	"		8,463 94	9,715 41	12,717 16
" 2nd quality	"		33,092 21	17,783 83	33,401 30
Preserves	"		1,241 61	724 89	1,694 31
Resin	"		655 95	178 82	218 15
Sugar, brown	"		199,486 6	129,935 73	190,811 27
" white	"		68,249 46	49,785 65	54,185 5
" candy	"		4,860 41	4,002 96	7,656 20
Turmeric	"		927 76	2,539 8	2,490 27

Hankow grass cloth is cheaper than that from Canton, and seems to be taking the place of the Canton fabric in this market.

The receipts of sugar and paper during the last year have been very large, but the market for both these staples appears for some time past to have been overstocked; and the native merchants complain that they have

latterly been often compelled to make sales (more especially of sugars), at a considerable sacrifice.

The import of seaweed, which is now largely used as an article of food in this part of China, has shown a very marked increase last year as compared with the two previous years, thus :—

Import of Seaweed.	From Japan.	From Russian ports south of Amoor.	From Hong Kong.	From Chinese Ports.	From Straits.	Total.
1864... .. Piculs	5,400 64	...	674 12	498 72	85 0	6,658 48
1865... .. "	17,249 81	17,733 12	2,789 14	3,652 23	...	41,424 30
1866... .. "	18,391 20	75,546 28	129 65	15 0	2 0	94,084 13

As most of the sea-weed received here during the past year has come from the Russian ports south of the Amoor, and as from the fact that no less than twenty-seven foreign vessels arrived here from those ports last year, the trade with one or more of them seems capable of development. A few remarks, conveying information obtained from a resident here, who has recently visited the ports of Passiett and Vladivostock, or Port May, will perhaps not prove uninteresting. The cession by China of that port of Mantchuria, which may be stated generally as being bounded on the north by the Saghalien Oula, or River Amoor; on the south by the River Toumên and Corea; on the west by the River Usuri; and on the east by the Sea of Japan, has put Russia in possession of a long line of sea-coast, with many excellent harbours, more especially towards its southern limits.

The most southern of these is Passiett in d'Anville Bay, possessing a good anchorage, and represented as not difficult of access. It was at this port that most of the sea-weed, brought here by foreign vessels in 1865, was shipped; but the sea-weed in the neighbourhood is of inferior quality, and is found in small quantities, the greater supply and superior quality being collected amongst the islands further north, for which reason foreign vessels appear, during the past year, to have shipped the greater portion of their cargo at Vladivostock.

In a bay close to Passiett harbour is a Chinese village, used as a dépôt for goods intended for Hun-Ch'un on the River Toumên. Coal and gold occur in the neighbourhood of Passiett, but the working of the mines is little developed, the coal hitherto having been used only for the supply of Russian steamers. Passiett produces no timber, and very few Europeans reside there. It is stated, that during last year a concession was made by the Chinese authorities at the instance of the Russian Government, by which foreign merchants at the Russian ports will be enabled to have agents and storehouses at Hun-Ch'un. Pulse from the neighbourhood of Hun-Ch'un, has been exported from Passiett in foreign bottoms during the past year. There is a Corean village about twenty miles in the interior from Passiett, on Russian territory, inhabited by about ninety families, engaged in the cultivation of millet, Indian corn, vegetables, &c. This place has been visited by foreigners, and the inhabitants are stated to be very friendly, and in their habits and appearance much to resemble the Japanese. These people not unfrequently visit Passiett, exchanging their produce for the few articles they require for their own use.

About ninety miles to the north-east of Passiett is Vladivostock or Port May, situate in Victoria (called also Peter the Great) Bay, with a harbour easy of access and well sheltered. There is much timber in the neighbourhood, but its export is at present prohibited by the Russian Government. Much sea-weed is now shipped from this port, and mushrooms, bicho de mar, and firewood, also form articles of export. Russian merchants from Siberia

occasionally visit this port for the purchase of brick tea and foreign spirits principally; but they also take piece goods in small quantities, more especially grey shirtings, drills, and printed calicoes, making payment for the most part in paper money, which has to be sent to Europe for realization. It is thought probable that much of the brick tea which now finds its way into Russia and Siberia *via* Tien-tsin, may hereafter be taken to Vladivostock on account of the less expensive transit.

The soil and climate are said to be particularly favourable for the cultivation of grain, fruits, and vegetables, and potatoes have been found to come to perfection here. The country inland is stated to be thickly wooded, but sparsely populated. Travelling in winter is performed by sledges drawn by dogs. Tigers have occasionally visited Port May during the winter months.

A bi-monthly mail has been established between Nicolaievsk (on the Amoor), and Port May, carried in the summer months by steamers up the Amoor and Usuri rivers to a point, whence a journey across the hills, of about a day and a-half, brings it to Port May; and, after the closing of the rivers, it is conveyed by sledges the whole distance to the last-named place.

A telegraph (electric), following the course of the Usuri and Amoor rivers, has also lately been established between this port and Nicolaievsk, for connecting which latter place by electric telegraph with America, preparations are, at the present time, being made.

There are Russian garrisons at Passiett and Port May, and indeed, at all the ports hitherto visited by foreign trading vessels.

Navodka Harbour, also in Victoria Bay, is about eighty miles from Port May; here there is a settlement of Chinese sea-weed collectors, who have been induced to settle for the purpose of drying and storing this marine product. The harbour, though not so good as that of Port May, is represented as being easy of access, well sheltered, and having a good depth of water.

The next port along the coast going northwards which has been visited by foreign trading vessels, is Olga Bay, also known as Port Seymour, about 150 miles distant from Navhodka.

Here there are several Chinese collectors of seaweed, which article they barter principally for millet, tea, sugar, Chinese wine, &c., and some piece goods, sent hither by foreigners settled at Passiett and Port May. The harbour is said to be considered the best on the coast, being easily entered, well sheltered, and having a good depth of water.

At Castries Bay (where the Russians have a military *dépôt*), some 500 miles to the north of Olga Bay, vessels are frequently obliged to discharge part of their cargo to obtain a lighter draft of water for proceeding to Nicolaievsk, which is on the Amoor River, and is a regular *dépôt* for European goods. Timber, skins, and firewood appear to be the only exports from Nicolaievsk.

In addition to the articles mentioned above, as having been brought by foreign vessels from the more southern Russian ports, the following goods have also been received: ginseng, hemp, hemp seed oil, millet, peas, buffalo hides, dried shrimps, and skins; and of the various small consignments of foreign and Chinese goods sent thither by way of experiment, but a small quantity, comparatively, has been returned as unsaleable, so that it seems not improbable that the trade with these ports and with Hunch'un, may prove capable of considerable extension.

The collection of seaweed, which commences about the month of May, is carried on by Chinese in boats or canoes made out of the hollowed trunks of trees, each carrying from 150 to 250 bundles of about 35 cattles each, and which are easily thrown overboard in case of bad weather.

In that part of Du Halde's "History of China" which treats of Mantchuria, many interesting facts are related of this region, and the climate and natural features of the country are likened to those of Canada; the employment of dogs for the purposes of draught, and of hollowed trees as boats, is there also mentioned.

Returning to the more immediate subject of this Report, from the following comparative Table may be seen the nature of the trade in some of the principal articles of export from this port during the last three years:—

Description of Goods.				1864.	1865.	1866.
Bean-cake, Chefoo	Piculs			615,297 59	755,052 98	749,506 96
" Newchwang	"			23,953 96	1,272	5,457 60
Cotton	"			61,805 3	19,141 92	34,302 2
Dates	"			21,529 76	24,073 75	34,809 79
Lily flowers	"			4,575 9	4,431 82	2,620 90
Liquorice	"			2,038 52	1,672 76	3,909 86
Medicine	"			7,942 63	6,195 83	9,767 2
Peas	"			651,098 77	470,471 44	550,108 42
Seed, melon	"			1,933 94	5,768 20	4,252 95
Silk, pongees	"			183 53	341 37	648 29
" wild, raw	"			None	61 85	73 54
Straw braid	"			1,689 39	607 3	1,459 89
Tobacco, prepared	"			1,765 96	732 11	961 2
Wheat and other grain	"			14,240 54	59,538 95	8,020 71
Vermicelli	"			24,313 75	31,373 12	44,821 22

The above Table shows a slight decrease in the export of bean-cake last year as compared with 1865. Owing to indifferent crops during 1865, the prices of old stocks of pulse ruled high, previous to the appearance of the new crop in the market, for which reason, joined to an alleged small demand for bean-cake at Swatow, and the low price of bean-oil, some of the bean-cake mills here stopped working about the seventh and eighth Chinese month last year. More bean-cakes are also said to go from Newchwang to the southern ports than formerly.

The export of cotton last year was considerably greater than during 1865. Most of that exported last year went to Swatow, Amoy, and Foo-chow, showing a very marked increase on the shipments to these ports during the previous year. The comparative lowness of prices here and the scarcity of Indian cotton, are quoted as causes of this increase. The export of cotton to Hong Kong during 1866, however, shows a considerable falling off from the shipments to that port during 1865. Cotton is now much grown in the southern and western districts of this province.

The increase in the export of dates is attributed to low prices resulting from last year's crops having been unusually good; while the decreased export of lily flowers (which come principally from Honan), is said to have resulted from a bad yield in that province during 1866.

The remaining articles in the above Table, showing an increase in the quantities exported last year, as compared with 1865, are liquorice, medicines, peas, wild raw silk, silk pongees, straw braid, and vermicelli; and those showing a decrease, are melon seeds, tobacco, wheat, and other grain. The silk exported from this province is obtained from a species of wild silk-worm, which feeds on the stunted or shrub oak. This silk varies much in quality; it is produced in various parts of the province, and if an increasing demand should cause more attention to be paid to the cultivation, of this and other and superior kinds of silk, it might probably become an important article of commerce here. From inquiries made respecting the decreased export of wheat, it appears that the import to China of

wheat from California has lessened the demand in the southern markets for the native grain. Wheat is sown here about the eighth Chinese month, and is generally harvested in the fifth Chinese month of the following year. Great fears have been entertained for the crops now in the ground on account of the unusually small snowfall during this winter, up to the present time.

In return for the foreign goods, sugar, paper, &c., sent through this province, both from this port and from Tien-tsin, viâ Tsi-nan-foo, and Tung-ch'ang-foo, to Honan, Shan-si, and Shen-si, the following are amongst the more important articles of commerce received from those provinces, viz. :—

From Honan, lily flowers, wax, and medicines ;

From Shan-si, liquorice, medicines, and furs ;

From Shen-si, tobacco and medicines.

During the past year, the highroad between this port and Hwang-hsien, which is exceedingly hilly (or rather mountainous), has been put into a state of good repair by Pan Taotai, Superintendent of Customs here, enabling carts to be employed in the transport of merchandize to and from that place, which could not previously be done. This road forms part of the great highway leading to Tsi-nan-foo to Tien-tsin, and to Peking ; the more portable and valuable goods being sent by road into the interior, while the less valuable and more bulky articles are conveyed by boats up the Ta-tsing-ho, until the freezing of that river.

The work is therefore one of much importance and utility. Hwang-hsien, which is about 190 li distant from this port, is a flourishing city with large suburbs in which most of the principal hong or mercantile establishments are situated. It is a great dépôt for goods arriving both from the north and south. About 80 li distant from this place is Chao-yuen-hsien, famed for its sulphur springs, on which account a visit to it will repay the traveller for his journey across a mountainous country. The city itself is of little commercial importance, though there are a few bean-cake mills in its neighbourhood,—the bean-cakes manufactured being, however, very small and inferior as compared to those made at this port ; they appear to be principally for local use in feeding cattle, though some are said to be shipped in native craft at a port about 60 li distant. The sulphur springs find vent in numerous small jets in a sandy plain, at a short distance from the city, where there is a hamlet known as the Chao-yuen-tang, or baths. Here there are three bathing-houses, well protected from the weather, two of which are public and are much resorted to by the people, as well as by native invalids from considerable distances. The third is known as the Kuan-tang, or official bath, being reserved for the use of officials, and of the more wealthy Chinese ;—no difficulty is, however, experienced by foreigners in obtaining the use of this bath. The water, which issues forth in a boiling state, is strongly impregnated with sulphur, and is said to possess great healing properties. The steam arising from these springs may be seen for some distance, and the sulphurous fumes from one of them in particular, are almost overpowering. Having visited these springs, I was informed, in regard to one of them, that during the prevalence of a northerly wind, this spring is nearly inactive ; this fact I was enabled to verify from observation, and the natives further told me that during a northerly gale the spring ceases altogether.

Snow melts almost as soon as it reaches the ground for some distance round these springs, and the surrounding country, for a considerable distance is very stony, and has a wild appearance, so as readily to suggest to the mind the presence of volcanic influences. The natives utilise the steam arising from these springs for softening willows, of which, when

peeled, they make a strong and neat kind of covered basket peculiar to this place. Besides these sulphur springs, there are other places in the eastern part of this province where they are known to exist—one in the neighbourhood of Ning-hai-chow, and two in the neighbourhood of Têng-chow-foo, not far from this port, and all of which have been visited by foreigners; there is also one near Chi-mih-hsien, and one near Yih-chow-foo, some distance further to the south.

After leaving Hwang-hsien, the next place of importance on the high-road is Lai-Chow-foo, a large and well built (and which has doubtless at one time been an important) city; at the present time, however, it can boast of no great commercial activity. Its present principal staples are straw braid, silk pongees, and vermicelli.

This place, which is a favourite residence for gentry and retired officials, is known for its soap-stone, of which many pretty and ingenious articles are made.

The next place worthy of note is Wei-hsien, a commercial and manufacturing city of considerable importance. It possesses several manufactures of iron, and cannon and large bells are said to be cast here. In its neighbourhood are some coal mines, which are being actively worked at the present time.

At a village not far from Wei-hsien the road to Tien-tsin diverges from that to Tsi-nan-foo. The Tien-tsin road from this point is described as being destitute of any place of importance; the villages are small and paltry, the cities are very old, with walls fast crumbling to decay, and inclosing mere collections of mud huts. The country for a great part of the way is sterile, and the soil presents a white saline appearance. There are large tracts of country which it appears impossible to cultivate, and which produce only stunted grass and marine plants; some districts, however, towards the northern borders of this province, are almost exclusively devoted to the culture of the date. The trees are old, and are planted in rows, giving the country the appearance of a well kept orchard on a very large scale.

After passing Wei-hsien, the next place of importance on the road to Tsi-Nan-foo is Tsing-Chow-foo, a large, well built, and picturesque city, with manufactures of silk pongees, vermicelli, &c.; it is, however, of more agricultural than commercial importance. There are two distinct cities here about 10 li distant from each other, the second being inhabited by the Tartar garrison under a separate and military Government; the streets here are broad, but the houses are of mud, and the inhabitants have a squalid and miserable appearance.

Tsi-Nan-foo, which lies south-west of this port, is the capital of this province; it is a large, clean, well built city of great commercial importance; as a distributing centre, it contains some of the wealthiest hong in the province, and many merchants from neighbouring provinces have establishments here.

This city is built in a basin formed by hills almost encircling it. Around it is a ditch or moat, filled by the numerous springs which abound here; this causes it to be very damp, and on digging to the depth of two or three feet water springs up in abundance. These springs supply the stream which runs to Lu-koo, about 18 li distant, forming a means of communication with the Ta-Tsin-ho, which flows past that place.

At Tsi-ho, about 50 li west of Tsi-Nan-foo, there is a bridge of fifteen arches, by which that river was formerly crossed, but which is now in the centre of the river. The reason of this is that the Yellow River, shortly after passing Kai-Feng-foo, the capital of Honan, deserts its old bed to the south-east, which is now almost dry, and taking a north-easterly

direction, flows into the Ta-Tsin-ho. When this junction took place the river is said to have swept about eight feet above this bridge, and to have deluged a great part of the neighbouring country, a statement which is corroborated by the numerous ruined villages in the vicinity. The navigation of the Ta-Tsin-ho appears to be practicable for small craft from its mouth as far as Tsao-Chou-foo, in the west of this province, after which shallows occur.

The country traversed on the high road between this port and Tsin-Nan-foo is for the most part exceedingly fertile, producing much wheat, millet, Indian corn, peas, &c. The villages are substantially built, are populous, and have a well-to-do and flourishing appearance; they are generally inclosed in strong mud walls surrounded by deep ditches, and are said to be more important than many of the Hsien cities met with in Chih-li.

This province possesses beyond doubt much mineral wealth; there is good reason for believing that gold exists, in greater or less quantities, all over the eastern portion of Shantung; the character of the rocks, quartz prevailing very largely, and the general geological features indicate its presence. It is said to have been found in several places far removed from each other in sufficient quantities to repay the labour of the country people seeking it (principally in the minor streams after heavy rains), notwithstanding their rude method of working.

Galena, yielding a large per-centage of lead and good proportion of silver, has been found in the neighbourhood of Ning-Hai-chow and Teng-Chow-foo, and it is said at other places further south. Some of the specimens, which I have seen, are nearly pure metal.

Iron, possessing magnetic properties, has been found in the neighbourhood of Teng-Chow-foo, and a specimen of iron ore has also been obtained from one of the Kung-Tung-Tae Islands, in this harbour.

Asbestos is found in two places not far distant from this port.

Besides the minerals found in the neighbourhood, there are other places in this province where metals and coal are stated to be found. The coal mines near Wei-hsien have already been mentioned, and there is good reason for believing that coal exists near Teng-Chow-foo. Much of the above information respecting the topography and mineral resources of this province has been obtained from Dr. Carmichael and the Rev. Mr. Williamson, both residents here, and who have travelled extensively in Shantung.

The trade mentioned in last year's Report as carried on by junks between this port and Corea has almost ceased since the visit, during last autumn, of a French naval force in that country, in consequence of the massacre of some French missionaries there--an event which excited a painful interest here, still further increased by the subsequent reported murder of the passengers and crew of a small American schooner, which visited that country previous to the arrival of the French force.

Corean ginseng is an article much valued in China, and it is stated that, owing to its scarcity and high price, some junks from this port have lately ventured to visit the country, notwithstanding the increased severities of the Corean authorities in attempting to put a stop to this junk trade. There seems, indeed, to be ground for supposing that this port could attain an increased commercial importance should the course of events lead to the opening of Corea to foreign commerce.

Yen-tai, for such is the proper appellation of this port (Chee-foo, as Mr. Fortune has already pointed out, being a misnomer as applied to it, and being merely the name of an inconsiderable village on the opposite side of the bay), possesses advantages peculiar to itself. It is the only

port open to foreign vessels in a province possessing much commercial activity, and containing many important marts, with good means of inter-communication and of communication with the adjoining provinces. It has a harbour easy of access, and is the only one of the three northern ports which remains open during the winter months. It can boast of a steadily increasing trade. From its position it is well calculated to become a depôt and centre for trade with Japan, the Russian ports, and Corea; and, as has already been shown, it can command natural resources, which might readily be turned to account in the event of a progressive policy being adopted in China.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

T. G. LUSON,

Acting Commissioner of Customs.

To Robert Hart, Esq.,

Inspector-General of Customs, Peking.

Report on the Trade of Tien-tsin for the Year 1866.

Office of Maritime Customs,

Tien-tsin, January 31, 1867.

Sir,

TIENTSIN, although receiving its chief supply of foreign goods, not direct from the producing districts, but by way of Shanghai, is one of the largest markets for imports in China; indeed, for one kind of imports, namely, cotton piece goods, it is the largest market in this country; and of opium the annual importation has of late years been larger than that of Foo-chow or Hankow. The total value of cotton piece goods, opium, and all other foreign goods imported at Tien-tsin in 1865, was only an eighth less than that of Hankow, which again was second only to that of Shanghai. The Returns of the port are interesting not only for these reasons but also because Tien-tsin is one of the ports last opened to foreign trade, in regard to which it has been asserted, somewhat prematurely, that they have not benefited foreign interests. So far as Tien-tsin is concerned, the only circumstance which gives apparent foundation for the assertion, is the decreased employment of foreign agency in that part of the business of the port which consists of receiving and selling here the goods brought from Shanghai. This however is, to some extent, a result of the greatly increased employment of foreign vessels, especially of foreign steamers; the proprietors of which have made the transport of goods such an easy operation to Chinese merchants, that the latter have naturally undertaken the work of supplying themselves from Shanghai, instead of receiving their goods in a more expensive way through the agency of foreign firms located here. Foreign steamers and sailing vessels have now almost entirely excluded Chinese junks from the more important branches of the coasting trade; and Chinese as well as foreign interests have been benefited by the saving of time and risk which that fact implies. It was impossible, under any conditions of local trade, to escape the consequences of the great increase which took place in the price of cotton goods when the supply of American cotton failed in England; but, so far as Tien-tsin is concerned, the access of foreign vessels to the port mitigated those consequences; since foreign vessels were able to import the manufactured article at less expense than it would have had to bear if Chinese vessels had been employed, and also to export a contribution, although a very small one, of the raw product, towards the great demand which existed in England. But although some reduction of the expense which intervenes between

the producer and the consumer has been already effected by the employment on the coast of foreign instead of Chinese vessels, it is by no means certain that no further reduction is possible. British manufactured goods are at present brought from Shanghai to Tien-tsin, a distance of about 700 miles only, by steamers, at a charge which is nearly twice as great as that for their transport by sailing vessels from England to Shanghai. This point, which is worth looking into, will be discussed in another part of my Report.

Besides foreign goods, Tien-tsin receives a large supply of the products of other parts of China, the total value of which, in 1865, was greater than that of the same branch of trade at any other port excepting Shanghai. The export trade is however very small, and in 1865 was the least of all the ports, excepting Chin-kiang and the Formosan ports. The exports are nearly all for consumption in other parts of China, but cotton, which is the chief article, was re-exported to a small extent from Shanghai to England in 1864 and 1865; while it has otherwise co-operated in the foreign trade, by releasing from the markets of the South of China for sale in England, a small quantity of Indian, and of the better kinds of Chinese, cotton. To pay for the great excess of imports over exports, a large quantity of silver is annually exported from Tien-tsin to Shanghai; but the silver has not hitherto amounted to half the excess of the imports. I have not yet learned how the account is adjusted, nor the sources from which the annual supply of silver comes. A correct knowledge, if it could be obtained, of the inland trade, would no doubt explain these points. Besides the produce sent away coastwise from Chih Li, the province sends a large quantity of salt by river and canal to Ho Nan; and it should be remembered that the two provinces—Chih Li and Shan Si,—which receive the Tien-tsin imports, have other means in addition to the operations of trade, of drawing funds from the South of China. Chih Li contains the seat of Imperial Government, and the Court receives and spends a small portion of the revenue of the provinces; while Shan Si is, one might say, the seat of the commercial rulers of the country, inasmuch as its merchants are the most enterprising in China, and are engaged in controlling the finance and chief currents of trade throughout the provinces. On this question of the balance of trade, however, it is easier to furnish loose speculation than exact information. I have not yet been here long enough to acquire much information on the subject.

The Trade of Tien-tsin compared with that of other Ports.

The following figures will show the position which Tien-tsin occupies in the import trade of China. Of the 3,267,927 pieces of grey shirtings, —which, as the chief of the varieties of cotton piece goods brought to China, I select for mention here,—imported into Shanghai in 1861, 637,803 pieces were re-exported to Tien-tsin, which in the same year received 253,665 pieces more from England direct and from Hong Kong; in 1863, Shanghai received only 387,649 pieces, while it re-exported out of that year's importation and the stock accumulated from previous years, 749,716 pieces, of which Tien-tsin received 66,673 pieces. This was the year when, from the high price of cotton piece goods, their importation at all the ports was at its lowest. The trade began to revive in 1864; in which year out of a total of 714,442 pieces of grey shirtings imported at all the Treaty ports, Tien-tsin received 164,159, Hankow 152,924, Ningpo 67,367, Che-foo 55,619, Foo-chow 47,685, Canton 44,216, leaving a balance for the remaining ports of 182,472. Shanghai,

although receiving 549,041 pieces, re-exported to other Chinese ports and to Japan during the same year 598,359 pieces. In 1865, out of a total of 1,545,433 pieces of grey shirtings imported into China, Tien-tsin received 515,899, Hankow 366,219, Che-foo 154,610, Canton 79,868, Foo-chow 43,614, Amoy 42,661, and all the remaining ports 342,562. Shanghae, although importing 1,291,865 pieces, re-exported during the year to other Chinese ports and to Japan no fewer than 1,238,505 pieces. Tien-tsin has also of late become a large market for Indian opium; a branch of trade which, while it makes an important figure in the Returns, affords no reason for congratulating either the consumer or the producer of the drug, although the producer probably thinks otherwise. The quantity imported in 1861 was 1,482 piculs: but, chiefly because of the decreased cultivation of the poppy in the Western parts of China, the annual importation has much increased since then. Of 74,493 piculs, the estimated total quantity imported into China in 1864, Tien-tsin received 2,804 piculs; and of the 76,523 piculs imported into China in 1865, Tien-tsin received 5,654 piculs, a larger quantity than any of the other ports excepting Canton and Shanghae. In addition to cotton piece goods and opium, Tien-tsin receives a fair share of the woollens and of all the other kinds of goods brought to China. Of 59,920,009 taels, the total value of goods imported from foreign countries (after deducting re-exports to Japan and other countries), and entered at the different ports in 1865, the share received at Tien-tsin, re-exports deducted, was 7,724,571 taels, at Hankow 8,445,545 taels, at Shanghae 10,617,005 taels, leaving 33,132,888 taels for all the other ports; of which Canton took the largest share, viz., (as legally imported and entered in the Returns), 6,775,928 taels, Amoy, Swatow, Ningpo, Che-foo, Chin-kiang, and Foo-chow following in the order in which they are given here. The value of native goods, re-exports deducted, imported at Tien-tsin in 1865 was 4,127,866 taels, against 5,643,595 taels at Shanghae, 3,529,126 taels at Amoy, 3,106,915 taels at Foo-chow, 3,024,385 taels at Chin-kiang, 2,242,363 taels at Ningpo, and 2,178,089 taels at Hankow. But the value of Tien-tsin exports in 1865 was only 1,704,916 taels, a smaller sum than that of any of the ports excepting Chin-kiang, Takow, and Tamsui, and a very small portion of the 88,578,083 taels, the total value of exports from China to foreign countries (60,055,097 taels), and of native produce carried coastwise (28,522,986 taels),* during the year in question.

Trade of the Port in 1866.

During the year 1866, of which in particular this Report is to speak, the value of the import trade of Tien-tsin amounted to 16,583,457 taels (5,251,428*l.*), that of the export trade to 2,687,962 taels (851,188*l.*); the total to 19,271,419 taels (6,102,616*l.*); to which sum the trade, as carried on in foreign vessels, has steadily risen from 5,475,644 taels in 1861, 7,188,442 taels in 1863, and 13,557,353 taels in 1865.

The foreign goods imported in 1866 amounted in value to 12,009,222 taels, and consisted of 9,162 piculs of opium, valued at 5,768,169 taels, of cotton piece goods valued at 4,351,785 taels, of woollens valued at 864,324 taels, and of other goods of the value of 1,024,944 taels.

The Chinese produce imported amounted to 4,574,235 taels, and

* The produce carried from one port to another, and then re-exported to foreign countries, is included in 60,055,097 taels. The value of all other goods carried coastwise,—taking their value from the exporting ports, and being careful not to add their second appearance as imports to their first as exports,—was the sum mentioned above.

consisted of sugar, valued at 1,301,245 taels; silk piece goods, worth 905,578 taels; paper, worth 542,216 taels; and other articles, worth 1,825,196 taels.

The exports, which amounted to 2,687,962 taels, consisted of cotton, valued at 1,770,313 taels; of medicines, valued at 150,928 taels; of tobacco, valued at 76,531 taels; and other articles, valued at 690,190 taels.

The excess of imports over exports was 13,895,495 taels, and the amount of treasure exported towards payment for that excess was 6,175,788 taels.

In the case of every article named, the quantity of 1866 is much larger than that of 1865. The value of cotton piece goods imported in 1866 was 4,351,785 taels, against 2,792,160 taels in 1865; of opium, 5,768,169 taels in 1866, against 3,356,596 taels in 1865; of woollens, 864,324 taels in 1866, against 686,997 taels in 1865; of sugar (native and foreign), 1,572,488 taels in 1866, against 776,722 taels in 1865; of cotton exported, 1,770,313 taels in 1866, against 828,865 taels in 1865. The increase which the Returns of this Office show in the importation of sugar, paper, and many other articles of Chinese production, since 1861, has been caused to a considerable extent simply by the transfer of the carrying trade in those articles, from Chinese vessels, of the cargoes of which this Office receives no account, to foreign vessels. The returns, however, show the whole trade in the chief imports of foreign origin since 1861, and also the principal portion of the annual exportation of cotton, which did not begin until 1863.

Besides the imports and exports of Tien-tsin, tea to the value of 515,673 taels passed through the port last year on its way from Hankow to Siberia and Russia, and Russian woollens to the value of 34,320 taels, brought here by way of Kiachta, were shipped at Tientsin for Shanghai and Foochow.

The number of foreign vessels entered and cleared at Tien-tsin during the year was 296, and their aggregate tonnage was 89,259 tons. Seventy-seven of the vessels were steamers; and of these, 67 of 28,082 tons were British, 8 of 4,432 tons were American, 1 of 642 tons was Hamburg, and 1 of 172 tons was Portuguese. Of the 219 sailing vessels, 46 of 16,211 tons were British, 45 of 10,566 tons were Hamburg, 37 of 7,100 tons were Prussian, 27 of 7,542 tons were Bremen, 14 of 2,762 tons were Danish, 12 of 3,311 tons were American, 11 of 1,733 tons were French, 7 of 2,455 tons were Siamese, 5 of 1,325 tons were Dutch, 3 of 442 tons were Hanoverian, 3 of 501 tons were Oldenburg, 3 of 604 tons were Hawaiian, 2 of 447 tons were Swedish, 2 of 408 tons were Austrian, 1 of 257 tons was Russian, and 1 of 267 tons belonged to Mecklenburg. The most important part of their trade was the carrying of foreign goods and Chinese produce from Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Canton to Tien-tsin; but they were also employed in carrying goods between every other port on the coast and Tien-tsin. One vessel arrived from Hamburg direct, 6 from Japan, 2 from Siam, 2 from Passiette in the new Russian territory to the south of the Amoor, and 1 from Penang. Sea-weed was brought from Japan and Passiette; sugar, rattans, and other kinds of Straits produce came from Penang and Siam; and the vessel from Hamburg brought window glass, matches, and household furniture. The number of vessels entered and cleared has increased from 111 of 27,161 tons in 1861, 134 of 36,276 tons in 1863, and 209 of 60,049 tons in 1865, to the 296 now reported for 1866. In 1861, 147 Chinese junks entered the port from the South, exclusive of grain junks; 128 in 1863; 167 in 1864; 120 in 1865; and 113 in 1866.

Extent of Country of which Tien-tsin is the Port.

The foregoing figures give a tolerably clear statement of the progress of the trade of the port, and of the position which the port occupies in the general trade of China. Before beginning to speak separately of the more important articles of trade, I wish to give an idea of the extent of country which Tien-tsin represents commercially to the rest of the world. The two provinces which receive most of the goods imported at Tien-tsin are, as I have already said, Chih-li and Shan-si. They lie together, Chih-li on the east and Shan-si on the west; occupying on the map about ten degrees of longitude, from the sea on the east to the Yellow River on the west, and extending from latitude 35 to latitude 41. They are marked off from the rest of the Chinese empire by boundaries, the names of which are pretty well known all over the world, namely, on the north by the Great Wall; on the west by the Yellow River, or "Hoang Ho," as it is commonly and correctly named in school geographies; and on the south partly by the same river, which, after running from north to south along the western frontier of Shang-si, turns a little below latitude 35°, and, flowing eastward, forms the southern boundary of that province. Chih-li is bounded on the east partly by the Gulf of Pecheli, which has taken its name, with the assistance of foreign navigators, from the province, and partly by the province of Shang-tung. The area of Chih-li, as given by Dr. Williams, is 58,949 square miles, and that of Shan-si 55,268. Each province is thus about as large as the State of Iowa or Illinois, and the area of the two together is nearly equal to that of Great Britain and Ireland, and is about the same as that of Prussia at the beginning of last year. Lying between the 35th and 40th degrees of latitude, they enjoy a climate which Americans say is not much unlike, in range of temperature at least, that of the same latitude on the eastern side of their continent. According to the census of 1812 quoted by Dr. Williams, the population of Shan-si, which is a mountainous province, was then 14,000,000, and that of Chih-li, the east of which forms part of the great alluvial plain of China, was 27,000,000; the total population of the two provinces being thus a little larger than that of France in 1861. Chih-li contains the seat of Imperial Government, and Shan-si sends merchants and bankers to all parts of the empire, whose importance in trade is well known to the foreign communities at Hankow and Tien-tsin. They are called by their countrymen "Old Westers," a name which refers to their strong provinciality and commercial keenness, rather than to the antiquity of their province, although it is said by historians to be the cradle of the Chinese race. Besides being the port of these two provinces of China Proper, Tien-tsin is the nearest port to the central and western parts of that vast tract of Asia, belonging to the Chinese Empire, which, under the name of Manchuria in the east, and Mongolia in the centre and west, occupies on the map about fifty degrees of longitude, and lies between the frontier of China proper (in about the 40th parallel of latitude) and the frontier of Siberia (in about the 50th parallel of latitude): an immense field for immigration, which is being slowly but surely occupied by Chinese colonists from Shan-si and Shan-tung, the Mongol tribes who at present inhabit it being very scanty in numbers, and deficient in industry. So far as the trade in tea and woollens is concerned, Tien-tsin is at present the most convenient port of transit, between the South of China and Siberia; but when Siberia has products to send abroad, they will probably find their way to the sea by the Amoor River. From Tientsin to T'ai-yuen, the capital of Shan-si, it

is fifteen days journey for merchandize; to Kalgan, or Chang-chia-k'ou, near the southern frontier of Mongolia, fifteen days; and to Kiachta, on the southern frontier of Siberia, fifty days. Shan-si receives a very large share of the foreign goods brought to Tien-tsin; Chih-li of course takes also a large share of the imports, and furnishes nearly all the exports; and Mongolia receives a small portion of the imports, contributing to the exports, mushrooms, a kind of soap made of natron, and skins. Small quantities of imports from Tien-tsin probably find their way west beyond the Yellow River into Shan-si, but that province can be reached more easily from Hankow than from Tien-tsin. Goods are also sent from here to the northern parts of Ho-nan, and, I have heard, to some of the western parts of Shan-tung, which are separated by mountains from Chefoo, the port of that province.

I have now to speak separately of the principal articles of trade. First of

Imports.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Since the British Plenipotentiary who signed the Treaty of Nanking in 1842, informed his countrymen that he had opened up to their trade a country so vast "that all the mills in Lancashire could not make stocking-stuff enough for one of its provinces," the endeavour to supply China with manufactured cotton has been at times the most interesting, and generally the most perplexing, of the enterprises which merchants in this country have been engaged in. The Lancashire and other manufacturers soon found, that however correct the Plenipotentiary's statement might have been, so far as it related to the consuming capacity of China, it was wrong either in ignoring the producing power which the country possessed, or the difficulties which stood in the way of introducing cotton goods into the interior. Amongst the disappointed merchants in China, there were several who took the latter view, and who thought, even at a time when, as now, the labouring classes of Chinese at Hong Kong, where no duty at all is charged on cotton goods, preferred wearing the more durable fabrics of their own country, that English manufactured cottons were prevented from circulating freely in the interior by the heavy inland duties levied on them; an opinion which led to the emphatic assertion of the transit-dues regulations in the Treaties of 1858. There were some, however, who saw that it was the producing power of the people which made them independent of foreign supply,* and the larger experience of the last few years has made the view of this fact clear enough. Cotton is grown extensively in China, and the people weave it into a coarse strong cloth, which is much better suited to the wants of peasants and working men, than the more showy but less substantial product of foreign machinery. In many of the country places, the cost of the labour employed in the manufacture is next to nothing, for it is labour which would otherwise be unemployed during the intervals of agricultural work. The economy which is thus possible in the absence of machinery, is not so well understood, perhaps, in England as on the Continent, where in some parts of France, Belgium, Saxony, and Switzerland, the country people, "able to alternate rural with manufacturing pursuits, and to fill up the idle days of the one with the industry of the other,"† compete successfully with the machinery of the towns in

* See a Report on British Trade with China, published in the Blue Book of 1857-59, addressed by Mr. W. H. Mitchell, then an Assistant Magistrate at Hong Kong, to Sir George Bonham.

† Fraser's Magazine for November, 1864; article "Town Life in the South of France."

several branches of manufacture. The customers of the British manufacturer in China are, not the bulk of the people, but only those of them who can afford to buy a better looking, but less useful, article than that of native manufacture. At the same time, the foreign is better suited than the native fabric for many purposes, which require fineness rather than strength of texture.

The experience of the six years which have elapsed since the last opening of new ports in China, has been of a kind, from which one must be careful in drawing any opinion for application to the future. Of the new ports to which foreign merchants and foreign vessels gained access, three were found to be important markets for cotton piece goods—Tien-tsin, Hankow, and Che-foo; and there can be no doubt that foreign vessels have been able to deliver goods at these ports with a saving of risk and of time, as compared with Chinese vessels, which has been advantageous to the trade. Against this advantage there has been the enormous disadvantage, that the price of cotton goods during one of the years was more than 100 per cent., and during three of the years was over or about 50 per cent. above what used to be the ordinary price of the article. As a small set-off against this circumstance, it has to be considered that the same cause which raised the price of cotton goods made China, to a small extent, a cotton exporting country.

I give here a Table of the annual importation of cotton piece goods, and the average price of grey shirtings at Tien-tsin since 1861:—

Goods.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
Grey shirtings	891,468	458,487	66,678	164,159	515,899	874,539
White " " " " " "	199,762	117,902	28,157	71,835	124,907	175,188
T-cloths " " " " " "	160,946	169,277	15,199	36,520	85,884	97,542
All other kinds of cotton piece goods ...	302,814	390,638	25,098	66,868	132,318	250,713
Average price per piece of $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{4}$ lb. grey shirtings	Taels. 1.9	Taels. 2.2.5	Taels. 3	Taels. 3.7.5	Taels. 4 to 3.3	Taels. 2.9
Total value of all kinds imported in 1865 and 1866	...	...	...	...	2,792,160	4,351,785

The large importation in 1861 was caused, to some degree, by the desire of merchants in Shanghai and Hong Kong to reduce their stock, which must have been large, as the exports from Great Britain in that and the preceding year to China, were larger than those of any of the other years between 1849 and 1863.* The goods found ready sale here, partly, perhaps, because the supply which had reached this part of China in 1860, the year of the allied expedition, had been smaller than usual. In 1862 the quantity imported had decreased by about a half; and in 1863, when the effects of the American war began to tell seriously on the prices, the importation was less than a tenth of that of the opening year. The want of the ordinary supply began now to be felt, and the Chinese, seeing that their abstention from buying did nothing towards lowering the price, resumed purchasing in 1864 (in which year also the export of cotton became considerable), and although the price continued to rise during that and the following year, the quantity imported went on increasing, until in last year it has nearly equalled that of 1861. The average of last year's prices has fallen to within 50 per cent. of that of 1861.

These are the principal facts which mark this branch of trade since the opening of the port to foreign intercourse. Concerning the period

* Total of Exports from Great Britain to China:—in 1859, 4,457,573*l.*; in 1860, 5,318,036*l.*; in 1861, 4,848,657*l.*; in 1862, 3,137,342*l.*; in 1863, 3,886,389*l.* Statistical Abstract of British Board of Trade for 1863.

before the port was opened and Customs returns kept, I can of course obtain very little information of the statistical kind. When the trade began, about thirty years ago, the price of a piece of grey shirtings was about 7 taels; between 1840 and 1847 the price was about 3 mace 4 taels; some time between 1840 and 1850 the goods began to come, not as previously in small packages into which they had been repacked at Canton and Shanghai, but in the bales in which they came from the foreign manufacturer; a circumstance which, in the absence of returns, marks a step in the business. In answer to repeated inquiries I have made, I am informed that from 1853 to 1859 the price stood at about 3 taels a piece.

The following are the results of a comparison which I lately made between the weight and retail price here of grey shirtings imported from England, and of cotton cloth manufactured in this province:—

Grey Shirtings,—A piece $38\frac{1}{2}$ yards long, by 3 feet 3 inches wide, weighing 8 lbs. $6\frac{1}{2}$ oz., retail price 41 cash per Tien-tsin *ch'i*, equal to 108 cash or 6d. per yard.

Tien-tsin Cotton Cloth,—of the same length and width, would weigh 15 lbs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and would cost 175 cash or $9\frac{3}{4}$ d. per yard.

(The piece of Tien-tsin cloth weighed was 14 yards 11 inches long, by 1 foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide: weighed 2 lbs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and its retail price was 26 cash per *ch'i*.)

From this it appears that the Chinese article costs per pound 441 cash equal to 2s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d.; while the foreign article costs 495 cash equal to 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. And the Chinese say that the superiority in strength of the native article over the foreign, is greater than the difference of weight between them.

The description of cotton goods which stood third in total value, next to white shirtings, but a long way after grey shirtings, in 1861, was American drills, the importation of which, as nearly as I can judge (the returns not having distinguished English from American drills that year), amounted to 90,000 pieces, worth 290,000 taels. In 1862, American drills, as specified in the returns, amounted to 56,079 pieces, worth 213,000 taels. In 1864, only 1,940 pieces appear, but since then an increase has taken place, and the quantity imported in 1866 was 5,209 pieces, valued at 28,650 taels. The demand for this variety of the manufacture has of late been met by English drills, which have increased from 3,599 pieces in 1862, and 1,547 pieces in 1864, to 42,216 pieces in 1866, during which year also there appear in the Returns, for the first time, Dutch drills, to the number of 10,145 pieces. American drills will no doubt resume their old place in the market before long. American Jeans of which 33,401 pieces valued at 100,203 taels, were imported in 1862, did not appear at all in 1863, and in 1864 amounted to only 1,500 pieces, but have increased in 1866 to 3,708 pieces.

The quantity of Turkey red cambrics has increased steadily from 3,379 pieces in 1861, with a slight check in 1864, to 24,028 pieces in 1866.

I have dwelt at some length on this part of my Report, because cotton manufactures form the largest part of the direct trade between England and China, and because Tien-tsin is their largest market in China. I have now only a few words to add concerning the trade of 1866. The average price of $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. grey shirtings which I have given for the year is 2 taels 9 mace. The opening price was much over 3 taels, but it fell for a short time about the middle of the year below the average I have given, and stood at the end of the year at about 2 taels 8 mace. Several importations at the beginning of the year were made by speculative Cantonese, some of whom, like some of the time-honoured firms in other branches of the China trade, had to stop business when prices went down instead of going up. But the greater part of the year's supply was purchased in Shanghai by the agents of

Tien-tsin and Shan Si merchants; and the quantity imported during the year has not exceeded, so far as I can learn, the natural demand which has existed. Very little has been received by the foreign merchants here. In July it was ascertained that of 146,000 pieces of grey shirtings imported during that month, not one piece was consigned to a foreign firm on foreign account.

No transit passes are applied for by foreigners to protect cotton piece goods from undue charges on their way into the interior; and it is to be inferred from this fact that, if the inland charges in this part of China exceed the Treaty transit dues, the excess is so small, that the native merchant does not think it worth his while to try to get his goods passed into the interior under foreign protection. At Ning-po, as I learn from Mr. Leonard's Report for September, while 11,850 bales of cotton came from the interior during that month under transit passes granted to foreigners, out of 1,563 piculs shipped for exportation, only 139 were shipped by foreign merchants. While referring to the subject of transit passes, I should mention that of the few issued here from time to time for the purchase of native produce in the interior, generally in Mongolia, some have been misunderstood and ignored by the authorities to whom they were produced.

Opium.

I have already said that the importation of this article has increased largely since the port was opened. I give here a Table showing the annual quantity imported of each kind of the drug since 1861:—

Opium.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Piculs c.	Piculs c.	Piculs c.	Piculs c.	Piculs c.	Piculs c.
Malwa	1,482 0	3,347 0	3,554 24	2,595 48	4,849 50	7,514 3
Patna	...	268 80	63 6	152 64	717 63	773 0
Benares	...	...	...	9 60	364 80	500 40
Persian	...	...	...	4 0	108 50	271 61
Turkey	...	...	...	...	48 46	11 6
Prepared	...	84 0	96 82½	42 92½	65 18½	92 75½
Total	1,482 0	3,699 80	3,714 32½	2,804 64½	5,654 7½	9,162 85½
				Taels.	Taels.	
Total value in 1865 and 1866				3,356,596	5,768,169	

The average prices for last year were for Malwa 668 taels per picul, for Patna 490 taels, Benares 485 taels, Persian 535 taels, Turkey 400 taels, and prepared opium imported 5 taels 5 mace per 10 taels weight, or 880 taels per picul. Here, as at Hankow and Canton, the kind of opium of which most is imported is Malwa, while at Shanghai it is Patna, the cheaper kind. Malwa is preferred by the Chinese here, because, for one reason, it is more easy of preparation than the other kinds. In the preparation of the opium into the paste in which it is smoked, the raw article is freed from its native impurities, and thus looses about three-tenths of its weight; but what it looses in weight is made up by mixing in the new preparation a proportion of the ashes of smoked opium, and by the moisture which makes it a paste. The average consumption of smokers of the better off classes is from two to three mace each daily, costing from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 1½*d.*; but that is more than the daily wages of working men, carters, and peasants, among whom a great many are smokers; so that a mace a day, or 3 lb. a year (worth about 19 taels 8 mace, or 6*l.* 5*s.*) would be a fair average for all classes. I cannot ascertain what proportion the supply of the native article bears to the foreign import, but the supply of the former is still large, although it is

the decrease which has taken place in it during the last two years which has raised the importation of the foreign drug so much.

In April 1865 an Imperial Decree was issued prohibiting, in approval of a memorial from the Governor of Shan Si, the cultivation of the poppy in that and all the other provinces; but, in practice, the Decree has been commuted into the imposition on poppy-growing land of a tax several times heavier than that levied on grain-producing land. One effect of this measure has been the withdrawal of a large number of farmers from the cultivation, but it is still carried on to no small extent. It is perhaps wise to prevent too much of the country being withdrawn from the production of food and devoted to the growth of the poppy, for in the interior of China, as in India, the means of communication are not sufficient, in times of scarcity of food, for the successful working of the law of supply and demand. The production of native opium in Shen-si and Kan-su (in which province Ning Hsia used to be celebrated for its growth) is prevented by rebellion, which sooner or later will subside. The annual importation of opium is therefore not likely to remain permanently at the high rate of the last two years.

Of the quantity imported in 1866, a portion—about a tenth—remained unsold at the end of the year. The large importation was caused by the experience of January last, when the demand for opium became so great that the price rose to 940 taels a picul for Malwa, and the Tien-tsin stock having been all sold, supplies had to be obtained from Chee-foo by the Chinese dealers. But history did not repeat itself in this instance. The importation of 1867 is likely to be smaller than that of last year. Even if the causes which at present reduce the native production remain in full force, the demand for the year is not likely to be much over 7,000 piculs, and as trade will commence with a stock on hand, the importation may perhaps fall to about the quantity of 1865.

Woollens.

The north of China is supplied with Russian woollens brought overland by way of Kiachta, as well as with English and other woollens imported at Tien-tsin. The importation of English woollens has increased since 1861 at a much greater rate than that of any other kind of goods, as will be seen from the following Table:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
Camlets, English	2,775	3,991	2,932	4,661	10,297	11,649
" Dutch	200	...	4,000	...	...	60
" imitation and bombazettes	70	...	120	990	1,988	1,659
Lastings	4,472	657	630	2,322	2,648	5,239
" imitation	...	...	1,464	8,983	9,401	6,335
" grape	...	50	80	...	40	11,579
Spanish stripes, superior	1,725	2,983	904	6,743	5,552	3,794
" inferior	...	...	...	...	738	879
All other kinds of woollens and woollen and cotton mixtures	8,661	4,265	3,744	4,420	41,447	60,408
Total value in 1865 and 1866	...	...	...	Taels. 686,997	Taels. 864,324	...

From a report* on the trade of Russia by Mr. T. Michell, Attaché to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, I learn that the value of the woollens sent from Russia to China through Kiachta, in 1859, was 361,000*l.*, in 1861, 275,000*l.*, and in 1863, 234,000*l.* The same report says that the woollen cloth sent by Russia to China was formerly manu-

* Published in a Parliamentary Blue Book last year.

factured in Poland, but that the Polish manufacturers "abandoned the trade in 1845, both on account of their distance from the markets nearest to China, and because the Russian wool from which the low quality cloths had to be manufactured was dearer in Poland than in Russia. Nor was their machinery so well adapted as that of the Russian mills to the manufacture of the close woven cloths required by the Chinese, and known in the trade as 'maseritski' and 'maslovye,' so called after two places in Silesia, where they were originally made.

"The cloth for China, originally only carried through Russia in transit, was first produced on a large scale at Moscow about the year 1835. The lowest qualities of that description of cloth are now supplied to the inhabitants of the steppes of Mongolia. About the year 1845 the Russian mills began to manufacture 'half cloth,' and ladies' cloth, like that prepared by English manufacturers for Canton, and known in Yorkshire as 'Spanish stripes.' The total exports of woollen material to China at that period averaged 1,167,000 yards annually, of the value of 400,000*l.*; but the demand is not very subject to fluctuation, being entirely dependent upon the tea trade.

"In 1863 Russia exported to China through Kiachta 518,111 yards of cloth, valued at 234,386*l.*, at an average price of about 9*s.* per yard."

Of the coarse Mongolian wool the Chinese manufacture felt, which is made into caps and stockings, amongst other things; and also a very coarse kind of cloth which consists of a shaggy surface, coarser than any blanketing I have ever seen, laid on a fabric, of cotton and wool mixed, as coarse almost as sacking.

A very large share of the camlets imported at Tien-tsin is sent into Mongolia. I have already stated that the value of the Russian woollens sent from Tien-tsin to Shanghai and Foo-chow in 1866 was 34,320 taels.

Metals do not form an important branch of the trade of this port. The annual importation, as shown in the following Table, of the principal kinds, has fluctuated very much since 1861.

Metals.

Metals.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Piculs c.	Piculs c.	Piculs c.	Piculs c.	Piculs c.	Piculs c.
Lead, in pigs ...	225 75	36 0	1,735 53	5,802 7	13,192 4	5,173 29
Quicksilver ...	133 68	343 38	...	221 87	237 6	84 91
Steel ...	1,531 28	1,673 33	1,429 46	4,032 10	4,049 26	5,885 33
Nail rod iron ...	4,040 87	84 0	...	...	200 0	5 83

Besides which, small quantities of tin plates, iron wire, tin, copper, and iron have been received. The total value of the metals imported in 1866 was 185,346 taels. Their weight was 14,089 piculs, or 838 tons; their freight from England to Shanghai may be estimated at 38*s.* a ton, at 5,000 taels; and their freight from Shanghai to Tien-tsin, allowing that a half came by steamer at 7 mace a picul, and a half by sailing vessel at 2 mace, would be 6,400 taels, which, not to speak of the expense of landing and shipping at Shanghai, probably over rather than under a mace a picul, is a heavy charge on the trade.

Miscellaneous Imports of Foreign Origin.

Of these the highest in value last year was seaweed, which amounted to 153,150 taels, of which 72,754 taels came direct from Japan, and 18,028 taels worth from Passiette. The total quantity imported was 36,887 piculs, against 27,996 piculs in 1865. The portion imported direct

from Japan was 18,188 piculs, against 4,077 piculs in 1865; and of the seaweed which came from Shanghai probably a large portion was of Japanese origin. Of matches the quantity imported in 1865 was 52,257 gross of boxes; in 1866 it was 115,200 gross, valued at 88,982 taels; they were nearly all of Vienna manufacture. In 1864 the number of needles, mostly of Prussian manufacture, imported, was 140,563,000; in 1865 it was 309,575,000; and last year 289,369,500, valued at 67,450 taels. The extent to which they have taken the place of the clumsy needle made in the country suggests that perhaps there are other implements and articles which, although larger, and requiring a smaller proportion of work to the material used in them, than needles, might be made abroad and sold to the Chinese cheaper than they can produce them at home. Of window glass the quantity imported in 1864 was 17,055 boxes; in 1865, 11,190 boxes; and last year, 11,649 boxes, valued at 29,000 taels. Watches, mostly from France and Switzerland, reached the value of 24,435 taels; clocks 900 taels; and watch springs and keys 402 taels. Of Siamese and Straits produce, betel nuts in 1866 amounted to 38,047 taels; Sapan wood to 37,064 taels; rattans to 15,650 taels; myrrh to 13,022 taels; kingfishers' feathers to 8,245 taels; and peacocks' feathers to 8,139 taels. Cannon, muskets, pistols, and percussion caps from different parts of Europe, and gunpowder usually from England (all by way of Shanghai and Hong Kong), are imported in considerable quantities here, as at most other ports in China; but as the Government is the only importer, and the articles, therefore, do not come on the common footing of articles of commerce, they have not hitherto appeared in the Returns. So far as the producing countries are concerned, these products are, however, articles of trade, representing so much of their payment for their produce of China; and it would be interesting to know how much they annually amount to.

Imports of Chinese origin.

Concerning these I am not prepared at present to give much information in addition to the totals already given near the beginning of my Report.

Sugar, 1,301,245 taels, which is the largest article, comes from Swatow and Amoy principally; silk piece goods, 905,578 taels, from Shanghai; and paper, 542,216 taels, the third in value, comes from Kiu-kiang, by way of Shanghai. The increase of each article over its importation in 1865 is very great, but it is impossible to say how much of the increase as it appears in our Returns means simply the transfer of the carriage of the goods from Chinese to foreign vessels.

The quantity of sugar imported was nearly double that of 1865, and was, I believe, in excess of the year's demand.

The total value of Chinese imports was 4,574,235 taels, of which the sugar, silk piece goods, and paper account for all but 1,825,196 taels. Some of the chief items which go to make up this latter amount are—tea, 177,172 taels; tobacco, 160,818 taels; grass cloth, 227,918 taels; wood oil from Hankow, 173,583 taels; Shanghai nankeens, 127,321 taels; Canton brass buttons, 166,165 taels; star aniseed, 50,364 taels; broken aniseed, 15,666 taels; medicines, 53,357 taels; no fewer than 2,157,798 fans, valued at 38,069 taels, and rouge to the value of 12,103 taels. These items amount to 1,202,536 taels, and reduce the margin for "sundry goods," concerning which fuller information must, if required, be sought for in the Returns, to 622,660 taels.

The tea imported by foreign vessels contributes only to that portion of the tea consumed in the country, the value of which can bear the export

and coast trade duties of 3 taels 7 mace 5 candarines per picul. A large quantity of the tea consumed in this part of China is not worth more than that sum, and is at present carried here either by inland road or in coasting junks, at a greater expense, no doubt, than would be incurred if the article were brought in foreign vessels.

Exports.

Cotton.—Excepting in the State of Missouri, cotton is not, I think, grown extensively in any other part of the world so far north as it is in this part of China. In this province the chief producing districts lie between latitude 37° and latitude 40°.

I have heard that a gentleman who lately made the journey from New-chwang to Peking, observed on the way (in about latitude 41°), cotton, which, he says, was of a longer staple than that grown near Tien-tsin: and I am also informed that another traveller in Shan-si saw there two varieties of cotton, one red (? yellow) and one white. As it furnishes clothing for the inhabitants, the importance of the article is not to be measured by the quantity exported, although that also has been of late not inconsiderable.

In 1863, it appears in the Returns as an export to the extent of 2,366 piculs, valued at 18,928 taels, at 8 taels a picul; in 1864, the quantity exported in foreign vessels was 67,282 piculs; in 1865, it was 63,758 piculs; and last year 136,177 piculs, valued at 1,770,313 taels, at 13 taels a picul, an increase in price which coincides with that in the price of grey shirtings imported.

Of the 223,471 piculs exported from Shanghai to England in 1864, 15,163 piculs belonged to Tien-tsin; and of the 99,225 piculs exported in 1865 from Shanghai to England, 3,535 piculs were contributed by Tien-tsin.

In 1866, although the export of cotton from China to England has fallen to a very small quantity, the export of Tien-tsin cotton to the southern ports of China has increased wonderfully. Its position in the southern markets is indicated by the following prices, which I quote from a Canton trade circular of 12th December, 1866:—"Bengal cotton, 14 taels 8 mace to 17 taels 4 mace; Tien-tsin cotton, 16 taels 1 mace to 17 taels 5 mace; Chee-foo cotton, 17 taels 1 mace to 17 taels 7 mace; Ningpo cotton, 20 taels to 20 taels 6 mace" (per picul). The Tien-tsin cotton has been hitherto usually brought to the market clean and well picked.

The average yield in good years of a "mu," about the sixth of an English acre, is in this part of China 100 catties of seed cotton, from which 30 catties of cotton wool are obtained, the seed producing a kind of oil, which pays the expense, or a portion of the expense, of picking.

The oil is very coarse, and is used only in country places. Even in the United States they have not yet been able to make any but a very inferior kind of oil, and a kind of coarse soap, from the cotton seeds.

Allowing 180 catties of cotton wool to the acre, the quantity exported last year from Tien-tsin represents the growth of 118 square miles.

Authorities on the subject say that the cotton plant was introduced into China from India, and class the Chinese plant with the Indian variety known botanically as *Gossypium herbaceum* or *Indicum*; and it is at least certain that the cotton sent from China to England has been quite as objectionable to the manufacturers there, from the shortness of its staple, as Indian cotton. But although the variety grown in China may be of Indian origin, the climate of these parts of China where it is grown is

much more like that of the United States than that of India; and we may look with much interest for the results of the introduction of American seed, which took place last year at Shanghai.

A book lately published on the subject in New York asserts, with what degree of correctness I do not know, that the great obstacles to the introduction of American seed into India is, that the cultivating season in India begins in September and ends in April, instead of, as in America (and China), beginning in April and ending in September. Perhaps the best places for making experiments in China would be found nearer the latitude of Che-foo than of Shanghai.

Miscellaneous Exports.

Of 2,687,962 taels, the total value of our exports, cotton has accounted for 1,770,313 taels; of the remaining 917,649 taels, the principal share was contributed by medicines, which amounted to 150,928 taels; and of articles contributing between 40,000 taels and 80,000 taels to the sum, there were—tobacco, 76,531 taels; deer's horns (young), 72,096 taels; peas and beans, 61,590 taels; dried lily flowers, 56,324 taels; felt caps, 53,408 taels; dates, red and black, 53,344 taels; almonds, 48,479 taels; skins of all kinds, 48,086 taels (the chief varieties being sheep skins, 31,810 taels, and fox skins, 7,170 taels); and Chinese soap,* 41,365 taels. Of articles amounting to smaller sums there were—Corean ginseng, 18,816 taels; native ginseng, 796 taels; melon seeds, 16,604 taels; white wax, 13,664 taels; silk refuse, 10,877 taels; silk worms' eggs, 1,225 taels; wheat (3,494 piculs), 8,736 taels; sheep's wool, 8,815 taels; camels' wool, 3,191 taels. These articles account for 744,875 taels in addition to the cotton; leaving a margin of 172,774 taels for the rest of the articles given in the Returns.

The exports direct to foreign countries, included in the foregoing figures, amounted only to 12,536 taels; of which 10,807 taels' worth, composed principally of cotton and medicines, went to Japan.

The article called sheep's wool is of a very coarse description, and might more properly be called sheep's hair; but the possibility of getting the Mongolian sheep to grow a better fleece is well worth considering.

This part of China, more particularly the mountains to the west of Peking, possesses, like many other parts of the empire, large coal fields, and the wealth which they might be made to yield by the introduction of a proper system of mining has on several occasions of late years been very fully explained. The difficulty, however, is, in the first instance, to sink a mine in the Chinese intellect rather than in the coal hills in the west of Peking, and the operation requires a good deal of patience; but when we consider the mass of prejudice which surrounds every imperfectly understood subject out of as well as in China, we need not think that patience, with of course the due accompaniment of perseverance, is being thrown away on the advocacy of coal mining and other enterprises in this country.

Ten years ago the existence of steamers was not generally believed in by the people or officials of this province, who now travel in great numbers by steamers every year; and nearly every other foreign invention of which the people have had no ocular evidence is simply incomprehensible by them.

In such matters as coal mining, the Government, even when it gets to the stage of determining to carry them into effect, will probably have difficulties with the people to meet,

The introduction of machinery has been resisted in most parts of the

* Made of natron, or crude carbonate of soda, found in Mongolia.

world; and even at the present day, in Sheffield of all places, there seems to be not a little misunderstanding on the subject. It is not in the least likely that the application of machinery and engineering skill to coal mining in China would derange or decrease the labour at present employed on such work.

The yield of coal would be so greatly increased that the demand for labour would also be increased; but prejudices on the subject might nevertheless exist at first amongst the miners. The stage of progress at which it may be necessary to remove such prejudices seems still, however, to be some distance off.

Tea sent through Tien-tsin to Siberia and Russia.

Formerly, tea brought by Russian merchants from Hankow to Tien-tsin for carriage to Kiachta was dealt with under the coast trade regulations, which required the payment on it of a half duty at Tien-tsin, in addition to the Tariff export duty at Hankow; but at the beginning of last year the Chinese Government consented to exempt from the half duty such tea as was entered at Tien-tsin for transport to Kiachta, and secured by a bond to be delivered at that place. Before last year this tea was not entered separately in the Returns, because it was not declared separately by the importers, but the annual quantity brought was much under that of last year, which amounted to—

				Piculs c.	Value.
					Taels.
Brick tea ..	..	..	..	17,994 68	215,936
Black tea ..	..	..	..	10,704 91	299,737
Total ..	..	..	..	28,699 59	515,673
				= 3,826,612 lbs.	

Up to 1861 the Kiachta market was supplied by Shan-si merchants, who bought and packed the tea in Hu-pei and Hu-nan (known in the London tea market as Oopack and Oonam), and carried it thence all the way overland to Kiachta; but now Russian merchants, as I am informed here, have establishments of their own in the tea districts, where the tea they purchase is made up under their own supervision; and since the remission of the half-duty it has been cheaper to bring the tea down the Yangtze and up the coast, by steamers, to Tien-tsin, than to send it in the old way. The tea is, I am informed by the merchants here, sold mostly in Siberia, and only a small portion of it now-a-days reaches Nijni Novgorod. The cost of carriage from Tien-tsin to Kiachta is about a tael per pud ($36\frac{8}{100}$ lb.), and about six roubles ($2\frac{1}{2}$ taels) from Kiachta to Nijni Novgorod.

There is much interesting information concerning the Kiachta and general tea trade of Russia, in the Report of Mr. J. Michell, to which I have already referred under the head of Woollens. I again quote from it:—

“The whole commerce of Russia with China was from its commencement centred at the town of Kiachta, on the Russo-Chinese frontier. All the tea lawfully imported into Russia was there bartered for Russian cloth and other manufactures, while the introduction of sea-borne tea was strictly prohibited. The tea trade was, next to the farming of the revenue from the sale of spirits, the largest monopoly in the Empire. The duty levied on this article of consumption is the principal item in the Customs

revenue, and the importance of the trade is in fact so great, that the prices and quantities of tea imported govern, to this day, the prices of most commodities at the great fair at Nijni Novgorod.

"By an ukase issued in 1861, this important monopoly was abolished. The importation of tea is now permitted, both by sea and by land, on payment of a duty of 35 copecks per Russian lb. (1s. 0½*d.* per lb. English) on flowery, green, and yellow teas.

"This measure was necessitated by the increasing amount of fraudulent importation of Canton tea under a prohibitive Tariff, which was found to protect the Kiachta merchants to no greater degree than high duties on manufactures now protect Russian industry. While the Kiachta merchants, thanks to the prohibitive Tariff, could keep up the price of their common black tea at a minimum of 9s. per lb., the smuggler could sell his tea throughout the central parts of the Empire at a maximum of 3s. per lb. The retail traders had a large share of the advantage in the difference of price; they either sold the smuggled Canton tea as Kiachta tea, or mixed it with the latter in a large proportion. The public suffered, and the State was defrauded of a large revenue, solely for the benefit of the town of Kiachta, and of the manufacturers of the cloth which the Chinese actually purchased considerably below its cost of production, the high price commanded by the tea enabling the Kiachta merchants to burden it with the loss on the cloth.

"There was the same outcry on the part of the Kiachta merchants as there is now on the part of the manufactures, who dread a reduction of the Tariff. In fact, the case of the former was much more serious than is that of the latter. The Kiachta trade was ostensibly a close monopoly, while the manufacturers are but protected. The fair of Nijni Novgorod, the manufacturers of light cloth and plush for China, the entire town of Kiachta, the political relations between Russia and China were all involved in the measure which the Imperial Government announced in 1861; and what has been the result?"

The result has been, the Report goes on to say, that an acknowledged importation of 9,721,000 lbs. of sea-borne tea took place in 1862, and 11,327,000 lbs. in 1863; while the decrease in the tea brought by way of Kiachta was only about a sixth: the quantity of the latter in 1861, before the change came into effect, having been 19,797,000 lbs.; in 1862, the year after the change, 18,231,000 lbs.; and in 1863, 16,523,000 lbs. The Report leads us to infer that the small decrease in the quantity carried by way of Kiachta in these years, is to be accounted for by the supposition that the quantity of sea-borne tea smuggled into Russia before 1861, was nearly as great as the quantity legally imported after that year; but I do not know how Mr. Michell would account for the decrease which has lately taken place; for in 1866, the quantity which passed here, as mentioned above, was only 3,826,612 lbs., and I do not think that much was carried to Kiachta by any other route. Concerning smuggling, it is stated in another part of the Report, that "British and other merchandize enters Russia through Prussia on payment of a premium of about 35 per cent., calculated on existing Tariff rates, charged by houses regularly established for the transport and insurance of contraband goods;" and, again, that of the single article, cigars, it is well known that a larger quantity is annually sold by two dealers in St. Petersburg, than appears in the official returns as having been imported.

Revenue.

The total revenue collected by this office in 1866, was 541,335 taels 6 mace 3 candarins 7 cash: of this sum tonnage dues amounted to 7,314

taels 1 mace, and of the remainder, 534,021 taels 5 mace 3 candarins 7 cash, duties on imports and exports, the portion derived from opium alone was 272,419 taels 4 candarins 5 cash. All other goods of foreign origin yielded 36,746 taels of import duties; Chinese produce imported yielded coast trade duties to the amount of 78,327 taels; and the exports yielded 86,528 taels. The total is greater than that derived during the year from any other source of revenue in the province excepting the land, the annual tax on which as given in the Chinese official Directory, is 1,334,475 taels. The fixed revenue derived annually from the salt trade, is given by the same authority as 437,949 taels; and no other branch of revenue comes near this amount.

The revenue collected by this office in 1861, was 115,279 taels 6 mace 9 candarins 5 cash; in 1863, 163,681 taels 2 mace 8 candarins 2 cash; and in 1865, 358,023 taels.

I think it likely that there will be a decrease in 1867 in that part of the revenue which is derived from opium, and perhaps also in that derived from sugar.

The Community.

There are at present here nine British firms, four Russian, one American, and one Hamburg, an Italian merchant under French protection, and a Bavarian merchant under Prussian protection. Three of the British firms are agencies of Shanghai houses; two of the Russian firms are branches, or connecting links rather, of firms established both at Kiachta and Hankow, and two are branches of firms established at Kiachta only. Of the British firms, one, at least, is to be withdrawn in the spring. The total number of foreign residents here—merchants, missionaries, and officials—was ascertained a month ago by the British Consul, to be 112, consisting of 58 British subjects, 14 Americans, 13 Germans, 13 Russians, 10 French subjects, 2 Italians, 1 Swiss, and 1 Dane.

Engaged in that part of the maritime business of the port which is carried on in foreign vessels, there are twenty Chinese firms, which are branches of firms at Canton and Hong Kong—seven, which are branches of Swatow firms, two of them being specially occupied in the opium trade—and three which are branches of Foo-chow firms. Amongst the Canton merchants three failures have taken place through transactions in cotton piece goods, sugar, and tobacco; and many more of them have sustained severe losses in their sugar business. Many of them will not, it is understood, re-open their establishments in spring.

The Tien-tsin (Chinese) merchants who deal in cotton piece goods, have of late years received their principal supply, through agents sent by them to reside at Shanghai. These agents do not speak English, but they make their purchases from brokers, usually Ningpo men, who obtain the goods from the foreign importers. The number of Tien-tsin agents at Shanghai is said to be not more than ten or twelve. Each agent receives a salary from the firm to which he belongs, and he is allowed to make purchases for other firms, from whom he usually receives a small share of the profits on the goods at the end of the year.

The shipment of the goods at Shanghai for Tien-tsin is a matter which is easily arranged between the broker and the foreign importer, and the bill of lading is handed to the Tien-tsin agent, who sends it to his principals here.

As no accident of any consequence has happened in the steamer traffic since the port was opened, the Chinese, in a large number of cases, do not think it necessary to insure their goods.

Rates of Freight during 1866.

I am indebted to a resident of some experience here, for the following information on this subject:—

Rates charged by steamers from Shanghai to Tien-tsin, for dead weight, such as sugar, seaweed, &c., 7 mace per picul (11 taels, 7 mace); for measurement cargo, such as cotton piece goods, &c., of 40 feet, 9 taels; for opium, 6 taels per chest.

The rate for opium from Shanghai, up to the end of October, was 5 taels per chest; but between that time and the closing of the river it rose to 12, 13, 15, and finally to 17 taels per chest; and a like advance in the freight of other merchandize took place.

From Tientsin to Shanghai, steamers charged, for dead weight, such as soap, drugs, dates, almonds, &c., 6 mace per picul; for measurement cargo, such as pressed cotton or wool, per ton of 40 feet, 8 taels; for unpressed cotton, 2 taels per picul.

From Hong Kong and Canton to Tientsin, steamers charged, for dead weight, 8 mace per picul; for measurement cargo, 10 taels per ton; and for opium, 7 taels per chest; and from Tien-tsin to Hong Kong and Canton, for dead weight, 9 mace per picul; for measurement cargo, 8 taels per ton; and for unpressed cotton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ taels per picul.

Sailing vessels, from Shanghai to Tien-tsin, charged, for dead weight, 2 mace per picul; for measurement cargo, 4 taels per ton; from Hong Kong and Canton to Tien-tsin, 5 mace per picul for dead weight; and 5 taels per ton for measurement cargo: from Tien-tsin to Hong Kong and Canton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mace per picul for dead weight; 5 taels per ton for measurement cargo; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ taels per picul for unpressed cotton: and from Tien-tsin to Shanghai (but there was very little cargo carried in sailing vessels from Tien-tsin to Shanghai), about the same as from Shanghai to Tien-tsin.

The rates to and from Hong Kong apply also to Amoy, Swatow, and Foo-chow. Most of the sailing vessels trading here from the south, are chartered by Chinese merchants, and a fair average of last year's prices would be 2,500 dollars for a vessel of about 250 to 300 tons, for the complete voyage from one of those ports to Tien-tsin and back again.

Chinese Passengers by Steamers.

The number of Chinese passengers who left Tien-tsin in steamers last year was, as well as I can ascertain, 1,887; and I am inclined to estimate the number that arrived, at 4,000. It is impossible to say to what extent this traffic has yet to be developed. I shall endeavour, with the assistance of the local steamer agents, to keep an account of the number of passengers travelling to and from the port in steamers during this year. The subject, I think, would be a most interesting one for statistics at all the ports in China.

The average fare for Chinese passengers is 20 taels each to or from Shanghai, and 25 taels to or from Hong Kong.

The Question of Direct Trade between England and the North of China.

As I have already remarked, the expense of bringing European goods from Shanghai to Tien-tsin is greater than that of their transport from England to Shanghai; while the direct voyage from England to Tien-tsin would not add more than five days to the average length of a voyage from England to Shanghai. The freight from England to Shanghai, on a ton

(of measurement, 40 feet) of grey shirtings is about 42s., and the insurance costs $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A ton contains 200 pieces, the value of which, at 2 taels 5 mace or 15s.10d. a piece, somewhat less than last year's average of the Tien-tsin prices, is 500 taels or 160*l.* The freight and insurance together thus amount to 6*l.* 2s. or 19 taels; $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the value; the insurance being $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and the freight only $1\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. Grey shirtings are usually sent from Shanghai by steamer to Tien-tsin, (for it does not pay to let them take the coasting voyage by sailing vessel, the time occupied in getting clear of Shanghai, and the Yang-tze being at the outset a serious delay,) at a charge of 9 taels per ton for freight, and of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for insurance, equal to 3 taels 7 mace 5 candarins on the value I have given besides the expense of landing and shipping the goods at Shanghai, and the wharfage dues paid there amounting probably to 3 taels 2 mace 5 candarins. These three sums amount to 16 taels or 5*l.* 1s.—a little over 3 per cent. on the value of the shirtings, the freight and charges without the insurance amounting to 12 taels 2 mace 5 candarins—almost $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value, while the freight from England is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The extra expense of bringing the goods from Shanghai to Tien-tsin is exactly equal to the Tariff import duty, which, at 8 candarins per piece of grey shirtings, amounts to 16 taels per ton of 200 pieces. The expense, of course, does not fall so heavily upon the finer and more valuable kinds of cotton goods, but these form only a small portion of the total imported; nor does it come to so much per cent. upon woollen goods, but, on the other hand, it falls very heavily upon metals. One of the principal results of the opening of this port, has been the reduction of the expense on trade by the substitution of foreign for Chinese vessels; and it is now worth considering whether it is possible or not to effect any further reduction.

The cotton goods imported into Tien-tsin in 1866 represented about 7,000 tons of freight measurement, the metals, 838 tons (weight), and the woollens, window glass, and other European goods made the total up to about 10,000 tons. Judging by the Returns of 1865 and the monthly Reports up to September 1866, we may, I think, estimate the quantity of European goods received at Che-foo (coals included) at 3,800 tons, and at Newchwang at 1,200 tons; and we thus have a total for the three northern ports of 15,000 tons; enough to have loaded twenty vessels of the average size employed in the trade between England and China.

Unfortunately, vessels of this size cannot cross the bar at the mouth of the Tien-tsin river; the bar or rather the channel which runs across it, a distance of three miles, admitting usually, at high water, only vessels drawing 12 feet, and on rare occasions vessels drawing 13 feet. Besides this difficulty in the way of direct trade, there are the objections, that there might not be sufficient export cargo from Tien-tsin to pay the expenses of the vessels (if they came) from this port to Shanghai and Foo-chow, where they would get their return tea cargoes for England; and also that the want of bank agencies at Tien-tsin would make it impossible for bankers in England to advance money on goods which had to be delivered here. But these objections are far from being so serious as the exclusion of large vessels from the harbour and it is this difficulty which demands most consideration.

It is proposed by some residents here to deepen the long channel across the bar, two or three feet, by using dredging machines, but the proposers of the scheme can, as yet, give no account of the cost, which is precisely the vital part of the question, as it is not the creation of a new trade which is contemplated, but the removal simply of a charge of 2 or 3 per cent. from a trade which is already carried on with great ease.

Others propose to employ vessels of between 400 and 500 tons burthen,

which, not drawing more than 12 feet when full of cargo, should be able to cross the bar and come into Taku; but vessels of this size would make long passages from England and would not readily get return tea cargoes at Shanghae, and Foo-chow. They are not likely to be introduced into the trade.

A third proposal is to let large vessels come and anchor outside the bar and to organize a cargo-boat service which could discharge and load them without too much delay. But even a little bad weather makes it impossible for loading and discharging to go on in such an anchorage. Experience furnishes the best kind of knowledge on this subject, and I give here a list of the large vessels which loaded last year outside the bar, and the number of days which each vessel spent there.

Vessel.	Tons.	Draught of Water.	Date of Arrival.	Date of Departure.	Number of days in Ports.	Number of Days in Port (already included in total) after last of cargo had arrived at Taku.
		Feet in.				
Min ... ..In ballast.	630	14 0	March 19	April 15	27	16
Monarchy"	701	14 0	" 22	May 2	41	7
Antipodes... .."	598	13 0	" 24	" 3	40	8
Sir W. F. Williams"	897	13 6	" 26	" 6	40	12
Lansdowne"	715	14 0	" 28	" 5	37	Received her cargo by steamer "Yeddo."
Naomi"	709	14 0	April 7	" 11	34	2
Peterborough"	560	14 0	" 7	" 5	28	11
Willy"	881	14 0	October 13	Nov. 28	38	9

With moderately heavy cargoes, they would have drawn four feet more than they did in ballast. When loaded with cotton (most of it unpressed), the cargo for which they came, their draught of water was, on an average, only increased one foot. It will be seen that the average time which elapsed between the arrival and departure of the vessels was thirty-five days each. The spring of last year was, however, unusually stormy, and there was more than the ordinary difficulty experienced in getting sea-going junks to take the cargoes out to the vessels; and it is thought that with foreign built lighters under foreign management, much of the delay might have been avoided. But, on the whole, the temptation to vessels from England to come and anchor outside the Tien-tsin bar seems not to be great.

These are the three proposals which affect Tien-tsin in particular; but there is another proposal which affects the north of China more generally, and that is to let the vessels from home come to Che-foo, where they would find a commodious harbour. The voyage from England to Che-foo would certainly not add more than two or three days to the present average duration of the voyage from England to Shanghae, for although Che-foo is six degrees to the north of Shanghae, the entrance to its harbour is an easy piece of navigation compared with that of the mouth of the Yang-tze, and a light is about to be placed in the lighthouse which has lately been erected at Che-foo. The distance from Tien-tsin to Che-foo is 273 miles, and goods imported into Che-foo might, it is said, be brought thence to Tien-tsin in small vessels suited for the purpose, at a charge not much greater than that which lighterage between Tien-tsin and its anchorage for large vessels outside the bar, a distance of 78 miles, now costs; or steamers, of course might be employed, at lower rates of freight than have now to be paid for the voyage from Shanghae.

I have discussed such parts of the question as I have been able to see from my local point of view. Of course, merchants at Shanghae, and

elsewhere, are the best judges of the degree of importance which is to be attached to the saving which might be effected by the delivery of their imports direct from Europe at Che-foo and at Tien-tsin. Perhaps the amount is too small to weigh against the advantages to seller and buyer which are afforded by the accumulation of goods at a large dépôt such as Shanghai. But Tien-tsin and Che-foo receive a half of the cotton goods imported into Shanghai, and I infer from the Returns, that, to the extent of three-fourths of the Tien-tsin trade in cotton goods and woollens, it is not variety in pursuit of which the Chinese merchant sends his agent to Shanghai, but rather, that his object is to avoid the employment of a more expensive kind of agency, namely, that of foreign firms at Tien-tsin in addition to the steamer freight which has to be paid.

If direct trade should be established, the sale of the imports would, of course, come back into the hands of the foreign firms established here; but since we are contemplating the reduction of expense in one direction, we must not forget that there is another charge on trade, the absolute necessity for which is by no means clear. I am referring to the charge levied by the compradors, a body of middle men who have survived the state of things which brought them into existence, and not only survive but charge from 2 to 3 per cent. on trade for doing so. Their foreign employers complain of them with good reason, but take no steps to get rid of their exorbitant charges. Indeed the matter is not an easy one to deal with, under the conditions which at present surround business between foreign and Chinese merchants. A merchant knowing Chinese who should suddenly try to do without his comprador, might find himself as badly off as a candidate for parliament who should try to do without election agents. A change is not to be brought about at once, but it should nevertheless be steadily worked for. The acquisition of a knowledge of the language sufficient for business purposes is not very difficult. A very moderate vocabulary would be sufficient, and there are no places in China so well suited for trying to get into direct communication with the natives, as the northern ports. At Tien-tsin there is no confusion of dialects, such as there is at Shanghai. Although the attainment of a thorough knowledge of Chinese seems to be beyond hope, the difficulty of acquiring a good practical knowledge of the language has been shown by the experience of the last few years to have been previously very much overrated. It was said some years ago by an official of long experience in China, that it would be difficult to extend the foreign Customs service to all the open ports, because a sufficient number of men knowing Chinese would not be forthcoming for the work. This difficulty has disappeared long ago. The Inspector General in his Report to the Tsungli Yamên published last year states that there are "some fifty foreigners in the service who are more or less acquainted with Chinese, both written and spoken." At Tien-tsin alone, there are at present, out of twelve foreigners in the Customs service, eight who can speak Chinese.

Next to the difficulty of learning the language, the difficulty of acquiring a knowledge of silver bullion is the one most spoken of in connection with the contemplated endeavour to reduce the power of the compradors. It is not likely that foreign merchants would ever acquire a knowledge of sycee any more than those Chinese who are not professional shroffs; but foreigners, if they could themselves transact the principal part of their business with Chinese merchants, would find it quite possible to restrain the operations of their shroffs within proper limits. Individuals amongst the mercantile communities here and elsewhere, who already know the language, are perhaps disappointed to find that their knowledge has but little effect on the business around them. It will take time and a majority

of Chinese speaking merchants, to make an effect on such a powerful body as the compradors. It will never be possible to conduct business without Chinese assistants, but it is surely not necessary that they should levy on the goods which pass through their employers' hands a charge which is equal to the cost of bringing the goods into China, and which, on the principal articles of English manufacture, is equal to the import duty required by the Tariff.

Supplementary Part of Tien-tsin Trade Report.

Sheep and Wool.

The introduction, together with the Chinese colonists who are gradually settling in Southern Mongolia, of the means of turning the natural resources of that region to the best account, is a subject of some little importance to the Chinese. Most of the native Mongols who are not priests, are shepherds, and it is from their flocks that China proper is supplied with sheep. They bestow but little care on their flocks, and great numbers of the sheep are said to perish every winter. The supply, nevertheless, is so plentiful that the price of a live sheep at Tien-tsin, after it has been brought here, a journey of 200 miles, is only 10s., or 2½ dollars. The sheep are good, but their wool is coarse, and of very little value to their proprietors. The Chinese colonists of Mongolia are all, or nearly all, agriculturists; but large tracts of Mongolia are better suited for pasturage than agriculture; and, at all events, the demand of China proper for sheep and ponies, requires that large tracts should be devoted to pasturage.

Amongst the many measures which are now suggested to the Chinese Government, there are a few which hold out a possibility of greater profit than the proposal to improve the breed of sheep and the quality of their wool; and the proposal has this advantage over most of the others, that it comes almost within the present range, limited as it is, of Chinese enterprise. It would not be much more difficult to introduce merinos into Mongolia than it is to introduce silk worms, and the cultivation of the mulberry tree into Fuh Kien; a step which is now being taken by the Treasurer* of that province, and a Committee which he has appointed for the purpose at Foo-chow. The neighbourhood of Tien-tsin, also, furnishes an instance of the assistance which the officials occasionally give to the people. At Koh-ku, a town twenty-five miles to the east of Tien-tsin, a large tract of Government land has within the last seven years, much to the benefit of the people, been brought under rice cultivation, which in this northern province is looked upon as something of a success in agriculture. The work was commenced by Prince Sang-ko-lin-sin when he commanded the troops in these parts, and has since been carried on by his Excellency Ch'ung Hou, the Superintendent of Trade and Customs. As a contribution to the consideration of a new enterprise, I may be furnishing material not altogether useless, by compiling here some information concerning sheep and wool in Mongolia, and in other parts of the world.

* The Treasurer, in his proclamation to the people, says:—"A Committee has been established, and a treatise compiled on the subject, copies of which have been sent to the Committee for distribution. Silk winding machines and other appliances connected with the rearing of the insects, have been got ready, and are now placed at the disposal of the public. Mulberry trees will be supplied to the people free of charge upon their handing in a memorandum of their requirements." A translation of the proclamation appeared in the "North China Herald" of December 22nd, 1866.

For the following information about the present condition of sheep and wool in Mongolia, I am indebted to Mr. James Henderson of this place, who has devoted much time and attention to the subject.

"Of the sheep of East Mongolia, the best have their wool very much mixed with hair, while many of them seem to have nothing but coarse hair for a covering. The wool is used by the natives for felting, and seems well adapted to that purpose. The best of wool that has been sent home from here is only fit for coarse blanketing, or such like purposes. The wool from Selinginsk in Siberia is much superior to the South Mongolian wool. The Merino sheep were introduced into Siberia about thirty years ago by the Russian Government, and they are now thriving there. The quantity of pure merino wool offered for sale is still very small, but the flocks there, generally, have no doubt profited by the importation of the Merinos as shown in the superior quality of the wool. The Russian merchants here have a sample of wool from Selinginsk for which they ask a price equal to, if not above, its value in London. Mongolia is a country at present little known to foreigners, but from what is known of South Mongolia I believe it is capable of cultivation, and could with ease produce crops sufficient for several times the number of animals at present subsisting on it. The Mongols at present do not understand the management of sheep, and have neither doctors nor medicine for them, and Timkowski, in his travels in Mongolia in 1820, says they are very indolent. 'This indolence,' he says, 'often causes them to lose all they possess. In the spring of 1820, for example, such numbers of cattle perished in the north part of the territory of the Kalkas, that many proprietors did not save above eighty sheep out of a thousand.' At the principal towns in Mongolia wool is to be had cheap enough, but the expenses attending it, owing to the want of conveyance, and the rascality of the Chinese servants, sometimes amount to 100 per cent. on the first cost by the time the wool reaches Tien-tsin; and again from Tien-tsin to England, for want in a great measure of direct conveyance; the charges amount to about 66 per cent. on the cost at Tien-tsin; so that as yet there has been little profit made upon wool sent from this place by foreigners. From Mongolia the carriage of goods for nine months of the year is by camels, each camel carrying about 3 piculs. During the summer months the camel sheds its coat, and the rain is injurious to its feet; it is, therefore, generally left to feed in peace during the summer. The conveyance in summer is either by mules carrying a small quantity, or by carts drawn by teams of oxen, horses, and donkeys; by either mode the cost is greater than by camels. The mode of conveyance from Siberia is the same as in Mongolia, and the expenses, therefore, are very heavy."

The average of the last four years' prices, as given in the Customs Returns, of Mongolian wool, is 12 taels per picul, or $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. If it became an article of any importance in trade, the cost of bringing it to Tien-tsin, even by the present means of conveyance, would be much reduced by the attention which it would then be worth while devoting to the business.

Mr. C. M. Grant, of Kiachta, gives the following information concerning the introduction of the merino into Siberia: "Twenty-nine years ago the Russian Government brought over from Spain 2,000 pure merinos 300 of these were given to a company of several persons at Selinginsk with a promise of a grant of land amounting to 540 acres English measurement, on condition that the same number of the pure breed should be produced after thirty years. This time elapses this year (1866), and the number of sheep will probably amount to between 700 and 800. If reasonable care and attention had been paid to these sheep, and had they

been all kept together, the number would have amounted to between 60,000 and 80,000, but many of them have died from want of shelter and many more from disorders. Last year, however, the improvement became evident; nine-tenths of the lambs survived the inclemency of the climate, in consequence of the erection of inclosed folds and good shepherding, whilst during the previous years since their arrival only one-tenth lived to keep up the breed. The wool of these sheep is in no way inferior to that of the first imported, and there is every reason for supposing that they are now in a fair way of multiplying and thriving, the last year alone having added 100 to the number. The merino sheep requires greater care and attention than the ordinary sheep. On one estate an inter-breed of merino and bouriat sheep was produced, which in a few years yielded 2,000 lbs. of very superior wool compared with that of the ordinary sheep. The cross-bred sheep was much larger in size than the ordinary sheep, and weighed about 120 lbs. against the 60 lbs. or 75 lbs. weight of the latter, and the weight of the wool averaged 6 lbs., whilst that of the bouriat was only from $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Per pud.

" Price of merino wool washed at Kiachta, 15 roubles ($6\frac{1}{2}$ taels, or 40s. per 36 lbs.)	
" good common sheep's wool "	6 "
" " " unwashed "	3 "

" Good pasturage sufficient for 2,000 sheep may be obtained in the neighbourhood of Kiachta (on the Russian side of the frontier), for 100 roubles per annum. The shepherding of 2,000 sheep requires five bouriats."

The introduction of the merino into Russia proper is only of recent date. I extract the following information on the subject from the Report on the Trade of Russia, by Mr. J. Michell, of the British Embassy at St. Petersburg. The first successful attempt at breeding merino sheep was made in the beginning of the present century, in the southern provinces of Russia. The fertile plains between the Bug and the Dniester were only singled out by the Russian Government as the locality best adapted for sheep farming on a large scale. Two sheep farms were established in 1804 near Odessa, under a large grant of land from the Government. By a Ukase of the 5th May, 1805, the exportation of fine wool (not under 80s. per cwt.) was permitted on payment of a duty of 4s. per cwt. This measure greatly promoted the object. The merino sheep were soon spread over the whole of the Ukraine country, and even farther east to the Ural, and now form the principal source of riches of the province of New Russia. The total number of merino sheep in Russia was estimated in 1859 at 8,000,000 head. Some of the farms in the south number more than 20,000 head each. The quantity of wool exported from Russian harbours in 1864 amounted to 22,000 tons, valued at 2,538,000*l.*, or about 115*l.* per ton. The largest customer for this wool is Great Britain, which imported in 1864 more than 12,000 tons of the above quantity, the rest going principally to Austria, Prussia, and France.

From the statistical abstract for 1863, published by the British Board of Trade, I learn that the total quantity of wool imported into Great Britain in that year was 177,377,664 lbs., of the value of 11,884,572*l.* Of which Australia contributed 77,173,446 lbs., India 20,670,111 lbs., South Africa 20,166,617 lbs., South America 18,248,181 lbs., Spain 256,115 lbs., and other countries 32,242,107 lbs. Australia, which contributed the largest portion, had more than doubled its export since 1849; the Indian export had increased five times in the same period, that of

South Africa four times, and that of South America three times. The average prices in England in 1863, were, exclusive of duty,—for alpaca wool from South America, 2s. 11½d. per lb. (62 taels a picul); for Australian wool, 1s. 7¼d. per lb.; and for Indian wool, 10d. per lb. (about 17 taels a picul). The prices of Australian wool in June 1866, in England, ranged from 4s. 1d. per lb. (85 taels a picul) for the best kind, to 9½d. per lb. (16½ taels per picul) for the lowest kind.

In 1851 there were only 233,000 sheep in New Zealand, in 1864 there were nearly 5,000,000, the provinces of Canterbury and Otago possessing about 1,500,000 each. In 1855 the export of wool from New Zealand was 1,772,344 lbs., valued at 93,101l., about 13⅔d. per lb., or 24 taels a picul; in 1864 the export amounted to 16,671,666 lbs., valued at 1,070,997l., about 19d. per lb., or 33 taels a picul; in the first six months of 1865 the export amounted to 17,995,043 lbs., valued at 1,069,746l. The islands of New Zealand are together not quite twice the size of Corea, and their whole population of colonists is not more than half that of the city and suburbs of Tien-tsin. The description of sheep chiefly bred in New Zealand is the merino, which Youatt's book on sheep says, "has been transplanted to every latitude of the temperate zone, and to some beyond it, to Sweden in the north, and Australia in the south, and has retained its tendency to produce wool exclusively, and wool of nearly equal fineness and value."

The facts I have given here concerning sheep in Russia and New Zealand, and the importation of wool into England, may appear, to be a little remote from the subject of improving the sheep and wool in Mongolia; but the statistics would be useful to any one studying the question from the Chinese point of view, and who might not have ready access to the sources from which I have obtained my figures.

The Transport of the Grain Tribute from the Central Provinces to Tien-tsin.

As the northern terminus of the Grand Canal, as well as being the seaport of the province, Tien-tsin has been the principal depôt or halting-place in the transport of the grain tribute from the central provinces to the capital, for at least five centuries. The annual supply of grain, which has been reduced during the last few years to an insignificant quantity by the ravages of the Taepings in the central provinces, is now rapidly increasing, and its transport gave employment last year to 335 Chinese vessels, of an average capacity of 150 tons each. It is probable that sooner or later this transport will have to be performed by vessels of foreign build,—although perhaps not under foreign ownership; and indeed I have heard that the employment of foreign vessels has already been thought of, but has been considered to be impracticable at present, by reason of the long delay at Tien-tsin which would be imposed upon each vessel by the difficulty which the authorities have not yet overcome, of obtaining lighters in number sufficient for the speedy transport of the grain from the vessels to the granaries at Tung-chow, near Peking. The delay which is thereby incurred in discharging, is not charged for, at least so as to appear in the accounts, by Chinese vessels, but it would have to be paid for if foreign vessels were employed. But apart from this difficulty, I do not think that there is any active intention on the part of the authorities to give up the use of the native vessels at present. Such a step would be very unpopular, as the poor junk people, who have already been deprived of a large part of the coasting trade, and who must find it difficult to adjust themselves to new circumstances, cannot afford to admire,

even if they quite understand, the advantages which the rest of their countrymen derive from getting their goods and provisions carried at a cheaper rate (time and risk being considered) by foreign, than by native vessels. The opinion that vessels of foreign build will before long be employed in the grain transport does not rest on special information, but is drawn from observation of the general tendency which has been at work in the coasting trade during the last few years. The Chinese have lost all respect for their own naval architecture, and I do not think that a new generation of sea-going junks is springing up to take the place of that which is now dying out. While regretting the hardships which fall upon men of a particular class, who are thrown out of their old position in the yoke of labour, by arrangements which are advantageous to the great bulk of their neighbours, we may bear in mind, that so far as the junk men are concerned, there never was a time in China when such a change could be effected with less hardship than during the last ten years. When foreign steamers began to navigate the Yang-tsze, there was scarcely a sail of the larger kind to be seen on the river, which for some hundreds of miles was then occupied by rebels; and in the depopulated coast provinces of Kiang-su, and Che-kiang, there is still room enough for almost as many millions of people as the junk men can number thousands. Moreover, there remains the fact that there is no permanently insurmountable obstacle in the way of directing Chinese sailors, and even Chinese owners, to the management of foreign built vessels.

In two memorials to the throne, published respectively in the "Peking Gazette" of the 2nd of July and the 1st of August last year, the two high officials, entrusted with the transmission of the rice from Tien-tsin to Tung-chow (near Peking), state that the number of vessels and quantity of rice which had arrived up to the last-mentioned date, were, from Kiang-su, 231 Junks, with 354,000 tan; and from Che-kiang, 94 junks, with 138,000 tan; the total being 325 junks, and 492,000 tan; equal at 120 catties to the tan, to 35,000 tons.* They complain that the river districts which are bound to supply the lighters required between here and Peking, fell far short of their fixed complement, both of lighters kept specially for the service, and of lighters pressed temporarily into it; they had therefore to force the boats employed to go and come as quickly as possible between Tien-tsin and Tung-chow, and had to limit the return voyage to five days. They also complain that they had detected the men belonging to the junks and lighters, in the act of purchasing false "tallies" with which to represent in the delivery account rice which they had stolen. I give these details, because, so far as they relate to the scarcity of lighters, the information will not be altogether useless to the foreign community at Tien-tsin.

In the Blue Book, relating to affairs of 1859-60 in China, published in England in 1861, there is a vast amount of information, contributed by Mr. Wade, about the grain transport and the grand canal; from which, as the whole subject has acquired new interest of late, I give here some extracts.

Up till 1851 the grain was brought by the Grand Canal. "In 1851, a more than usually violent outbreak of the Yellow River swept away all the works of earth and masonry in the section of river-works known as the 'Fung-peh,' in the north corner of Kiang-su. In August 1852, the upward bound grain fleet was obliged to land its cargo in Shan-tung, some eighty miles below Tsi-ning, to a point in which department all the grain

* Ten junks arrived subsequently, but I have not been able to ascertain how much rice they brought. A small quantity of the finest kind of rice was ordered to be sent by a steamer.

had to be carried by land for re-shipment to Peking. The Emperor was shortly moved by various memorialists to consider some new means of supplying the capital with grain; the Canal, it was urged, having become impracticable by mismanagement.

"Early in 1853, a censor recommends the transport of grain by sea. He puts the consumption of the capital at 4,000,000 peculs of superior, and 2,500,000 of inferior, descriptions of grain; say 430,000 tons. The provinces heretofore relied upon were all disturbed by rebels, but in Fuhkien and Che-kiang, which were quiet, a sale of rank might be opened, and grain bought by the local Government with the proceeds. The Formosa market was also spoken of. By the end of the year, 333 junks of grain from the south had reached the Gulf of Pecheli.

"In May 1856 the Governor of Che-kiang, in a somewhat self-complacent memorial, reports the shipment of about 60,000 tons in 721 junks, divided into six fleets. It is now four years, he says, since the sea-transport was commenced on the recommendation of his predecessor, and the subsidy is increasing annually. . . . The insurrection being now, to all appearance, about to limit itself to the southern provinces, the canal was surveyed in the hope of again making it navigable for the grain fleet. The Report is long, and from the use of certain technicalities, somewhat difficult of translation. The fact, however, is established, that owing to a series of inundations from 1851 to 1855, the artificial channels had sustained almost irreparable damage. The Wei-shan-ho, a principal reservoir, which should have in it fourteen feet of water, had but from two to eight feet; in many places mudbanks stood out like islands, and along its whole western verge was a dry tract of varying width. A proposition to introduce more water and more deposit was rejected, as calculated to jeopardise the frail enclosure of the Hu."

Although the rebellion was limited to the southern provinces, as anticipated in 1856, the years of its greatest devastation, in Kiang-su and Che-kiang, had still to come. The quantity of grain brought in the years between 1860 and 1864 was very small. The number of grain vessels which arrived in 1865, was only 185, little more than a fourth of the number of 1856.

It is not generally known by foreigners on the coast that it was at one time contemplated to cut a canal through the inland part of the Shang-tung promontory. Mr. Wade writes:—"Chinese history shows, that in the first century and a-half after the great Mongolian undertaking which connected the rivers of Chih-li with the Yang-tsze, and which has given the Yuen dynasty more glory than properly belongs to it, the Grand Canal was not esteemed so perfect but that simplifications of the route by sea suggested themselves more than once. Some time about 1340-60, it was proposed to pierce the Shan-tung promontory by a new river, to be called the Kiau-lai, it being, in fact, a cut connecting the Kiau, a stream running south into the sea through Kiau-chau, and the Lai, running north out of Lai-chau-fu. The works continued five years, and were then stopped by the Emperor. Under the following dynasty, the Ming, in 1461, it was proposed to complete them, giving the new stream a mouth in the district of Yeh, so as to save 1,000 li of coast transit to the Peiho. The proposal was rejected. So was another in 1531 on account of the rock to be cut through. In 1538, notwithstanding, the Provincial Government undertook to blow up the rocks, and in a year or so did open a canal with nine locks, in which there were but ten miles of difficulty. But in 1552 there was water only half way through, and in 1570 much mud was complained of; indeed, the cut was becoming impassable towards the north; sand was choking both its extremities, it was shoal in spring and summer, and

dangerous from flood in autumn and winter. Another alteration of the channel was suggested in 1574, but the expense was too great. Lastly, in 1643, the year before the Mings were driven out by the Manchus, it was suggested that supplies (rations in grain or money) should be sent by this route; but this was also rejected."

According to the "History of Tien-tsin," it was not until the thirteenth year of the Yung-lo reign of the Ming dynasty, A.D. 1415, that the grain was brought entirely by way of the Grand Canal, and ceased altogether to come by sea. The same work states that in the twenty-ninth year of the Che-yuen part of Kublai's reign, A.D. 1292, a plan of one of his generals, Po Yen, for bringing the Kiang-nan grain by sea, was adopted; and that three southern men, Chu Ch'ing, Chang Hsien, and Lo Pi (the first and second of whom are described as pirates in the "Abstract of History"), conducted the enterprise, bringing the first year 40,000 tan. The annual quantity, it is also said, increased rapidly, and soon amounted to 3,000,000 tan.

Since the Canal became impassable in 1852, no effort of any importance has been made to repair it. In 1865, by way of experiment, a small quantity of grain was sent by the Canal in small gunboats drawing only a few inches of water. The result of the experiment was not satisfactory.

Salt.

Next to the trade in foreign goods, that in salt is the most important in this place; indeed, so far as strictly local interests are concerned, the trade in salt is more important than the foreign trade. I have not yet had opportunity to learn much concerning the subject, but I am unwilling to close my Report without giving, at least, its leading facts. The salt, which is obtained at places along the coast, is collected at Tien-tsin, before being distributed to the different parts of this province, and to the northern parts of Ho-nan. According to the Chinese Official Directory, the fixed revenue derivable from the salt is 437,949 taels a-year; and I am informed by an official who formerly held the office of collector of the Gabel at this place, that the value of the salt annually accumulated here is about 5,000,000 taels, and that about two-fifths of the quantity are sent to Ho-nan. Of course this is only a rough estimate. The merchants who deal in the article are specially licensed by the Government, through the Collector, who is an official of great importance. There are about seventy-six licensed merchants, of whom six are called head merchants, and one at least of the six is possessed of an accumulation of wealth which would entitle him in Hong Kong or Shanghai to the title, whatever it may be worth, of a Merchant Prince. The trade is limited to these merchants, and it is their interest to aid in preventing the illicit sale of the article.

(Signed)

THOMAS DICK.

Report on the Trade at the Port of Newchwang for the Year 1866.

Office of Maritime Customs,

Yingtzu, Newchwang, January 31, 1867

Sir,

As in my Report for 1865 I detailed with sufficient minuteness the prospects of foreign trade at Newchwang, and as since I wrote that Report nothing has occurred to show the fallacy of any of the views I then expressed, my task may now with propriety be confined to a description of

the business of the past year. Owing also to the fact of the trade of this port being concentrated on a few commodities, the description must necessarily be brief.

The port was opened for the season by the arrival of foreign vessels on the 21st of March. These vessels, however, found that they had entered the river prematurely, as they were exposed to danger from the floating ice, were obliged to be beached, and for some days were unable either to discharge or ship cargo. The last vessel cleared on the 22nd November, and during the night of the 25th the ebb tide swept down enormous masses of loose ice.

My anticipations as to the growth of the import trade have been fully realized. The large advance in value shown by the Returns is entirely due to the increased demand for opium. During the past year foreign vessels brought here 2,671 piculs against 1,522 piculs in 1865, and this increase cannot now be attributed to foreign ships being substituted for junks, or to traders who formerly resorted to other marts at present drawing their supplies from this port.

It is altogether due to there being a greater number of consumers. One of the Wei-yuens attached to this Office resides at an inn, at which ginseng merchants from Kirm, fur dealers from the south-east with the many-hued ware that have been bartered to them by the wild settlers on the Yalu, and even grain traders from Mongolia, who object to the bustle and disorder which characterize the larger caravansaries, occasionally sojourn.

There I have met them, and in reply to my inquiries, one and all have assured me that, in their own neighbourhood, and bordering the great routes along which they journey, opium shops have sprung up in villages where the odour of the drug was formerly unknown, and that in inns, in which a few years ago they could not be procured, the pipe and the lamp are now offered to travellers. It is almost a matter of certainty that opium will be the sole import to tempt foreign merchants of the south to take part in this distant trade.

In my last Report I informed you that the opium market was controlled by a Swatow hong. Such is no longer the case; a formidable opposition has now been raised by one of the wealthiest of Indian firms.

The appended Table, showing the quantity imported, and the average price per picul, of Malwa, each month during the seasons of 1865 and 1866, may possibly be found useful and interesting. The amount of Patna opium which arrives here is very insignificant.

OPIUM

Comparative Table, Import of Malwa Opium to Newchwang, Seasons 1865 and 1866.

	March.			April.		May.		June.		July.	
	Chests.	Average price per Picul.		Chests.	Average price per Picul.	Chests.	Average price per Picul.	Chests.	Average price per Picul.	Chests.	Average price per Picul.
1865	..	..	..	..	Taels. 540	..	Taels. 535	..	Taels. 540	226	Taels. 550
1866	..	..	..	294	780	228	680	268	645	304	670
	August.			September.		October.		November.		Total.	
	Chests.	Average price per Picul.		Chests.	Average price per Picul.	Chests.	Average price per Picul.	Chests.	Average price per Picul.	No. of Chests imported.	
1865	106	..	..	11	Taels. 690	87	Taels. 770	107	Taels. 950	1,373	
1866	387	..	..	242	690	450	630	213	650	2,514	

Foreign iron shows an increase of about 4,500 piculs. In 1865, 14,808 piculs of bar and nail rod iron were imported; during the past year 19,384 piculs arrived here. I doubt, however, whether it can ever be extensively used; the difficulties of transport are too great. In hilly countries, endowed with a mineral wealth which has heretofore been found sufficient for their wants, deprived of all effective water communication, and possessing only very bad roads, a foreign metal rarely takes the place of a native one.

The demand for cotton fabrics has been, I am sorry to say, characterized by a marked diminution; the 54,939 pieces of 1865 have fallen to 43,820 pieces in 1866.

Woollens also show a decrease of nearly 4,000 pieces. The dislike which the natives of this part of China entertain towards foreign manufactures is a fact for which it is difficult to find a satisfactory explanation. We can only hope that lower prices and the diffusion of wealth among the people, consequent on the increased demand for the produce of their labour, may cause a change.

The quantity of sugar which has arrived here has greatly diminished. Native dealers, when asked the cause of this decrease, state that it must be attributed to an excessive importation during the previous year. Should this opinion be correct, the cause ought not of course to be in operation during 1867.

The export of pulse cakes is distinguished by an increase of 25,000 pieces; on the other hand, that of pulse shows a decrease of 155,000 piculs; yet for some time it was generally believed that there would also be a great diminution in the quantity of pulse cake exported, and that the difference in pulse would be much larger.

The 1865 crop was notoriously scanty and inferior, and, in addition, during the greater part of the season, two courses impeded the development of this trade. For the first three months the freights exacted by foreign vessels were unexpectedly high, and when they fell, certain speculators, having reason to believe that the harvest for the past year would be even less abundant than that of the preceding one, bought for, of course, resale on the market, a considerable portion of the stocks at Ying-tzu and at Moukden.

In September, however, on the excellent character of the 1866 crop becoming assured, an enormous change naturally took place, and pulse and its manufactures reached a limit lower than had been known for years. Ten pieces of pulse cakes fell from 4 taels 9 mace 5 candarins to 2 taels 6 mace a shih, or 300 catties of pulse from 4 taels 2 mace to 2 taels 2 mace, and a picul of pulse oil from 4 taels 9 mace to 4 taels.

Exporting firms bought largely, in the hope that they would be able to charter foreign vessels and send their purchases away ere the river became frozen. Fortunately, their anticipations were realized, and the six weeks which preceded the closing of the port witnessed the departure of 72 vessels representing over 23,000 tons.

The subjoined Table presents a comparative statement of the export of pulse and pulse cake during the past two years. Ships which leave Newchchang, do not always proceed to the port for which they clear. I have therefore endeavoured in the preparation of the following Table, to combine information emanating from other sources, with that to be gathered from the Customs books. As Hongkong and Canton supply the same consuming districts, I have included under the former heading all the exports which reached the Pearl River.

Total Export of Pulse Cakes and Pulse, for Seasons 1865 and 1866,
compared.

	Shanghai.	Ningpo.	Foo-chow.	Amoy	Swatow.	Hong Kong.	Total.
Pulse cakes, 1865 ...	Pieces. 763,800	Pieces. ...	Pieces. 56,450	Pieces. 206,802	Pieces. 760,919	Pieces. ...	Pieces. 1,787,971
Pulse cakes, 1866 ...	...	67,600	43,200	261,746	1,441,127	...	1,813,673
Pulse, 1865 ...	Piculs. 208,194	Piculs. 8,940	Piculs. 9,900	Piculs. 47,790	Piculs. 238,439	Piculs. 398,057	Piculs. 901,320
Pulse, 1866 ...	7,650	15,555	14,100	67,449	256,690	385,388	746,732

An enterprising British merchant is now attempting to establish a steam manufactory for pulse cake. A competent engineer proceeded to England only in 1866, in order to procure the requisite machinery, which ought to arrive here in April. The experiment will be watched with interest. It will undoubtedly be impossible for the projector to purchase pulse on the same favourable terms as the native manufacturers, and it is not improbable, that the fact of the pulse cake being made by steam, combined with the adverse rumours which the native traders are certain to disseminate, may excite in the consuming districts of Fokien and Kwangtung, prejudices that it will be difficult to vanquish.

But the economy practised in the cost of manufacture may possibly neutralize the former disadvantage, and the latter will, it is to be hoped, be overcome by care in imitating the size and shape of the old product, and by the excellent quality of the new.

The shipping for 1866 is characterized by a decrease of 39 in number, and 11,844 in tonnage, as compared with 1865. The number of tonnage for 1866, the Returns show to be following proportions:—99 British vessels of 39,442 tons, 101 North German vessels of 28,736 tons; and 35 sundry vessels,—American, French, Dutch, &c.,—of 11,096 tons. In 1865, there cleared hence, 103 British vessels of 41,673 tons, 84 North German vessels of 24,250 tons, and 87 sundry vessels of 25,195 tons. The increase in the tonnage of North German vessels for 1866 is owing to Schleswig-Holstein ships being now included in the category. If for 1865, they are deducted from the sundry—in which they are comprised as Danish,—and added to the North German, it will be found that the decrease in British shipping is much less than that in the shipping of the nationalities. The position which the former thus occupies here, may fairly be attributed to there being in China at present a large number of British ships fit, from their size, and the economy with which they are worked, to take part in the northern carrying trade.

The opening of the Corea to foreign commerce, which will probably take place during the present year, will doubtless eventually be prejudicial to the interests of this port. The dealers who supply the Fêng-huang-chêng fair, will no longer buy piece goods or opium at Moukden or at Yingtzu, for the Coreans will be able to purchase these commodities more cheaply in their own country.

Opium, as I have said, has been to a great extent arrested from native hands, but with this exception, trade is engrossed in the same proportion as last year, by the Chinese of Canton, Swatow, and Chin Chew. One foreign merchant only,—an American,—has possessed sufficient energy and ability to vanquish the opposing difficulties. Walking along the British settlement, seeing how many lots have not yet been purchased, and observing the ruinous condition of others,—fallen walls, and buildings, needing repairs which no one gives to them,—viewing all these things, one

would form but a sorry opinion of the prosperity of British residents
Yet the opinion would be correct.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

A. MACPHERSON,

To Robert Hart, Esq.,

Commissioner of Customs.

Inspector-General of Customs, Peking.

ANALYSIS.

Analysis of Chinese Commerce during the Year 1866.

NOTWITHSTANDING the past year 1866 may be numbered in the Annals of Chinese Commerce as one of great disasters to the merchants, still it appears from the published Returns of Trade for 1866, that the total amount of trade at the ports open to foreign flags, has considerably increased.

The estimated total value of trade carried on under foreign flags in 1865 amounted to 272,232,038 taels; and the estimated value of trade at the open ports in 1866, 299,919,620 taels, as per following Table:—

COMPARATIVE Table of the estimated Value of Trade at the different Ports, during the Years 1865 and 1866.

Ports.			1865.	1866.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Shanghai	..	..	88,039,567	85,948,765	..	2,090,802
Canton	..	..	26,042,645	32,220,075	6,177,430	..
Swatow	..	..	14,409,670	17,295,188	2,885,518	..
Amoy	..	..	15,239,755	14,451,359	..	788,396
Foo-chow	..	..	27,890,122	32,133,992	4,243,870	..
Takao	..	}	3,080,760	2,380,092	257,934	..
Tamsui	..			958,602		
Ningpo	..	..	15,106,421	16,376,584	1,270,163	..
Hankow	..	..	28,750,363	36,292,997	7,542,634	..
Kiu-kiang	..	..	13,050,753	11,222,243	..	1,828,510
Chin-kiang	..	..	10,789,550	9,619,327	..	1,170,223
Che-foo	..	..	8,619,422	10,955,475	2,336,053	..
Tien-tsin	..	..	17,344,847	25,648,905	8,304,058	..
Newchwang	..	..	3,868,173	4,425,937	557,764	..
Total	..	..	272,232,038	299,929,541	33,575,424	5,877,931

The preceding total estimated value of trade of each port, includes the amount of the whole import and export trade, and the amount of the imported and exported treasure, less the amount of the re-exports.

The trade of Shanghai, according to the foregoing Table shows a decrease of about two millions of taels, on account of the re-exports having increased about eight millions during 1866—viz. :—

				1865.	1866.
				Taels.	Taels.
Re-exports	..	..	..	48,356,215	56,746,719
The total amount of Imports and Exports at Shanghai inclusive of Treasure, being				136,395,782	142,695,484

—which shows for the year under notice an increase of about eight millions of taels, on the whole of the transactions of Shanghai over 1865.

The total estimated value of foreign imports and coastwise, exclusive treasure :—

				Taels.
During 1865, amounted to	..	..	..	143,102,713
And in 1866 to	..	..	..	172,462,136
To which the different countries have contributed as follows :—				

					1865.	1866.
Great Britain	..	..	..	}	Taels.	Taels.
British Possessions	..	..	..		57,735,771	71,757,249
And Colonies	..	..	..			
Japan	..	..	..	..	2,454,109	2,932,568
United States of America	..	..	..	..	482,593	289,832
Sundry countries*	..	..	..	..	2,620,987	1,951,132
Chinese ports, coastwise	..	..	..	..	79,809,253	95,531,355
					143,102,713	172,462,136
Treasure	..	..	..	..	34,847,621	40,332,530

(*Vide* the following Table.)

* "Sundry Countries" includes the whole of the Continent of Europe and others.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of Imports during the Years 1865 and 1866.

Imported into	From Great Britain, British Possessions and Colonies.	From Japan.	From United States of America.	From Sundry Countries.	From other Chinese Ports.	Total of Foreign Goods and Native Produce.	Total of Imports, 1866.	Import of Treasure, 1866.	Grand Total of Imports, Inclusive of Treasure, 1866.
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Shanghai—									
Foreign goods ..	43,525,034	2,725,103	263,764	500,704	389,039	47,412,034	74,402,286	21,744,904	96,237,190
Native produce ..	...	...	...	...	27,080,252	27,080,252	...	...	...
Canton—									
Foreign goods ..	9,912,282	...	...	85,223	630,821	9,997,505	10,638,326	4,404,776	15,083,102
Native produce ..	...	...	...	...	14,681	4,798,362	...	...	...
Swatow—									
Foreign goods ..	4,726,700	...	...	56,981	4,431,543	4,798,362	9,929,705	935,046	10,167,751
Native produce ..	...	...	...	...	3,293,776	3,293,776	...	...	...
Amoy—									
Foreign goods ..	4,854,428	...	...	698,787	35,040	5,608,265	8,902,041	1,018,655	9,920,736
Native produce ..	...	...	...	...	3,164,724	3,164,724	...	...	...
Poo-chow—									
Foreign goods ..	4,456,313	...	21,008	1,125	248,898	4,727,404	8,665,590	7,955,208	16,618,798
Native produce ..	* 771,462	...	...	...	3,164,724	3,164,724	...	...	...
Tamsui—									
Foreign goods ..	306,956	...	...	...	318,183	626,089	...	...	...
Native produce ..	* 7,584	...	...	...	78,014	85,598	711,087	...	711,087
Takow—									
Foreign goods ..	43,314	...	...	...	733,951	779,265	1,195,247	11,325	1,306,592
Native produce ..	...	...	...	...	416,002	416,002	...	...	...
Ningpo—									
Foreign goods ..	664,157	7,194	...	176,735	3,321,733	4,069,829	6,409,051	512,791	6,921,842
Native produce ..	...	...	...	...	2,333,282	2,333,282	...	...	...
Hankow—									
Foreign goods ..	...	4,500	...	...	12,167,926	12,172,426	17,044,278	875,938	17,920,216
Native produce ..	...	...	...	...	4,871,852	1,871,852	...	...	...
Kinkiang—									
Foreign goods ..	...	...	...	...	2,829,213	2,829,213	3,952,618	1,183,276	5,135,894
Native produce ..	...	...	...	...	1,123,105	1,123,405	...	...	...
Chinkiang—									
Foreign goods ..	...	...	...	...	3,453,639	3,453,639	5,879,931	1,022,250	6,903,181
Native produce ..	...	...	...	...	2,426,302	2,426,302	...	...	...
Chefoo—									
Foreign goods ..	940,478	85,619	...	332,321	3,073,138	4,431,576	6,341,503	281,053	6,622,556
Native produce ..	...	...	...	...	1,889,937	1,889,937	...	...	...
Tien-tsin—									
Foreign goods ..	1,129,918	106,763	...	79,266	10,765,598	11,891,544	16,665,086	201,698	16,866,784
Native produce ..	...	...	...	...	4,353,542	4,353,542	...	...	...
Newchwang—									
Foreign goods ..	418,633	...	...	...	1,629,098	2,047,661	2,346,767	181,600	2,528,367
Native produce ..	...	...	...	...	399,106	299,106	...	...	...
Total ..	71,767,249	9,832,508	289,832	1,951,132	...	...	172,462,136	40,382,550	212,794,686
									178,071,989

* This amount is exclusive of 1,040 pieces Russian cloth, valued at 34,320 taels, brought from Kinkia in transit for shipment to Shanghai.

† This amount is exclusive of the value of Hankow tea carried by way of Tien-tsin to Siberia and Russia, 28,699 piculs, 515,673 taels.

‡ From Hong Kong.

The following Tables are an extract of the principal imports of the different ports, which will give an idea of the staple import articles of trade of each port:—

SHANGHAE.

Imports.				1866.		1865.	
					Taels.		Taels.
Cotton piece goods—							
Grey shirtings	...	Pieces	...	1,982,689		1,294,182	
White	...	...	...	388,368		212,097	
T-cloths	...	...	...	291,938		157,095	
And other descriptions	...	Total value	...		11,491,524		6,613,638
Woollen cloths—							
Camlets	...	Pieces	...	132,671		124,040	
Habit, medium, broad cloth, and	...	...	...				
Spanish stripes	...	...	...	73,666		61,908	
Lastings	...	...	...	43,504		36,907	
Long eils	...	...	...	147,227		117,686	
Lustres, figured and plain	...	...	...	377,585		168,793	
And other descriptions	...	Total value	...		6,334,873		5,646,246
Opium	...	Piculs	...	41,140	23,719,180	36,680	16,376,089
Iron, nail, rod, and bar	...	...	...	83,418	214,293	121,972	317,127
Lead	...	...	...	65,500	340,294	46,497	214,570
Tin	...	...	...	10,440	186,716	6,245	136,449
Rice	...	...	...	12,793	26,368	749,579	1,882,533
Sugar, brown and white	...	...	...	892,661	3,923,228	801,113	3,329,633
Coals—							
Foreign	119,125	Tons	...	131,385	1,121,659	96,075	898,656
Native	12,260	...	...				
Sandal wood	...	Piculs	...	27,823	107,325	35,101	165,296
Japan seaweed	...	...	...	125,605	363,156	117,781	369,218
Indigo, liquid and dry	...	...	...	39,652	365,468	66,592	669,593
Silk, raw, from Chinese ports	...	...	...	2,436	893,608	2,993	1,269,280
Tea	...	...	...	502,755	13,238,924	450,757	14,199,079
Cotton	...	...	...	36,150	648,160	23,046	382,613
Wood oil	...	...	...	95,974	671,923	97,010	679,494
Paper	...	...	...	82,532	550,171	85,319	436,034
Hemp	...	...	...	36,638	355,456	48,938	469,384
China ware	...	...	...	18,974	249,239	33,236	332,292
And Sundries	...	Value	...	...	9,790,791	...	10,209,291
Total	...	...	...	...	74,492,286	...	64,616,815

CANTON.

Imports.				1866.		1865.	
					Dollars.		Dollars.
Cotton piece goods—							
Shirtings, grey	...	Pieces	...	78,452		79,868	
White	...	...	...	47,160		52,993	
T-cloths	...	...	...	37,591		29,255	
And other descriptions	...	Total value	...		1,615,729		2,058,837
Woollen goods—							
Camlets	...	Pieces	...	3,918		5,747	
Habit, broad and medium cloth,	...	...	...				
and Spanish stripes	...	...	...	6,751		9,471	
Lastings	...	...	...	3,915		3,352	
Long eils	...	...	...	4,509		5,689	
Lustres, figured and plain	...	...	...	6,589		1,649	
And other descriptions	...	Total value	...		538,133		571,809
Opium	...	Piculs	...	3,489	2,872,467	2,376	1,305,141
Iron, manufactured	...	...	...	3,664	18,523	15,555	49,147
Lead	...	...	...	24,982	156,138	29,556	182,228
Quicksilver	...	...	...	941	63,993	4,091	270,060
Rice*	...	...	...	61,660	134,779	65,198	163,027
Cotton	...	...	...	217,747	5,041,586	82,120	2,005,362
Nankeens	...	...	...	14,295	1,143,709	6,088	547,959
Birds' nests	...	...	...	299	162,360	261	145,605
Ginseng	...	...	...	2,889	509,553	3,896	589,600
Silk piece goods	...	...	...	624	589,914	343	307,449
		Dollars	...	...	12,347,484	...	8,196,224
		Taels	...	...	9,260,613	...	6,147,168
And Sundries	...	Value, taels	...	...	1,367,713	...	1,770,284
Total	...	Taels	...	...	10,628,326	...	7,917,452

* The sales of rice in Hong Kong, as computed in the "China Overland Trade Report," amounted to 3,721,000 piculs, and probably the most part of it found its way in native junks to Canton.

SWATOW.

Imports.				1866.		1865.	
					Dollars.		Dollars.
Cotton piece goods—							
Shirtings, grey	...	Pieces	...	51,168		41,111	
" white	...	"	...	13,772		10,319	
T-cloths	...	"	...	21,989		12,810	
And other descriptions	...	Total value	...		472,840		353,138
Woollen goods—							
Camlets	...	Pieces	...	2,306		1,816	
Habit, broad and medium cloth,	...		...				
and Spanish stripes	...	"	...	2,710		1,448	
Lastings	...	"	...	1,337		1,049	
Long ells	...	"	...	1,710		1,459	
Lustres, figured and plain	...	"	...	...		...	
And other descriptions	...	Total value	...		154,824		80,688
Opium	...	Piculs	...	5,082	3,862,559	4,050	2,411,451
Cotton, raw	...	...	...	68,863	1,859,301	58,170	1,454,250
" yarn	...	...	...	6,006	448,448	4,483	313,810
Peas and beans	...	...	...	255,917	614,200	297,262	891,786
Bean cake	...	...	...	1,292,120	2,734,365	896,619	1,650,018
Rice	...	...	...	24,029	96,116	644,621	1,933,863
Oil	...	...	...	2,150	80,100	6,649	93,086
Wheat	...	...	...	10,285	41,140	56,107	166,321
		Dollars	...		10,313,893	...	9,352,411
		Taels	...	...	7,735,420	...	6,546,687
And Sundries	...	Value, taels	...	...	1,494,285	...	857,761
Total	...	Taels	...	...	9,229,705	...	7,404,448

AMOY.

Imports.				1866.		1865.	
					Dollars.		Dollars.
Cotton piece goods—							
Shirtings, grey	...	Pieces	...	53,315		43,061	
" white	...	"	...	16,549		15,714	
T-cloths	...	"	...	12,930		12,158	
And other descriptions	...	Total value	...		571,026		403,863
Woollen goods—							
Camlets	...	Pieces	...	2,748		4,347	
Habit, broad and medium cloth,	...		...				
and Spanish stripes	...	"	...	1,125		959	
Lastings	...	"	...	768		425	
Long ells	...	"	...	1,616		231	
Lustres, figured and plain	...	"	...	602		603	
And other descriptions	...	Total value	...		154,876		136,007
Opium	...	Piculs	...	5,518	3,085,383	5,245	3,114,280
Cotton yarn	...	...	...	3,771	300,900	3,936	263,712
" raw	...	...	...	63,319	2,126,622	44,496	1,363,726
Tin	...	...	...	7,331	183,322	8,031	200,775
Rice	...	...	...	237,436	543,604	861,762	2,129,405
Beans and peas	...	...	...	243,121	733,065	172,585	517,755
Bean cakes	...	...	...	256,906	513,853	265,001	530,002
Richo de mar	...	...	...	6,429	156,683	9,347	342,070
Fish, dried and salt	...	...	...	59,573	488,194	39,232	359,766
		Dollars	...		8,857,528	...	9,351,351
		Taels	...	...	6,643,146	...	7,014,514
And Sundries	...	Value, taels	...	...	2,258,895	...	2,716,530
Total	...	Taels	...	...	8,902,041	...	9,731,044

FOO-CHOW.

Imports.		1866.		1865.	
			Dollars.		Dollars.
Cotton piece goods—					
Shirtings, grey	Pieces ...	59,000		44,614	
" white	" ...	7,619		6,393	
T-cloths	" ...	26,506		17,166	
And other descriptions ...	Total value ...		425,340		402,253
Woollen goods—					
Camlets	Pieces ...	3,325		2,958	
Habit, broad, and medium cloth, and Spanish stripes ...	" ...	4,713		4,646	
Lastings	" ...	847		666	
Long ells	" ...	3,232		1,538	
Lustres, figured and plain ...	" ...	2,199		2,866	
And other descriptions ...	Total value ...		266,724		168,425
Opium	Piculs ...	6,298	4,563,022	5,863	3,306,412
Lead	" ...	55,332	373,429	35,525	230,917
Rice	" ...	40,220	137,141	134,996	438,739
Bean cakes	" ...	53,001	212,006	71,211	195,832
Cotton	" ...	10,626	234,112	8,390	209,775
Nankeens	" ...	27,733	1,940,656	26,602	1,330,107
Peas	" ...	91,256	297,878	70,433	281,734
Sugar, white, brown, and candy ...	" ...	17,340	119,242	31,310	211,231
Tobacco	" ...	10,057	391,896	11,842	346,377
		Dollars ...	8,950,346	...	7,121,792
		Taels ...	6,712,760	...	5,341,344
And Sundries	Value, taels ...	...	1,960,830	...	882,019
Total	Taels ...	...	8,663,590	...	6,223,363

TAKAO AND TAIWAN-FOO.

Imports.		1866.		1865.	
			Dollars.		Dollars.
Cotton piece goods—					
Shirtings, grey	Pieces ...	8,755		11,697	
" white	" ...	400		3,500	
T-cloths	" ...	...		2,200	
And other descriptions ...	Total value ...		73,497		123,423
Woollen goods—					
Camlets and imitations ...	Pieces ...	712		825	
Habit, medium, and broad cloth, and Spanish stripes ...	" ...	160		158	
Lastings and imitations ...	" ...	90		200	
Long ells	" ...	883		830	
Lustres, figured and plain ...	" ...	100		...	
And other descriptions ...	Total value ...		37,171		39,836
Opium	Piculs ...	1,431	894,692	1,568	784,555
Cotton, raw	" ...	2,244	44,823	1,409	40,385
Fungus	" ...	121	5,271	123	6,790
Bags, Hemp	Pieces ...	302,990	26,439	240,932	19,716
Medicine	Piculs ...	489	7,933	731	11,582
Nankeens	" ...	2,188	155,045	2,120	152,373
Paper	" ...	2,050	32,342	1,009	16,258
Peas	" ...	178	664	5,087	16,439
Samshoo	" ...	298	2,770	833	12,512
Silk piece goods, ribbons, &c. ...	Value ...	...	53,989	...	38,600
Tobacco, prepared	Piculs ...	5,154	113,230	3,081	134,215
Wax, white	" ...	28	1,942	132	16,556
Wheat	" ...	543	3,430	12,152	49,216
		Dollars ...	1,455,238	...	1,462,461
		Taels ...	1,091,420	...	1,096,846
And Sundries	Value, taels ...	...	103,838	...	85,408
Total	Taels ...	...	1,195,267	...	1,182,254

TAMSUI AND KEELUNG.

Imports.				1866.		1865.	
					Dollars.		Dollars.
Cotton piece goods—							
Shirtings, grey	Pieces	...	...	9,203		5,921	
" white	"	...	...	953		2,466	
T-cloths	"	...	...	203		2,000	
And other descriptions ...	Total value	...	...		57,649		79,814
Woollen goods—							
Camlets and imitations ...	Pieces	...	...	211		546	
Habit, medium, and broad cloths,							
and Spanish stripes ...	"	...	...	205		67	
Lastings and imitations ...	"	...	...	26		90	
Long ells	"	...	...	514		355	
Lustres, figured and plain	"	...	...	624		216	
And other descriptions ...	Total value	...	...		23,288		23,543
Opium	Piculs	...	...	1,118	736,754	983	495,632
Beans and peas	"	...	...	383	1,150	3,202	10,248
Cotton, raw	"	...	...	190	4,958	251	7,530
Nankeens	"	...	...	419	29,357	518	25,946
Paper	"	...	...	836	4,194	1,162	6,498
Wheat	"	...	...	443	1,775	1,800	9,002
Silk piece goods and ribbons	"	...	...	9,105	3,802	12,135	17,444
	Dollars	...	...		862,927	...	675,666
	Taels	...	...		647,195	...	506,750
And Sundries	Value, taels	...	...		64,492	...	38,075
Total	Taels	...	...		711,687	...	544,825

NINGPO.

Imports.				1866.		1865.	
					Taels.		Taels.
Cotton piece goods—							
Shirtings, grey	Pieces	...	...	137,880		13,402	
" white	"	...	...	4,624		3,897	
T-cloths	"	...	...	6,917		21,361	
And other descriptions ...	Total value	...	...		521,374		204,969
Woollen goods—							
Camlets	Pieces	...	...	1,913		1,249	
Habit, broad, and medium cloth,							
and Spanish stripes ...	"	...	...	2,790		3,337	
Lastings	"	...	...	373		1,435	
Long ells	"	...	...	1,987		1,240	
Lustres, plain and figured	"	...	...	6,647		8,830	
And other descriptions ...	Total value	...	...		144,020		103,769
Opium	Piculs	...	...	4,487	2,183,984	3,470	1,755,149
Tin	"	...	...	22,477	307,183	17,831	306,477
Rice	"	...	...	154,613	277,596	575,432	869,821
Sugar, brown, white, and candy	"	...	...	158,082	752,710	147,467	730,087
Hemp	"	...	...	6,541	65,413	10,467	73,270
Wood oil	"	...	...	17,818	178,187	9,749	95,544
Lung-ngans	"	...	...	17,141	171,442	20,142	198,002
Silk piece goods	"	...	...	59	85,652	192	201,726
And Sundries	Value	...	...		1,771,490	...	1,945,791
Total		...	...	103	6,409,051	...	6,484,589

Imports.				1866.		1865.	
					Taels.		Taels.
Cotton piece goods—							
Shirtings, grey	Pieces	...	556,815			379,366	
" white	"	...	61,075			60,999	
T-cloths	"	...	70,208			62,191	
And other descriptions ...	Total value	...			3,533,649		2,424,961
Woollen goods—							
Camlets	Pieces	...	42,610			34,869	
Habit, broad and medium cloth, and Spanish stripes ...	"	...	31,425			31,143	
Lastings	"	...	15,216			12,563	
Long ells	"	...	102,715			111,376	
Lustres, figured and plain	"	...	51,506			30,166	
And other descriptions ...	Total value	...			3,213,016		2,574,363
Opium	Piculs	...	4,112		2,697,616	3,485	1,868,086
Copper cash	Value	...	...		734,080	...	1,190,614
Silk piece goods	Piculs	...	1,544		1,081,003	1,384	956,343
Sugar, brown, white and candy	"	...	205,115		1,124,559	137,994	739,220
Pepper, black and white ...	"	...	33,422		234,091	26,899	188,463
Seaweed	"	...	101,106		366,984	64,465	230,160
Cuttle and salt fish	"	...	19,547		140,977	23,646	164,757
Lead	"	...	33,281		232,968	48,722	61,056
Quicksilver	"	...	1,608		116,195	1,316	96,735
Raw cotton	"	...	86,232		1,509,070	3,504	60,582
Medicine	"	...	18,242		182,424	17,968	174,169
Fans, of all descriptions ...	Pieces	...	1,050,492		56,537	603,767	26,494
Sandalwood	Piculs	...	61,414		552,732	13,031	113,830
Sapanwood	"	...	27,762		145,751	19,108	100,066
And Sundries	Value	...	...		1,122,626	...	928,004
Total		...	...		17,044,278	...	12,197,923

KIUKIANG.

Imports.				1866.		1865.	
					Taels.		Taels.
Cotton piece goods—							
Shirtings, grey	Pieces	...	89,140			59,181	
" white	"	...	5,922			6,729	
T-cloths	"	...	19,705			34,614	
And other descriptions ...	Total value	...			348,117		400,118
Woollen goods—							
Camlets	Pieces	...	5,816			4,231	
Habit, broad and medium cloth, and Spanish stripes ...	"	...	8,588			9,891	
Lastings	"	...	1,742			1,985	
Long ells	"	...	16,043			16,544	
Lustres, figured and plain	"	...	6,658			7,915	
And other descriptions ...	Total value	...			367,686		395,419
Opium	Piculs	...	2,446		1,561,813	2,490	1,566,985
Copper cash	Value	...	...		76,257	...	52,434
Sugar, brown, white, and candy	Piculs	...	74,320		413,191	60,610	328,779
Seaweed	"	...	34,045		138,476	33,563	133,293
Silk piece goods	"	...	281		225,120	316	158,000
Cuttle fish, dried and salt	"	...	10,268		116,726	15,514	171,385
And Sundries	Value	...	...		705,232	...	278,494
Total		...	...		3,952,618	...	3,484,907

CHINKIANG.

Imports.				1866.		1865.	
					Taels.		Taels.
Cotton piece goods—							
Shirtings, grey ...	...	Pieces	...	14,384		9,980	
" white ...	...	"	...	1,466		4,457	
T-cloths ...	...	"	...	1,539		2,477	
And other descriptions ...	...	Total value	...		61,975		74,766
Woollen goods—							
Camlets ...	...	Pieces	...	1,195		197	
Habit, broad, and medium cloth, and Spanish stripes ...	...	"	...	911		392	
Lastings ...	...	"	...	108		...	70
Long ells ...	...	"	...	517		885	
Lustres, figured and plain	...	"	...	1,771			
And other descriptions ...	...	Total Value	...		63,448		18,931
Opium ...	...	Piculs	...	5,041	3,165,589	4,910	3,041,226
Sugar, brown, white, and candy	...	"	...	72,899	457,917	45,005	279,392
Charcoal ...	...	"	...	1,760	1,760	25,569	25,571
Fungus ...	...	"	...	693	28,351	872	41,981
Henp ...	...	"	...	10,566	123,319	9,633	77,068
Grass cloth ...	...	"	...	1,077	98,266	1,056	115,248
Oil, wood and pea ...	...	"	...	95,585	950,269	76,283	1,144,249
Paper ...	...	"	...	1,714	15,038	3,808	89,026
Safflower ...	...	"	...	242	41,675	327	29,428
Silk, raw ...	...	"	...	48	9,958	210	72,948
Tallow, vegetable ...	...	"	...	13,837	163,230	19,446	272,240
Timber ...	...	Value	...	...	197,064	...	638,638
Tobacco ...	...	Piculs	...	9,823	194,084	13,494	190,225
Wood, sandal ...	...	"	...	8,331	33,929	7,291	63,051
And Sundries ...	...	"	...	...	274,069	...	245,493
Total ...	...	...	...	...	5,879,931	...	6,369,481

CHE-FOO.

Imports.				1866.		1865.	
					Taels.		Taels.
Cotton piece goods—							
Shirtings, grey ...	...	Pieces	...	140,477		154,610	
" white ...	...	"	...	10,053		19,863	
T-cloths ...	...	"	...	19,891		30,860	
And other descriptions ...	...	Total value	...		800,223		901,955
Woollen goods—							
Camlets and imitations ...	...	Pieces	...	1,056		1,002	
Habit, broad, and medium cloth, and Spanish stripes ...	...	"	...	835		3,537	
Lastings and imitations ...	...	"	...	370		519	
Long ells ...	...	"	...	1,620		777	
Lustres, figured and plain	...	"	...	7,854		13,290	
And other descriptions ...	...	Total value	...		102,493		169,865
Opium ...	...	Piculs	...	4,022	2,675,020	2,683	1,621,391
Sugar, brown, white, and candy	...	"	...	252,650	1,062,594	183,723	832,487
Needles ...	...	Mille	...	95,921	14,383	34,216	12,246
Seaweed ...	...	Piculs	...	94,084	187,750	41,424	103,557
Sapan wood ...	...	"	...	33,872	60,971	21,755	39,158
Paper ...	...	"	...	46,118	319,609	27,496	180,598
Silk piece goods	...	"	...	610	417,837	817	247,127
And Sundries ...	...	Value	...	...	700,723	...	545,640
Total ...	...	...	...	...	6,341,503	...	4,654,024

TIEN-TSIN.

Imports.				1866.		1865.	
					Taels.		Taels.
Cotton piece goods—							
Shirts, grey	Pieces	...	...	876,912		518,225	
" white	"	...	...	176,315		124,957	
T-cloths	"	...	...	98,242		89,744	
And other descriptions ...	Total value	...	...		4,379,688		2,813,418
Woollen goods—							
Camlets and imitations ...	Pieces	...	...	13,573		12,351	
Habit, broad, and medium cloth, and Spanish stripes ...	"	...	...	5,761		6,753	
Lastings and crape lastings ...	"	...	...	11,574		12,109	
Long ells	"	...	...	2,340		580	
Lustres, figured and plain ...	"	...	...	57,011		37,643	
And other descriptions ...	Total value	...	...		678,806		691,801
Opium	Piculs	...	...	9,183	5,783,492	5,557	3,859,796
Lead	"	...	...	5,172	25,867	13,191	85,784
Needles	Millions	...	...	294	67,450	322	113,029
Tobacco, prepared	Piculs	...	...	8,218	160,938	5,652	141,813
Sugar, brown, white, and candy ...	"	...	...	211,213	1,572,488	156,932	776,732
Seaweed	"	...	...	38,286	153,150	28,137	92,550
Tea, black, green, brick, and dust ...	"	...	...	15,288	194,378	20,706	287,656
Brass buttons	"	...	...	2,077	166,165	1,589	111,245
Paper	"	...	...	48,790	542,247	25,836	315,184
Naukeens	"	...	...	3,637	127,321	3,015	180,906
And Sundries	Value	...	...		2,612,896		2,941,802
Total		...	...		16,665,086		11,911,156

NEWCHWANG.

Imports.				1866.		1865.	
					Taels.		Taels.
Cotton piece goods—							
Shirts, grey	Pieces	...	...	30,450		30,230	
" white	"	...	...	4,450		9,600	
T-cloths	"	...	...	2,650		12,308	
And other descriptions ...	Total value	...	...		153,789		156,507
Woollen goods—							
Camlets	Pieces	...	...	300		...	
Habit, broad, and medium cloth, and Spanish stripes ...	"	...	...	204		708	
Lastings	"	...	...	645		645	
Long ells	"	...	...	...		...	
Lustres, figured and plain ...	"	...	...	1,405		3,414	
And other descriptions ...	Total value	...	...		34,552		58,980
Opium	Piculs	...	...	2,671	1,708,310	1,518	897,882
Sugar, white, brown, and candy ...	"	...	...	36,169	181,071	45,492	244,483
Iron, nail, rod, and bar	"	...	...	19,384	53,395	14,807	46,262
Window glass	Boxes	...	...	1,630	4,075	3,607	9,018
And Sundries	Value	...	...		211,575		273,044
Total		...	...		2,346,767		1,686,176

The following is a Table showing the principal foreign and native imports, imported at all the Treaty ports, and the total quantity imported into China (Hong Kong not included).

The quantities put down for Shanghai are minus the re-exports.

The values are not put down, as the ports south of Shanghai keep their accounts in dollars, and the other ports in taels.

SUMMARY of the Principal Articles of Imports imported at all the Treaty Ports in 1866.

Imports.	Shanghai.*	Canton.	Swatow.	Amy.	Foo-chow.	Ningpo.	Hankow.	Kiu-kiang.
Shirtings, grey ..	76,652	78,452	51,168	53,315	59,000	137,880	556,815	89,140
" white ..	36,382	47,160	13,772	16,549	7,619	4,624	61,075	5,922
T-cloths ..	109,240	37,591	21,989	12,930	26,506	6,917	70,208	19,705
Spots and broades, white ..	11,196	15,722	48	378	915	120	5,750	350
" dyed ..	54,794				742	4,240	13,960	1,050
Grey drills, American ..	9,352	5,830	4,380	5,263	1,817	2,966	58,931	1,242
Turkey red cloths ..	11,188	..	2,065	4,625	5,918	450	1,578	900
Camlets ..	52,839	4,439	2,306	2,748	3,325	1,913	42,610	5,816
Habit, medium, and broad cloths ..	2,763							
Spanish stripes ..	5,595	5,988	2,710	1,125	4,713	2,790	31,425	8,588
Long ells ..	17,695	4,509	1,710	1,616	3,232	1,987	102,715	16,043
Lustres and orleans, plain and figured ..	23,244							
Opium, Malwa ..	24,458	6,589	..	602	2,199	6,647	51,506	6,658
" Patna ..	2,103	1,753	1,819	13	2,614	3,372	3,751	2,415
" Benares and sorts ..	8,863	1,735	2,648	661	2,240	932	228	25
Iron, nail, rod, and bar ..	878	..	614	4,842	1,435	182	133	6
Lead ..	46,898	2,165	4,911	2,234	3,664	15,508	12,722	..
Quicksilver ..	..	24,982	1,077	7,580	55,322	2,939	33,281	11,838
Rice ..	..	941	1	370	25	48	1,608	56
Sugar, brown and white ..	..	61,680	24,029	237,436	40,220	154,643	250	..
Seaweed ..	529,109	Export	Export	Export	17,340	158,082	205,115	74,320
Coals ..	..	..	211	91	1,042	3,670	101,106	34,045
Pepper, black and white ..	131,385	160	423	2,673	3,593	350	415	416
Tin ..	343	..	2,177	277	805	3,491	33,422	8,229
Window glass ..	2,552	43	2,937	7,331	1,315	22,479	2,198	2,508
Sandal-wood ..	1,750	9,432	19	529	1,500	1,592	2,087	184
" piculs ..	6,560	1,257	143	369	2,480	2,288	61,414	3,570
Sapan-wood ..	1,594	87	1,326	4,203	302	3,443	27,762	1,160
Cotton ..	Export	217,998	68,863	63,319	10,626	Export	86,232	20,078
Beans and peas ..	5,380	17,808	255,917	243,121	91,256	15,617	54	..
Bean cake ..	3,250	..	1,292,120	256,906	53,001	34,814	..	..

* Shanghai is minus Re-exports.

† More Re-exported than Imported

Summary of the Principal Articles of Import—continued.

Imports.	Chin-kiang.	Che-foo.	Tien-tsin.	Newchwang.	Formosa.		Total.
					Takao.	Tamsui.	
Shirts, grey ..	14,384	140,477	876,912	30,450	8,755	9,202	2,182,602
" white ..	1,466	10,053	176,315	4,450	400	953	386,740
T-cloths ..	1,539	19,891	98,242	2,650	..	203	427,611
Spots and broades, white ..	{	11,448	37,115	{	1,447	80	66,946
" dyed ..		13,016	60,045		410	200	166,139
Grey drills, American ..	230	5,680	57,570	3,257	..	230	157,128
Turkey red cloths ..	590	7,595	97,942	600	..	230	133,681
Camlets ..	1,195	1,056	13,573	300	712	211	133,063
Habit, medium, and broad cloths ..	{	835	5,761	204	160	205	8,358
Spanish stripes ..		517	2,840	..	883	514	83,110
Long ells ..	1,771	7,854	57,011	1,405	100	624	161,430
Lustres and orleans, plain and figured ..	4,767	3,799	7,514	2,512	..	2	167,424
Opium, Malwa ..	228	152	773	148	76	47	36,434
" Patna ..	47	91	875	11	1,355	1,069	18,756
" Benares and sorts ..	5,218	10,648	5	19,384	55	..	11,538
Iron, nail, rod, and bar ..	..	3,420	5,173	304	245	229	123,412
Lead ..	..	16	84	2	2	..	146,390
Quicksilver ..	..	350	..	..	Export	Export	3,152
Rice ..	72,899	252,650	211,213	36,169	..	..	518,608
Sugar, brown and white ..	102	94,084	38,286	268	21	..	1,556,897
Seaweed ..	314	2,421	..	66	..	Export	272,926
Coals ..	216	4,858	1,541	500	157	38	142,216
Pepper, black and white ..	..	368	864	140	..	..	56,054
Tin ..	..	103	11,649	1,630	..	104	42,735
Window glass ..	8,331	94	320	359	136	..	31,837
Sandal-wood ..	306	33,872	16,846	966	..	..	87,321
Sapan-wood ..	..	Export	Export	..	2,244	190	91,867
Cotton ..	..	..	..	Export	178	383	469,550
Beans and peas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	629,714
Bean cake ..	..	..	..	Export	..	..	1,640,091

Exports.

The total estimated value of native produce exported to foreign countries and coastwise:—

During the year 1865, exclusive Treasure, amounted to .. Tels.
104,165,451

In 1866, exclusive Treasure, amounted to
102,923,034

Divided as under—

				1866.	1865.
To Great Britain	..	..	}	Tels.	Tels.
British Possessions	..	..		46,639,881	50,161,697
And Colonies	..	..			
Japan	..	..		742,235	270,743
United States of America	..	..	..	6,316,130	5,864,823
Sundry countries	..	..	..	2,463,561	3,757,834
Chinese ports	..	..	..	46,761,227	44,110,354
Total	..	..	..	102,923,034	104,165,451
Exports of Treasure	..	..	..	43,777,755	41,052,096

From the exports, the re-exports have to be deducted—if not deducted from the imports—to arrive at the true value of the export trade, which is particularly the case with Shanghai, being partly a depôt for Japan, Ningpo, Yangtze Ports, and Northern Ports.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of Exports, during the Years 1865 and 1866.

Exported from.	To Great Britain, Possessions, and Colonies.	To Japan.	To United States of America.	To Sundry Countries.	To other Open Chinese Ports.	Total Value of Exports, 1866.	Treasure Exported, 1866.	Total of Exports, inclusive of Treasure, 1866.	Total of Exports, inclusive of Treasure, 1865.
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Shanghai	19,966,489	610,596	3,289,928	1,457,657	6,448,592	31,773,262	14,685,032	46,458,294	53,560,778
Canton	9,867,863	..	1,066,063	154,810	3,036,732	14,124,458	3,249,027	17,373,495	15,781,334
Swatow	127,411	61,064	..	16,284	3,458,798	3,663,557	3,593,877	7,257,434	6,700,923
Amoy	402,305	..	788,079	476,239	1,325,760	2,992,383	2,476,715	5,469,098	5,537,914
Foo-chow	11,767,934	..	1,172,060	383,422	1,293,919	14,587,335	1,249,824	15,837,159	16,636,154
Takao and Taiwan-foo	..	..	..	..	869,084	869,084	309,041	1,178,125	1,290,762
Tamsui	109,526	..	..	265	143,023	252,814	..	252,814	..
Ningpo	340,181	604	..	210	6,094,815	6,435,810	3,274,118	9,709,928	8,108,663
Hankow	2,730,926	..	..	..	11,476,554	14,207,480	4,471,641	18,679,121	15,888,181
Kiu-kiang	60,419	..	..	..	6,109,783	6,170,202	80,000	6,250,202	7,605,764
Chin-kiang	..	..	..	..	592,891	592,891	2,156,398	2,749,259	2,926,398
Che-foo	710,669	59,124	..	4,674	1,871,419	2,645,886	2,056,294	4,702,180	3,736,382
Tien-tsin	1,689	10,847	..	..	2,675,426	2,687,962	6,175,788	8,863,750	5,362,510
Newchwang	554,469	..	..	..	1,365,461	1,919,930	..	1,919,930	2,167,314
Total ..	46,639,881	742,235	6,316,130	2,463,561	46,761,227	102,923,034	43,777,755	146,700,789	145,303,277

The following Tables are an extract of the principal exports of the different ports open to foreign trade, which will give an idea of the principal export staple articles of trade of each port:—

SHANGHAE.

Exports.					1866.		1865.	
					Tael.		Tael.	
Silk, raw	...	...	...	Piculs	21,929	10,934,760	32,490	13,636,477
Tea	...	...	...	"	499,471	13,630,113	471,391	14,453,940
Cotton	...	...	...	"	213,324	3,334,920	269,216	3,903,632
Nankeens	...	...	...	"	49,700	2,205,026	46,186	2,080,875
Rhubarb	...	...	...	"	4,098	154,641	4,144	69,687
Nut galls	...	...	...	"	5,661	48,589	1,868	16,555
Musk	...	...	...	"	12 ¹³ ₁₀₀	56,441	4 ⁸⁰ ₁₀₀	35,364
Straw braid	...	...	...	"	1,306	32,424	1,185	29,642
And Sundries	...	...	...	Value	...	1,376,358	...	3,086,004
Total	...	...	...	...	...	\$1,773,262	...	\$7,262,176

CANTON.

Exports.					1866.		1865.	
					Dollars.		Dollars.	
Tea, black, green, and dust	...	...	...	Piculs	69,733	2,952,436	109,742	4,087,462
Silk, raw and wild	...	...	...	"	14,939	5,670,701	13,797	4,891,055
Silken goods	...	...	...	"	4,681	3,702,720	4,061	3,209,017
Rhubarb	...	...	...	"	...	...	819	25,566
Sugar, brown, white, and candy	...	...	...	"	131,572	891,663	90,390	637,669
Brass ware	...	...	...	"	6,739	474,849	6,995	478,586
Cassia	...	...	...	"	23,959	455,113	23,512	398,776
Matting	...	...	...	Rolls	89,908	539,421	59,730	313,581
Fire crackers	...	...	...	Piculs	24,473	244,747	20,304	203,044
Lead, white	...	...	...	"	2,982	23,554	6,096	63,571
Vermilion	...	...	...	"	219	14,081	822	52,668
	...	...	...	Dollars	...	14,969,285	...	14,311,245
	...	...	...	Tael	...	11,226,964	...	10,753,484
And Sundries	...	...	...	Value, tael	...	2,897,504	...	2,807,485
Total	...	...	...	Tael	...	14,124,468	...	13,510,919

SWATOW.

Exports.					1866.		1865.	
					Dollars.		Dollars.	
Sugar, brown and white	...	...	...	Piculs	744,265	4,074,879	529,487	3,340,366
China ware	...	...	...	"	17,747	88,825	13,905	69,525
Fans	...	...	...	Pieces	365,401	7,419	478,614	89,722
Grass cloth	...	...	...	Piculs	2,414	84,980	1,767	98,825
Paper	...	...	...	"	27,502	180,603	14,921	49,064
Shoes	...	...	...	Pairs	17,238	17,238	48,245	48,245
Tobacco	...	...	...	Piculs	6,678	173,026	7,920	237,600
	...	...	...	Dollars	...	4,626,970	...	3,933,347
	...	...	...	Tael	...	3,470,228	...	2,753,342
And Sundries	...	...	...	Value, tael	...	193,329	...	208,543
Total	...	...	...	Tael	...	3,603,557	...	2,961,885

AMOY.

Exports.				1866.		1865.	
					Dollars.		Dollars.
Tea, black and green	...	Piculs	...	59,340	1,608,349	43,748	866,571
Sugar, brown, white, and candy	...	"	...	97,336	1,018,771	51,317	427,932
China ware	...	"	...	25,221	266,152	26,404	290,206
Paper	...	"	...	21,749	228,207	24,808	200,591
Iron ware	...	"	...	3,954	31,537	3,561	26,503
Kittysols (paper umbrellas)	...	Pieces	...	877,118	37,710	345,548	34,585
Hemp bags	...	"	...	713,410	58,004	629,919	53,641
Lung-ngans	...	Piculs	...	6,808	85,682	3,665	50,949
Nankeens	...	"	...	1,817	73,080	2,016	120,960
Tobacco, prepared	...	"	...	5,251	157,586	2,747	82,410
Dollars				...	3,465,078	...	2,154,848
Tael				...	2,598,809	...	1,615,761
And Sundries	...	Value, taels	...	...	393,574	...	408,705
Total	...	Taels	...	...	2,992,383	...	2,024,466

FOO-CHOW.

Exports.				1866.		1865.	
					Dollars.		Dollars.
Tea	...	Piculs	...	470,072	17,839,567	518,961	19,717,882
Paper	...	"	...	63,417	810,567	55,684	746,636
Lung-ngans	...	"	...	11,240	112,406	7,331	146,642
Timber	...	Value	...	...	197,919	...	198,066
Dollars				...	18,960,459	...	20,809,226
Tael				...	14,220,344	...	15,606,920
And Sundries	...	Value, taels	...	...	366,991	...	383,068
Total	...	Taels	...	...	14,587,335	...	15,989,988

TAKOW AND TAIWAN-FOO,—FORMOSA.

Exports.				1866.		1865.	
					Dollars.		Dollars.
Bags, gunny and hemp	...	Pieces	...	700	63	35,000	6,660
Ground nuts	...	Piculs	...	5,478	15,623	6,744	25,144
" cakes	...	"	...	21,609	18,193	12,066	15,671
Hemp	...	"	...	627	8,930	1,849	19,680
Lung-ngans	...	"	...	1,671	10,497	5,059	42,443
Rice	...	"	...	29,351	65,377	57,151	154,719
Salt	...	"	...	3,000	1,200	12,500	18,750
Sesamum seeds	...	"	...	15,618	52,377	5,723	23,052
" cakes	...	"	...	877	1,075	4,545	6,145
Sugar, brown and white	...	"	...	210,177	936,090	145,891	726,019
Turmeric	...	"	...	6,177	24,289	4,101	15,390
Dollars				...	1,133,714	...	1,053,673
Tael				...	850,586	...	790,255
And Sundries	...	Value, taels	...	...	18,498	...	14,684
Total	...	Taels	...	...	869,084	...	804,939

TAMSUY AND KEELUNG,—FORMOSA.

Exports.				1866.		1865.	
					Dollars.		Dollars.
Camphor	...	Piculs	...	8,447	126,723	7,785	101,213
Coal, native	...	"	...	300,505	36,059	120,323	9,727
Indigo, liquid	...	"	...	881	3,526	3,194	14,376
Rice	...	"	...	23,740	47,480	44,300	155,050
Sugar, brown and white	...	"	...	14,911	67,362	4,896	22,739
Alum	...	"	...	62	104	2,448	4,898
Hemp	...	"	...	1,741	20,906	724	8,698
Gunny bags	...	Pieces	...	60,400	3,326	61,110	3,055
Dollars				...	305,486	...	319,806
Tael				...	239,115	...	239,855
And Sundries	...	Value, taels	...	...	23,699	...	13,937
Total	...	Taels	...	...	252,814	...	253,793

NINGPO.

Exports.				1866.		1865.	
					Taels.		Taels.
Tea ...	...	...	Piculs	103,737	4,149,492	70,662	2,331,853
Silk, raw	...	...	...	1,039	436,498	1,914	622,050
Cotton	...	...	...	33,726	607,084	33,567	657,929
Copper cash	...	...	Value	...	272,154	...	277,049
Dried cuttle fish	...	...	Piculs	22,427	157,177	37,641	210,790
And Sundries	...	...	Value	...	...	...	985,584
Total	...	...	...	...	6,435,810	...	5,085,255

HANKOW.

Exports.				1866.		1865.	
					Taels.		Taels.
Silk, raw and refuse	...	...	Piculs	640	147,895	1,802	602,953
Tea ...	...	...	...	321,479	8,106,529	267,366	6,080,484
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	2	22
Hemp	...	...	...	30,499	333,790	38,463	362,211
Wood oil	...	...	...	181,148	1,627,011	172,052	1,981,526
Paper	...	...	...	18,324	96,290	55,381	190,405
Medicine	...	...	...	30,952	212,445	32,231	194,165
Tallow, vegetable	...	...	...	37,453	416,941	45,542	604,870
Wax, bees	...	...	...	3,081	387,477	3,210	218,124
Timber	...	...	Value	...	31,055	...	160,375
Tobacco	...	...	Piculs	57,965	993,556	67,471	1,182,252
Varnish	...	...	...	4,018	115,639	3,798	103,792
And Sundries	...	...	Value	...	1,738,852	...	1,104,052
Total	...	...	...	...	14,207,480	...	12,685,231

KIUKIANG.

Exports.				1866.		1865.	
					Taels.		Taels.
Tea ...	...	...	Piculs	180,038	5,508,474	204,413	5,738,447
Paper	...	...	...	54,817	231,729	42,884	157,173
China ware	...	...	...	18,150	82,688	32,281	128,637
Tobacco	...	...	...	7,984	40,295	19,266	86,538
And Sundries	...	...	Value	...	387,016	...	173,135
Total	...	...	...	...	6,250,202	...	6,273,930

CHINKIANG.

Exports.				1866.		1865.	
					Taels.		Taels.
Copper cash...	...	...	Piculs	34,537	345,370	70,671	777,381
Silk piece goods	...	...	...	876	206,437	245	134,988
" raw	...	...	...	12	5,672	5	2,510
Cotton, raw	...	...	...	975	14,105	499	6,994
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	2,758	6,068
Medicine	...	...	...	396	2,328	308	3,706
And Sundries	...	...	Value	...	18,939	...	20,500
Total	...	...	...	...	592,861	...	952,147

CHEFOO.

Exports.				1866.		1865.	
					Taels.		Taels.
Cotton	...	...	Piculs	34,301	477,228	19,141	315,829
Beans and peas	...	...	...	550,107	715,140	470,471	705,704
Bean cakes	...	...	...	754,963	663,933	756,055	755,991
Vermicelli	...	...	...	44,820	224,105	31,377	156,880
Pea oil	...	...	...	7,387	32,509	25,379	126,897
Wheat	...	...	...	8,020	12,030	59,538	107,168
Medicine	...	...	...	9,766	57,540	6,195	41,294
Straw braid	...	...	...	1,459	26,279	607	1,093
And Sundries	...	...	Value	...	...	...	318,150
Total	...	...	...	...	2,645,886	...	2,529,006

TIEN-TSIN.

Exports.					1866.		1865.	
						Taels.		Taels.
Cotton	...	...	...	Piculs	136,177	1,770,813	63,758	728,865
Medicine	...	...	...	...	35,461	150,928	29,263	128,942
Tobacco, prepared	...	...	...	...	3,826	76,531	6,377	159,466
Felt caps	...	...	...	Pieces	133,521	53,408	89,474	35,789
Deer horns, young	...	...	...	Pairs	3,004	72,096	3,160	79,013
Peas and beans	...	...	...	Piculs	41,060	61,590	12,127	24,257
Dates, red and black	...	...	...	...	36,802	53,344	14,657	36,244
And Sundries	...	...	...	Value	...	449,752	...	1,336,430
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,687,962	...	2,529,006

NEWCHWANG.

Exports.					1866.		1865.	
						Taels.		Taels.
Rice	...	...	...	Piculs	...	...	37,728	75,456
Bean cakes	...	...	...	Pieces	1,753,733	666,418	1,787,971	804,586
Beans and peas	...	...	...	Piculs	746,732	897,081	901,320	1,081,050
Bean oil	...	...	...	...	3,998	18,394	11,040	72,759
Barley	...	...	...	...	3,729	5,593	5,418	10,254
Millet	...	...	...	...	27,858	16,733	34,078	27,262
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	4,335
Ginseng	...	...	...	...	154	28,378	84	15,188
Samshoo	...	...	...	...	5,108	12,774	2,667	10,672
Melon seeds	...	...	...	...	6,476	19,431	2,442	7,332
And Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	255,128	...	58,422
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,919,930	...	2,167,314

Against the value of exports to foreign countries at Shanghai, amounting to 46,639,881 taels, have to be set off the re-exports, being—

	1866.	1865.
	Taels.	Taels.
For Great Britain, British Possessions, and Colonies	10,602,558	11,455,037
Japan	258,370	213,822
United States of America	3,247,561	3,576,894
Sundry countries	147,304	190,042
Total	14,255,793	15,435,795

The above consist mostly of tea, silk, cotton, rhubarb, &c., from the Yangtze ports and Ningpo.

Against the value of imports of foreign goods at Shanghai have to be set off—to arrive at the true import trade or capacity of consumption of the place—re-exports amounting—

	1866.	1865.
	Taels.	Taels.
For Great Britain, British Possessions, and Colonies	506,682	522,590
Japan	1,643,487	1,915,398
United States of America	83,739	110,159
Sundry countries	20,571	613,665
Other Chinese ports	33,295,050	24,991,620
Total	35,549,529	28,153,432

The above re-exports of foreign goods to United States of America, Great Britain, and sundry countries, consist mostly of Japan produce; and the re-exports to Japan and other Chinese ports of foreign imports, are for the most part of British origin and from sundry countries.

The following is a Table showing the principal native exports exported from all the Treaty ports. The values are not put down, as the ports south of Shanghai keep their accounts in dollars, and the other ports in taels.

SUMMARY of the Principal Articles of Export, exported at all the Treaty Ports, in 1866.

	Shanghai.*	Canton.	Swatow.	Amoy.	Foo-chow.	Takao and Taiwan-foo.	Tamsui and Keelung.	Ningpo.
Raw silk ..	20,223	9,258	.. 25	.. 340	..	..	..	1,039
Tea, black ..	.. †	74,845	..	59,340	461,292	..	1,356	656
.. green ..	4,843	9,295	..	..	2,958	..	..	102,913
Cotton, raw ..	181,276	Import	Import	Import	Import	..	13	1,039
Nankeens..	46,244	129	37	1,817	..	1	..	33,726
Sugar, brown, white, and candy	Import	131,574	744,265	97,336	180	210,177	14,911	Import
Beans and peas ..	..	Import	1,517	Import	Import	2,286	..	..
Bean cakes ..	..	..	Import	..	..	..	..	..
Rice ..	..	..	..	4,986	..	29,351	23,740	..
Coals ..	..	..	..	Import	..	..	300,505	..
Rhubarb ..	..	326	..	121	..	..	..	..
Hemp ..	4,565	..	1,806	173	..	627	1,741	Import
Wood oil ..	Import	71	..	..	56	..	..	..
China-ware ..	..	2,480	17,747	25,221	170	..	10	25,826
Medicines ..	3,926	3,969	973	1,720	1,426	30	..	893
Paper ..	1,507	9,588	27,512	21,749	63,417	..	..	2,947
Tobacco ..	287	8,353	6,698	5,251	1,390	..	47	22,427
Fish, dried, salt, and cuttle	3,927	9	404	Import	..	..	..	Import
Grass cloth ..	1,021	1,273	2,414	242	36	..	..	47
Fire crackers ..	79	24,473	208	593	..	..	..	..
Camphor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,447	..

* The quantities put down for Shanghai are minus the Imports from other ports.
† More Imported than Exported.

Summary of the Principal Articles of Export—continued.

	Chin-kiang.	Kiu-kiang.	Hankow.	Che-foo.	Tien-tsin.	Newchwang.	Total.
Raw silk ..	12	..	519	10	..	..	31,061
Tea, black ..	..	100,733	321,479	..	..	..	1,019,726
„ green ..	..	79,118	..	..	..	..	199,197
Cotton, raw ..	975	Import	Import	34,301	136,177	..	353,781
Nankeens..	14	..	2,800	..	..	..	84,768
Sugar, brown, white, and candy	..	Import	Import	..	..	..	1,198,443
Beans and peas ..	..	..	..	550,107	41,000	746,732	1,341,702
Bean cakes ..	..	..	..	754,963	..	1,753,733	2,508,696
Rice ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58,077
Coals ..	..	..	183,921	..	..	..	484,426
Rhubarb ..	2	..	2,945	9	324	..	3,774
Hemp ..	31	15,437	30,499	..	..	..	54,879
Wood oil ..	Import	..	181,148	..	..	..	181,275
China-ware ..	..	18,150	..	..	..	..	63,768
Medicines ..	396	74	30,952	9,766	35,461	2,420	116,949
Paper ..	237	54,817	18,324	53	..	..	198,087
Tobacco ..	96	7,984	57,965	961	3,826	..	95,758
Fish, dried, salt, and cuttle	25	Import	..	4,273	34	454	31,600
Grass cloth ..	..	3,176	4,048	Import	..	..	12,210
Fire crackers ..	..	82	4,294	..	..	..	29,776
Camphor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Re-exported	To Great British Possessions and Colonies.	To Japan.	To United States of America.	To Sundry Countries.	To other open Chinese Ports.	Total of Foreign Goods and Native Produce Re-exported.	Grand Total of Re-exports, 1866.	Grand Total of Re-exports, 1865.
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Shanghai—								
Foreign goods	506,682	1,643,487	53,739	20,371	83,235,050	35,549,529		
Native produce	10,602,556	258,370	3,247,561	147,304	6,944,597	21,197,190	56,746,719	18,356,515
Canton—								
Foreign goods	27,415	...	...	...	70,321	103,669		
Native produce	32,544	...	22,437	9,214	18,608	82,563	186,522	222,177
Swatow—								
Foreign goods	1,186	...	...	...	126,158	127,344		
Native produce	...	...	...	...	2,653	2,653	129,997	215,541
Amoy—								
Foreign goods	22,248	...	...	3,655	810,019	865,922		
Native produce	9,500	...	19,636	1,680	41,777	72,543	938,165	919,229
Foo-chow—								
Foreign goods	20,041	...	...	...	186,378	206,419		
Native produce	99,080	...	8,808	...	10,658	115,546	321,965	216,272
Takao—								
Foreign goods	199	...	...	...	...	199		
Native produce	88	...	...	...	4,388	4,426	1,625	
Tamsui—								
Foreign goods	1,235	...	...	...	3,951	5,186		34,052
Native produce	...	...	...	...	713	713	5,899	
Ningpo—								
Foreign goods	1,714	...	...	...	176,669	178,383		
Native produce	2,731	782	...	...	73,290	76,803	255,186	294,966
Hankow—								
Foreign goods	...	...	...	...	335,546	235,546		
Native produce	34,200	...	...	...	36,594	70,794	306,340	383,675
Kiu-kiang—								
Foreign goods	...	...	...	...	130,754	130,754		
Native produce	...	...	...	...	13,099	13,099	163,853	233,296
Chin-kiang—								
Foreign goods	...	...	...	...	14,604	14,604		
Native produce	...	...	...	...	18,489	18,489	33,033	51,806
Chefoo—								
Foreign goods	4,063	8,910	...	10,369	249,951	272,653		
Native produce	175	5,254	...	2,173	89,046	96,633	369,261	132,634
Tien-tsin—								
Foreign goods	6,192	196	...	3,550	62,484	72,292		
Native produce	...	...	...	357	8,950	9,307	81,629	58,719
Newchwang—								
Foreign goods	1,747	...	...	...	18,705	20,452		
Native produce	...	...	...	...	1,906	1,906	25,360	24,917
Total	11,870,456	1,916,979	3,382,231	198,825	42,697,420	...	59,565,914	51,143,489

As the interest of the trade is more or less centered at Shanghai, I subjoin the following Comparative Table of Imports and Re-exports of some of the principal articles for the last four years:—

PORT OF SHANGHAI.—COMPARATIVE TABLE of the Principal Imports and Re-exports.

Description of Goods.	IMPORTS.				RE-EXPORTS.			
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Shirtings, grey ..	387,649	550,691	1,294,182	1,982,689	749,716	599,259	1,253,119	1,906,037
" white, plain ..	125,260	212,286	212,097	388,368	129,131	165,649	225,864	251,986
Spots and brocades, white ..	76,773	29,608	13,540	74,209	52,766	67,257	38,447	63,013
" dyed ..	55,412	61,553	25,243	170,626	64,636	45,649	115,832	115,832
Chintzes and furnitures ..	81,220	132,039	89,387	154,332	57,356	111,210	97,339	106,848
Velvets and velveteens ..	49,613	51,842	44,282	30,602	35,779	40,825	34,065	31,045
Handkerchiefs ..	68,228	98,966	26,197	38,016	44,992	64,542	40,100	22,957
American drills ..	11,375	12,666	4,489	28,753	76,030	34,556	13,376	19,401
Turkey red cloths or cambrics ..	26,399	16,685	26,681	55,402	18,660	34,738	34,732	44,214
Cotton yarn ..	81	2,368	1,701	354	..	2,262	2,001	423
Camlets and imitations ..	82,077	78,458	124,382	132,211	79,738	77,443	89,463	79,372
Cloth, habit, medium, and broad ..	6,932	7,580	14,372	22,682	2,674	4,226	19,897	17,087
Spanish stripes ..	37,159	31,953	48,148	50,984	31,650	40,036	41,584	33,289
Lastings, imitations, and crapes ..	27,154	27,756	45,062	43,504	12,328	15,983	29,815	34,485
Long ells ..	103,705	129,354	118,226	147,227	103,642	126,520	123,906	123,983
Lustres and orleans, plain and figured ..	47,277	141,012	168,793	231,800	18,533	67,204	129,753	207,342
Opium, Malwa ..	29,987	20,348	20,769	27,977	10,415	12,269	11,761	25,874
" Patna ..	8,236	8,876	12,105	11,016	229	520	1,275	2,153
" Benares and sorts ..	..	1,297	3,168	2,147	..	122	760	1,269
Iron, nail, rod, and bar ..	92,976	90,601	121,972	83,418	28,396	62,456	72,915	36,520
Lead ..	107,358	67,439	46,497	67,266	60,727	34,277	62,288	68,720
Quicksilver ..	1,039	5,911	2,126	1,048	1,154	4,396	1,547	1,868
Rice ..	2,117,272	1,622,969	749,579	12,793	115,676	46,268	37,821	14,169
Sugar, brown ..	572,959	553,227	601,756	558,836	153,329	116,309	196,861	243,044
" white ..	222,245	299,105	193,327	334,025	43,880	63,179	59,577	120,708
Seaweed ..	114,095	130,233	117,781	123,603	100,169	133,304	98,788	131,918
Coals ..	161,496	117,460	96,075	119,125	17,318	7,290	..	..
Pepper, black and white ..	29,462	12,310	32,747	40,637	32,025	18,150	32,474	40,294
Tin ..	26,607	3,002	6,248	10,440	18,481	11,974	8,885	7,885
Window glass ..	29,904	20,928	17,003	7,120	8,131	21,939	8,084	5,370
Sandal-wood ..	27,164	14,158	35,101	27,823	8,657	7,132	24,860	21,263
Sapan-wood ..	19,776	21,195	30,706	32,832	6,297	12,140	22,607	31,238

The preceding Tables of Imports, Exports, and Re-exports from and to the different countries with which China carries on trade, give the following proportions of estimated value of trade to each of them:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the Trade of China with Foreign Countries and Coastwise, during the Years 1865 and 1866.

With	Imports.		Re-exports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Taels.	£ sterling.	Taels.	£ sterling.	Taels.	£ sterling.	Taels.	£ sterling.
Great Britain, British Possessions, and Colonies	57,735,771	18,282,994	..	..	50,161,697	15,884,537	107,897,468	34,167,531
Japan	2,454,109	777,134	2,142,976	678,609	270,743	85,735	4,867,828	1,541,478
United States of America	482,593	152,822	..	..	5,864,823	1,857,193	6,347,416	2,010,015
Sundry countries	2,620,987	829,979	..	..	3,757,884	1,189,980	6,378,821	2,019,959
Chinese open ports or coastwise	79,809,253	25,272,930	32,192,680	10,194,348	44,110,354	13,968,278	156,112,287	49,435,556
Total	143,102,713	45,315,859	..	..	104,165,451	32,985,723	281,603,820	89,174,539

1866.

With	Imports.		Re-exports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Taels.	£ sterling.	Taels.	£ sterling.	Taels.	£ sterling.	Taels.	£ sterling.
Great Britain, British Possessions, and Colonies	71,757,249	22,723,128	..	..	46,639,881	14,769,295	118,397,130	37,492,423
Japan	2,932,568	928,646	1,916,979	607,043	742,235	235,041	5,591,782	1,770,730
United States of America	289,832	91,780	..	..	6,316,130	2,000,111	6,605,962	2,091,891
Sundry countries	1,951,132	617,858	..	..	2,463,561	780,127	4,414,693	1,397,985
Chinese open ports or coastwise	95,531,355	30,251,596	42,697,420	13,520,849	46,761,227	14,807,721	184,990,002	58,580,167
Total	172,462,136	54,613,008	..	..	102,923,034	32,592,295	319,999,569	101,333,196

	Taels.	£ sterling.
The Re-exports to Great Britain amount to ..	11,370,456	or 3,600,644
" United States of America amount to.	3,382,231	or 1,071,039
" Sundry countries amount to ..	198,828	or 62,962
	14,951,515	or 4,734,645

—these being for the most part native produce from the Yangtsze ports and Ningpo are not put down in the above Table, the exports including these amounts.

	Taels.
The above Table gives as the total of Trade ..	319,999,569
Inclusive of the above Re-exports to Japan and Chinese open ports	44,614,399
To which add the imported and exported Treasure ..	275,385,170
	84,110,285
	359,495,455
And to arrive at the Total of the estimated value of Trade of the	
different ports deduct the Total of Re-exports ..	59,565,914
	299,929,541

The foregoing Table suggests the following comparison of the import, export trade, and re-exports, between the different countries, during the years 1864, 1865, and 1866, which will show at a glance the increase or decrease of the respective trade of each country :—

	Great Britain, British Possessions and Colonies.	Japan.	United States of America.	Sundry Countries.	Chinese Open Ports.	Total.
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Imports in 1864 from	..	1,832,205	450,678	3,561,235	76,718,025	133,721,758
" 1865 ..	..	2,454,109	482,593	2,620,987	79,899,253	143,102,713
" 1866 ..	..	2,932,568	289,832	1,951,132	95,531,355	172,462,136
Exports in 1864 to..	..	344,947	4,482,859	2,142,788	41,766,105	101,332,855
" 1865 ..	..	270,743	5,864,823	3,757,934	44,110,354	104,165,451
" 1866 ..	..	742,235	6,316,130	2,463,361	46,761,227	102,923,034
Re-exports in 1864 to	..	3,051,453	2,935,452	363,023	21,636,129	44,837,719
" 1865..	..	2,142,976	3,703,811	813,452	32,192,680	51,143,499
" 1866..	..	1,916,979	3,382,231	198,828	42,697,420	59,565,914

The preceding Tables will show the amount of trade with the different countries, as follows :—

British trade at Shanghai in 1866, compared with the previous year 1865 :—

	1866.	1865.
	Taels.	Taels.
Imports of British origin	43,525,034	34,866,169
Exports to Great Britain and Colonies	19,966,489	23,206,396
Total	63,491,523	58,072,565

British trade at all the Treaty Ports of China :—

	1866.	1865.
	Taels.	Taels.
Imports of British origin	71,757,249	57,735,771
Exports to Great Britain and Colonies	46,639,881	50,161,697
Total	118,397,130	107,897,468

The trade between Japan and the Treaty Ports of China :—

	1866.	1865.
	Taels.	Taels.
Imports from Japan	2,932,568	2,454,109
Re-exports from Chinese ports to Japan	1,916,979	2,142,976
Exports to Japan	742,235	270,743
Total	5,591,782	4,867,828

To show the total amount of trade between China and Japan, it is necessary to put down the re-exports, which are chiefly foreign imports from Great Britain and other countries.

The American trade at all the Treaty Ports of China :—

	1866.	1865.
	Taels.	Taels.
Imports of American origin	289,832	482,593
Exports to United States of America	6,316,130	5,864,823
Total	6,605,962	6,347,416

The Trade between sundry countries and all the Treaty Ports of China :—

	1866.	1865.
	Taels.	Taels.
Imports from sundry countries	1,951,132	2,620,987
Exports to sundry countries	2,463,561	3,757,834
Total	4,414,693	6,378,821

The Trade coastwise in foreign bottoms of all the Treaty Ports
inter se :—

						1866.	1865.
						Taels.	Taels.
Imports from and at all the Treaty Ports	..	..	..	..	..	95,531,355	79,809,253
Re-exports from and to all Treaty Ports	..	..	..	..	..	42,697,420	32,192,680
Exports from and to all Treaty Ports	..	..	..	..	..	46,761,227	44,110,354
Total	..	..	..	..	..	184,990,002	156,112,287

The amount of Re-exports of the Chinese Ports not being included in the amount of the Exports, and not having left the country, are put down to show the total amount of the Chinese Trade coastwise.

The whole Foreign Trade in China :—

						1866.	1865.
						Taels.	Taels.
Imports from foreign countries	..	..	..	..	..	76,930,781	63,293,460
Exports to foreign countries	..	..	..	..	..	56,161,807	60,055,097
Re-exports to foreign countries	..	..	..	..	..	1,916,979	2,142,976
Total	..	..	..	..	..	135,009,567	125,491,533

Estimated amount of Treasure Imported and Exported at the open Ports during 1866 :—

						Taels.
Treasure imported	..	..	..	..	..	40,332,530
Treasure exported	..	..	..	..	..	43,777,755

At Hong Kong during 1866 (from the "China Overland Trade Report:")—

		Gold.	Silver.	Dollars.	Total.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Treasure imported..	..	7,738,000	11,734,000	14,230,000	33,702,000
Treasure exported..	..	10,788,000	11,132,000	23,700,000	45,620,000

DUTIES.

Duties collected at the Ports open to Foreign Flags in 1866 and 1865.

Ports.	Import.		Export.		Tonnage dues.		Coast Trade Duty.		Total. 1866.		Total. 1865.	
	Taels	m. c. c.	Taels	m. c. c.	Taels	m. c. c.	Taels	m. c. c.	Taels	m. c. c.	Taels	m. c. c.
Shanghai	1,506,275	0 9 5	418,000	4 9 6	96,240	7 1 6	120,013	5 3 0	2,140,529	8 3 7	2,083,874	4 0 8
Canton	316,464	1 5 0	542,783	6 3 4	21,322	5 0 0	8,908	8 2 1	889,479	1 0 5	843,892	4 0 0
Swatow	211,801	6 6 8	155,403	3 5 7	14,252	4 0 0	50,293	2 5 2	431,750	6 7 7	346,064	1 6 2
Amoy	252,250	1 0 1	224,204	1 4 1	21,998	6 0 0	34,996	5 6 6	538,149	4 0 8	471,978	2 9 6
Foo-chow	241,897	6 5 1	1,242,133	6 9 5	16,858	0 0 0	37,550	2 7 9	1,538,439	6 2 5	1,638,032	7 0 1
Taiwan-foo and Takao	10,165	2 8 9	34,195	4 1 4	1,375	7 0 0	5,627	8 7 7	51,364	2 8 0	94,270	0 8 0
Tamsui	23,377	3 0 8	28,205	2 0 8	1,809	0 0 0	1,431	4 5 0	54,822	9 6 6	383,725	0 0 0
Ningpo	74,192	0 0 0	311,990	0 0 0	6,089	0 0 0	33,682	0 0 0	425,953	0 0 0	943,436	8 1 6
Hankow	2,302	2 2 7	915,854	8 8 1	3,090	0 0 0	88,867	6 8 6	1,010,174	7 9 4	614,369	1 7 5
Kiukiang	151	2 7 0	490,177	2 0 9	2,330	8 0 0	25,251	3 2 9	517,810	6 5 8	20,337	9 1 4
Chin-kiang	..	..	6,762	3 6 7	3,629	0 0 0	5,072	2 8 3	15,463	6 5 0	243,514	1 8 2
Che-foo	172,728	7 6 3	103,826	0 6 8	14,143	3 0 0	32,275	9 5 8	322,974	0 8 9	358,023	1 6 0
Tien-tsin	369,165	6 2 8	86,528	7 8 9	7,314	1 0 0	78,327	1 2 0	541,335	6 3 7	167,064	2 4 8
Newchwang	83,021	2 6 2	85,644	8 0 4	7,679	6 0 0	6,788	4 9 1	185,134	1 5 7	..	..
Total, Haikwan taels	3,265,952	4 1 2	4,645,710	0 6 3	217,732	7 1 6	529,086	6 4 2	8,658,381	8 3 3	8,208,532	5 4 2
Add transit dues at Shanghai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,966	0 0 3	82,966	7 5 5
Ditto Foo-chow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,911	1 1 0	4,167	5 3 9
Ditto Chinkiang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	8 5 6	558	5 4 2
Total, 1866, Haikwan taels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,685,629	8 0 2	..	..
In 1865	2,733,496	1 0 7	4,698,923	1 1 5	269,095	0 0 0	507,068	3 2 0	..	..	8,297,275	3 7 8

SHIPPING.

The carrying trade of the open Treaty Ports, during 1866, has occupied, entering inwards and clearing outwards, 15,672 vessels, giving a tonnage of 6,877,582. The following Table shows the proportion of tonnage of each Port, compared with the previous years 1865 and 1864:—

Ports.	1866. Total Entered and Cleared.		1865. Total Entered and Cleared.		1864. Total Entered and Cleared.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
Shanghai	3,476	1,639,335	4,102	1,779,602	5,852	1,870,909
Canton	2,557	958,116	1,779	968,066	1,702	706,947
Swatow	1,052	425,008	1,169	444,056	941	338,805
Amoy	1,264	453,821	1,582	546,802	1,316	419,829
Foo-chow	907	396,388	932	404,196	937	380,370
Taiwan-foo, Formosa	242	48,164	513	100,132	176	33,750
Tamsui, Formosa	209	56,791				
Ningpo	1,811	366,485	1,816	509,034	2,837	595,666
Hankow	536	376,161	665	429,482	793	413,855
Kiukiang	956	714,891	961	660,450	952	666,995
Chinkiang	1,105	757,182	1,235	698,185	1,186	682,170
Che-foo	994	347,782	908	293,972	900	279,449
Tien-tsin	592	178,518	418	120,098	370	91,936
Newchwang	471	158,940	548	182,236	504	149,804
Total	15,672	6,877,582	16,628	7,136,801	17,966	6,635,485

The number of vessels entered and cleared have been added together, there being nearly always as many vessels entering as clearing during the year.

The Shipping of the open Ports during the year 1866, as compared with 1865 and 1864, as given in the preceding Table, was divided between the different nationalities as per following Table:—

Flag.	1866. Total Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards.		1865. Total Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards.		1864. Total Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
American	3,602	1,957,687	4,721	2,645,906	5,036	2,609,390
Austrian	10	2,844	19	5,681	33	12,926
Belgian	2	622	8	2,262	22	5,520
British	8,276	3,021,851	7,798	3,467,980	7,915	2,862,214
Chinese	516	33,724	574	39,548	1,021	64,588
Danish	194	37,058	670	141,047	767	164,802
Dutch	234	69,883	176	56,090	197	59,471
French	19	108,918	295	94,687	247	93,099
Hawaiian	3	3,920	23	4,660	2	912
Italian	5	3,997	15	9,217	2	839
Japanese	4	1,966	...	...	2	756
North German*	2,348	620,322	...	...	...	...
Bremen	...	...	428	122,869	292	83,324
Hamburg	...	...	1,020	308,102	1,409	380,135
Hanover	...	...	134	21,894	187	30,026
Lübeck	...	...	14	3,734	24	7,452
Mecklenburg	...	...	20	8,704	63	10,518
Oldenburg	...	...	61	11,611	79	22,972
Prussian	...	...	205	45,278	187	46,143
Norway and Sweden	62	13,927	118	26,877	140	38,195
New Granadian	...	...	...	...	1	466
Portuguese	30	5,679	24	4,243	24	1,982
Peruvian	...	...	2	1,668	8	6,986
Russian	19	4,172	29	11,452	21	9,198
Siamese	157	67,662	145	64,177	156	68,295
Spanish	18	23,350	85	21,621	69	20,359
Sundry, not classified	...	...	54	21,994	102	34,867
Total	15,672	6,877,582	16,628	7,136,801	17,966	6,635,485

* The incorporation of the minor States of North Germany under the leadership of Prussia, into the North German Confederation, being now a *fait accompli*, I have put them under the above heading.

RAW SILK.

	Bales.	Piculs.
The total amount of raw silk exported from China in 1865 amounted to	..	41,154
And in 1866 to	..	32,462
Showing a decrease of	..	8,692
Shanghai furnished (Which includes 1,108 piculs, Ningpo silk, and 952 Szechuen silk.)	28,918	23,204
Canton furnished	11,572	9,258
Total	40,490	32,462

They were exported to the different countries in the following proportions :—

	Piculs.	Bales.
To Great Britain	20,047	..
France and Continent	2,755	..
Hong Kong from Shanghai	107	..
„ Canton	8,768	..
Coast ports of China	29	..
United States of America	468	..
Manila	111	..
Japan	24	..
India	153	..
Total	32,462	40,490
Besides passed at Shanghai in transit, Japan silk	..	11,434
Total	..	51,924

The export of silk during the past six years at Shanghai has been as follows :—

Season.	Total.	Season.	Total.
	Bales.		Bales.
June 1, 1860, to May 31, 1861..	80,336	June 1, 1863, to May 31, 1864	37,259
„ 1861 „ 1862..	70,492	„ 1864, „ 1865	25,165
„ 1862 „ 1863..	64,133	„ 1865, „ 1866	42,157

The export of silk from Shanghai, to the different countries, for the season beginning June 1, 1866, and ending May 31, 1867, was as follows :—

	1866-67.				
	Raw and Thrown Silk.		Coarse.	Refuse.	Japan Silk.
	Bales.	Piculs. c.	Picls. c.	Piculs. c.	Bales.
Great Britain	24,378	19,441 33	31 61	2,357 53	6,371
France and Continent	3,391	2,715 87	..	335 61	1,502
Hong Kong	167	141 47	..	..	4
Coast ports of China	31	25 71	0 80	..	..
United States of America	89	69 49	..	32 88	..
Manila	101	80 80	..	..	..
India	236	220 22	..	..	..
Total	28,393	22,694 89	32 41	2,696 2	7,877

TEA.

In 1865 the total amount of tea exported from Chinese ports, was :—

Black Tea	..	..	..	..	Piculs.	Piculs.
Green tea	..	..	..	..	984,662	
					228,679	
						1,213,341

In 1866—

Black tea	..	..	..	..	990,177	
Green tea	..	..	..	..	192,865	
						1,183,042

Decrease	..	..	..	..		30,299
----------	----	----	----	----	--	--------

The different ports supplied comparatively in 1865 and 1866 as follows :—

				Black Tea.		Green Tea.	
				1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
				Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Shanghai*	..	..	..	262,147	314,706	209,418	180,392
Foo-chow	..	..	..	518,029	466,734	932	3,089
Amoy	..	..	..	34,221†	49,560‡	..	..
Hankow, direct..	..	..	..	77,098	81,841	..	..
Kiukiang	..	..	..	3,073	2,491	2	89
Canton	..	..	..	90,094	74,845	18,327	9,295
Total..	..	..	..	984,662	990,177	228,679	192,865

The teas were exported to the different countries, during the past two years in the following proportions :—

				Black Tea.		Green Tea.	
				1865.	1867.	1865.	1866.
				Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Great Britain	..	..	..	752,168	754,437	89,318	82,713
United States of America	..	..	..	65,768	84,997	110,799	100,565
Hong Kong and Coast ports	..	..	..	59,487	60,635	12,383	6,345
Australia	..	..	..	72,846	65,665	39	113
Channel, for orders	..	..	..	20,108	12,400	..	..
Continent	..	..	..	113	326	329	112
Montreal	..	..	..	932	..	15,026	2,837
Java	..	..	..	4,498	2,623	..	..
India	..	..	..	3,713	2,768	..	..
Japan..	..	..	..	5,029	228	785	..
Siam	..	..	..		1,610		
Manila	..	..	..		353		
Amoor River	..	..	..		398		
Saigon	..	..	..		440		
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	2,600	..	54
Callao	..	..	..	..	311	..	126
River Plate	..	..	..	..	426	..	..
Total	..	..	..	984,662	990,177	228,679	192,865

* Not including 17,000 piculs shipped to Foo-chow for re-shipment. They appear under the shipments from Foo-chow.

† Not including 9,782 piculs shipped to Foo-chow for re-shipment. They appear under the shipments from Foo-chow.

‡ The teas shipped from Shanghai include all the Hankow, Kiukiang, and Ningpo teas, except those which are mentioned as shipped direct.

The export of tea during the past four years from all the ports of China has been as follows :—

				Black Tea.	Green Tea.
				Piculs.	Piculs.
1866	..	..	..	990,177	192,865
1865	..	..	..	984,662	228,679
1864	..	..	..	990,221	177,643
1863	..	..	..	1,059,138	212,247

OPIUM.

The import of foreign opium for local consumption, at all the open ports, amounted in—

						Piculs.
1864 to	..	..	..	..	..	52,083
1865 to	..	..	..	..	..	56,133
1866 to	..	..	..	..	..	64,516

The imports, less the re-exports, at the different ports were as per following Table :—

Imported into	Malwa.	Patna.	Benares.	Sorts, Turkey and Persian.	Total Import, 1866.	Total Import, 1865.	Total Import, 1864.	Total Import, 1863.
Shanghai— Imported and stored on board re- ceiving vessels	Piculs. 27,324	Piculs. 10,950	Piculs. 1,742	Piculs. 368	Piculs. 40,384	Piculs. 36,042	Piculs. 30,521	Piculs. 38,223
Re-exported from receiving vessels to other Chinese ports ..	25,907	2,844	899	371	30,021	22,906	13,314	10,606
Landed for local consumption								
Canton..	1,896	9,042	812	5	11,755	14,603	19,709	21,789
Swatow ..	1,753	1,735	..	..	3,488	2,377	2,490	3,469
Amoy ..	1,618	3,097	716	..	5,461	4,121	4,712	3,743
Foo-chow ..	..	456	3,507	46	4,009	3,835	4,037	3,193
Takao ..	2,545	2,159	919	304	5,927	5,518	6,246	6,628
Tamsui..	..	75	1,319	37	1,431	..	..	..
Ningpo..	..	47	1,064	..	1,111	2,288	997	..
Hankow ..	3,222	927	150	22	4,321	3,192	3,305	2,679
Kiukiang ..	3,751	228	82	51	4,112	3,352	1,999	1,412
Chinkiang ..	2,240	14	..	6	2,260	2,241	2,202	1,993
Chefoo..	4,753	226	42	5	5,026	4,866	1,693	690
Tien-tsin ..	3,562	149	50	33	3,794	2,644	1,314	873
New-chwang ..	7,514	773	500	374	9,161	5,561	2,875	3,708
	2,501	148	11	..	2,660	1,515	504	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	64,516	56,133	52,083	50,087

Or showing the sorts imported as follows :—

For Local Consumption.			1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
			Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Malwa	..	..	34,967	29,998	27,488	35,385
Patna	..	..	12,757	16,412	17,823	19,076
Benares	..	..	2,363	5,063	9,601	9,172
Sorts	..	..	Nil.	610	1,221	883
Total	..	..	50,087	52,083	56,133	64,516

Or representing an estimated value of—

						Taels.
In 1866	..	..	..	..	..	34,838,640
1865	..	..	..	..	..	25,821,180
1864	..	..	..	..	..	20,233,200
1863	..	..	..	..	..	17,530,450

As it may be interesting to see how the imports of opium have, during previous years, increased or decreased, I append the following total deliveries for Shanghai :—

Total Deliveries.			Malwa.	Patna.	Total.
			Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
1862..	..	..	25,162	4,980	30,142
1861..	..	..	18,246	3,402	21,648
1860..	..	..	24,386	4,627	29,013
1859..	..	..	27,150	6,627	33,777
1858..	..	..	25,706	7,273	32,979
1857..	..	..	23,138	9,288	32,426
1856..	..	..	23,245	10,327	33,572
1855..	..	..	19,159	9,568	28,727
1854..	..	..	16,772	8,361	25,133
1853..	..	..	17,304	3,453	20,757
1852..	..	..	21,068	6,292	27,360
1851..	..	..	16,233	6,373	22,606
1850..	..	..	13,759	5,739	19,498
Total	..	..	..	..	357,638

Or representing in a dozen years for a total of 357,638 chests of opium, an estimated value of 125,173,300 taels, or 41,724,433/., which was derived from Shanghai only, and as much again may be estimated for the other ports.

The total import of foreign opium in Hong Kong, as computed by the "China Overland Trade Report," amounts to 81,750 chests, as per following Table, with the clearances for export and consumption, and the corresponding closing rates of each English mail, between Hong Kong and Shanghai.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of Import, and Clearances for Export and Consumption of Opium at Hong Kong.

Departure of English Mail in 1866.	Imports.			Price at Hong Kong.		Price at Shanghai.		Clearances for Export and Consumption.		
	Malwa.	Patna.	Benares and Sorts.	Malwa.	Patna.	Malwa.	Patna.	Malwa.	Patna.	Benares.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Taels.	Taels.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
1st mail	1,000	2,600	1,500	810	637	625	425	2,150	950	750
2nd "	3,000	...	665	855	660	610	490	2,500	800	650
3rd "	2,125	3,350	1,000	850	650	660	505	2,400	1,200	1,200
4th "	2,050	...	...	850	660	640	490	2,300	1,800	600
5th "	2,200	3,250	1,800	870	685	625	485	1,400	1,000	550
6th "	...	...	...	865	735	660	525	600	1,200	750
7th "	3,500	1,800	1,000	865	740	675	535	2,600	1,000	600
8th "	1,005	...	120*	835	705	685	520	1,500	700	500
9th "	2,300	2,900	1,300	790	665	615	485	1,100	750	400
10th "	1,800	...	120	750	625	615	490	1,900	1,500	500
11th "	1,400	2,400	1,400	710	565	615	475	1,800	1,600	1,000
12th "	1,300	185	90	700	530	530	375	1,900	1,500	500
13th "	1,000	1,575	1,175	750	570	540	425	1,300	1,500	700
14th "	810	...	...	850	630	640	470	1,250	2,000	900
15th "	510	1,025	1,000	885	670	640	450	600	800	550
16th "	1,070	500	...	860	640	640	465	850	650	700
17th "	770	2,050	1,100	820	590	640	455	800	1,250	850
18th "	1,240	200	70	820	585	615	445	1,250	1,100	400
19th "	2,070	2,800	1,300	750	560	625	435	1,700	1,400	750
20th "	2,090	1,850	950	750	605	580	420	2,350	1,000	750
21st "	1,335	...	...	840	605	640	470	1,400	1,150	650
22nd "	1,640	...	...	780	605	635	455	1,400	1,450	200
23rd "	1,560	1,800	1,200	800	610	610	450	550	850	450
24th "	2,000	...	...	750	600	595	480	2,300	1,000	500
Total	37,775	28,235	15,690	...	...	...	...	37,900	28,150	15,400

* Turkey.

The preceding Table shows the Import of Opium :—

In Hong Kong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chests. 81,750
And the import at all the open ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,516
Difference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,834

Which amount would leave to be accounted for the annual consumption of opium in Hong Kong and Macao.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of Closing Rates of Exchange for each Mail, for Six Months' Sight Bank Bills on London, during the Years 1864, 1865, and 1866, at Shanghai and Hong Kong.

[illegible]

TABLE Showing the Amount of Shipping, and Duties collected under each Flag.

Flag.	1866. Total Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards.		Import Duties.		Export Duties.		Tonnage Dues.		Coast Trade Duties.		Grand Total of Duties, 1866.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
			Tons.	m. c. c.	Tons.	m. c. c.	Tons.	m. c. c.	Tons.	m. c. c.	Tons.	m. c. c.
British	8,276	3,921,851	2,809,588	1 3 8	2,945,167	8 4 2	131,843	1 8 0	254,595	9 7 5	6,141,195	1 3 5
American	3,602	1,957,687	226,912	3 2 4	1,049,047	9 9 9	16,094	4 0 0	132,186	1 0 9	1,424,240	8 3 2
North German	2,248	620,322	124,404	8 4 1	418,759	8 5 0	35,637	2 6 4	109,546	0 7 3	688,348	0 2 8
French	234	108,918	20,414	8 9 8	83,653	7 3 6	7,781	1 8 4	6,991	5 9 1	118,841	4 0 9
Siamese	157	67,662	32,368	0 1 0	31,630	8 9 6	7,420	0 0 0	4,313	3 8 6	75,732	2 9 2
Dutch	194	69,883	18,403	9 8 3	28,410	7 7 1	6,322	4 8 8	5,427	3 0 1	58,564	5 4 3
Danish	216	37,058	10,284	4 8 6	33,703	5 1 6	2,192	4 0 0	8,625	6 2 1	51,806	0 2 3
Chinese	516	33,724	420	2 8 2	6,098	8 2 5	225	5 0 0	5,275	2 2 9	12,019	8 3 6
Spanish	78	23,350	7,773	7 8 4	11,878	6 5 9	2,670	8 0 0	1,046	7 6 1	23,370	0 0 4
Sweden and Norway	62	13,927	1,787	3 9 8	15,861	8 9 2	899	0 0 0	3,038	2 5 4	21,586	5 4 4
Portuguese	30	5,079	5,271	2 4 0	498	8 4 2	230	8 0 0	77	1 5 9	6,078	0 4 1
Russian	19	4,172	1,668	6 7 9	2,485	7 2 4	372	6 0 0	184	7 8 3	4,711	7 8 6
Italian	5	3,997	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawaiian	19	3,920	503	5 0 2	5,781	3 1 0	105	8 0 0	1,486	1 6 8	7,876	7 8 0
Austrian	10	2,844	819	8 4 1	575	7 0 2	76	0 0 0	373	8 6 4	1,845	4 0 7
Japanese	4	1,966	..	..	51	6 0 0	11	6 0 0	..	..	63	2 0 0
Belgian	2	622	419	0 0 6	567	8 7 2	124	4 0 0	..	..	1,111	2 7 8
Sundry	..	..	4,822	0 0 0	11,535	0 2 7	5,725	3 0 0	6,922	8 7 9	29,005	2 0 6
Total	..	..	3,265,852	4 1 2	4,645,710	0 6 3	217,732	7 1 6	540,091	1 5 3*	8,669,396	3 4 4*

* Inclusive of 11,004 · 5 · 1 · 1 drawbacks, which have to be deducted.

TABLE showing the Direct Import and Export Trade of the various Countries at all the Treaty Ports of China.

The Direct Imports at all the Treaty Ports were as follows:—

Imported from.	Value.
	Taels.
Hong Kong	30,462,053
India	23,660,505
Great Britain	15,673,297
Japan	2,932,568
Singapore	1,378,188
Siam	560,753
Australia	481,896
Philippine Islands	363,021
Java	350,460
Cochin China	320,059
United States of America	289,832
Continent of Europe	259,895
Amoor Province	162,754
South America	35,500
	76,930,781
And from and at all the Chinese Treaty Ports	95,531,355
Total	172,462,136

The Direct Exports at all the Treaty Ports were as follows:—

Exported to.	Value.
	Taels.
Great Britain	34,097,250
Hong Kong	9,977,546
United States of America	6,316,130
Australia	1,874,274
Continent of Europe	1,374,385
Japan	742,325
Singapore	447,486
British Channel	353,422
Philippine Islands	273,756
Java	160,378
Siam	117,547
South America	108,881
Canada	93,637
India	77,815
New Zealand	74,104
Cochin China	64,025
Amoor Province	8,846
	56,161,807
And from and to all the Treaty Ports	46,761,227
Total	102,923,034

Total of Direct Import and Export Trade at all the Treaty Ports.

With.					Value.
					Taels.
Great Britain	..	..	..	..	49,770,547
Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	40,439,599
India	..	..	..	..	23,738,320
United States of America	..	..	..	..	6,605,962
Japan	..	..	..	..	3,674,893
Australia	..	..	..	..	2,356,170
Singapore.	..	..	..	..	1,825,674
Continent of Europe	..	..	..	..	1,634,280
Siam	..	..	..	..	678,300
Phillipine Islands	..	..	..	..	636,777
Java	..	..	..	..	510,838
Cochin China	..	..	..	..	384,084
British Channel	..	..	..	..	353,422
Amoor Province	..	..	..	..	171,600
South America	..	..	..	..	144,381
Canada	..	..	..	..	93,637
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	74,104
Total	..	..	..	..	133,092,588
					Taels
Total of Chinese Import	..	..	..	..	95,531,355
And Export	..	..	..	..	46,761,227
					142,292,582
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	275,385,170

TABLE showing the Estimated Proportion of the Value of the Import and Export Trade and the Trade Coastwise, carried on under Foreign Flags, at all the Treaty Ports, divided amongst the various Nationalities.

The Import Trade from Foreign Countries and the Export Trade to Foreign Countries, carried on under Foreign Flags, was divided between them as follows :—

Flag.					Value of Foreign Import and Export Trade.
					Taels.
British	..	..	..	..	96,803,900
American	..	..	..	..	21,471,300
North German	..	..	..	..	9,140,250
French	..	..	..	..	1,764,600
Siamese	..	..	..	..	1,071,450
Dutch	..	..	..	..	783,700
Danish	..	..	..	..	736,700
Spanish	..	..	..	..	329,400
Sweden and Norway	..	..	..	..	295,600
Sundry	..	..	..	..	273,900
Chinese	..	..	..	..	109,100
Hawaiian	..	..	..	..	105,200
Portuguese	..	..	..	..	96,500
Russian	..	..	..	..	69,400
Austrian	..	..	..	..	23,400
Belgian	..	..	..	..	16,500
Japanese	..	..	..	..	1,800
Total	..	..	..	..	133,092,700

The Trade Coastwise of all the Treaty Ports inter se, carried on under Foreign Flags, was divided between them as follows:—

Flag.	Value of the Trade Coastwise.
	Taels.
British	129,044,700
American	31,628,600
North German	15,582,700
French	2,416,900
Siamese	1,500,700
Danish	1,257,300
Dutch	1,188,500
Sundry	616,400
Sweden and Norway	487,700
Spanish	449,400
Chinese	346,400
Hawaiian	189,900
Portuguese	122,900
Russian	93,700
Austrian	43,800
Belgian	20,400
Japanese	..
Total	184,990,000

The Total Value of the Import and Export Trade and the Trade Coastwise, divided between the different Flags as follows;—

Flag.	Total Value.
	Taels.
British	225,848,600
American	53,099,900
North German	24,722,950
French	4,181,500
Siamese	2,572,150
Danish	1,994,000
Dutch	1,972,200
Sundry	890,300
Spanish	778,800
Sweden and Norway	783,300
Chinese	455,500
Hawaiian	295,100
Portuguese	219,400
Russian	163,100
Austrian	67,200
Belgian	36,900
Japanese	1,800
Total	318,082,700

(Signed)

GASPARD HENRY NOETZLI,
Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDICES.

*Commerce d'Amoy, pendant l'Année 1866.**Bureau des Douanes Maritimes,*

M. l'Inspecteur-Général, *Amoy, le 31 Janvier, 1867.*

En conformité de vos instructions, j'ai l'honneur de vous présenter un Rapport sur le commerce d'Amoy, pendant l'année écoulée de 1866.

Je remplis cette tâche avec d'autant plus d'empressement que j'ai à vous signaler pour cette campagne des résultats satisfaisants, et marquant des progrès notables sur les années précédentes depuis l'installation dans ce port de l'administration des Douanes sous l'Inspectorat Européen.

Ces résultats se traduisent par une augmentation très sensible dans la somme des droits perçus et par un développement plus important des transactions commerciales dans le port d'Amoy.

L'analyse sommaire des divers chapitres, composant les statistiques (Returns) qui vous ont été adressées en date du 12 courant, vous exposera un état comparatif entre les années de 1865 et de 1866, en vous signalant, s'il y a lieu, les causes de l'augmentation ou diminution, en ce qui concerne le mouvement du port, et les plus importants articles des importations et des exportations.

I. Mouvement du Port—Tonnage.

	No.	Tonneaux.
Navires entrés, 1865	802	276,319
„ 1866	617	223,039
Diminution, 1866	185	53,280
Navires expédiés, 1865	780	269,983
„ 1866	647	230,782
Diminution, 1866	133	39,201

Dans le nombre de 617 bâtiments entrés figurent 244 bateaux à vapeur qui étaient en 1865 de 265, ce qui fait pour l'année écoulée une diminution de 21 steamers.

C'est une particularité à observer, M. l'Inspecteur, que cette décroissance, si notable dans la totalité des bâtiments de commerce tant à l'entrée qu'à la sortie, n'a eu aucune influence sur la marche des affaires.

Il est difficile d'assigner avec certitude les causes de cette diminution dans le mouvement du port; je vous ferai toutefois l'observation que l'état d'anarchie où se trouvait cette contrée à la fin de 1864 et commencement de 1865, a fait venir dans le port nombre de navires avec des troupes, munitions de guerre et substances alimentaires pour le compte du Gouvernement, qui, tout en augmentant la quantité en rade, ne contribuait en rien aux recettes de la Douane.

D'un autre côté beaucoup de ces navires, ne trouvant pas d'emploi rémunérateur, ont quitté depuis cette époque les mers de Chine, et leur

retour prochain n'est pas à prévoir, les bateaux à vapeur entrant de plus en plus dans la faveur des trafiquants indigènes.

Aussi, comparativement, la diminution de 21 steamers avec celle des bâtiments à voiles est peu importante.

Les 244 bateaux à vapeur sont presque tous venant de Hong Kong ; cependant, dans le courant de l'année écoulée, la "China Steam-ship Company" à Labouan a ouvert avec deux de ses steamers, une fois par mois, une ligne entre Singapore, Labouan, Manille et Amoy, en correspondance, dans le premier de ces ports, avec les paquebots des Messageries Impériales de France. Le peu de durée de cette nouvelle entreprise ne permet pas encore de rien affirmer quant à son succès. Les difficultés que rencontre généralement le pavillon étranger dans les colonies Espagnoles font craindre le contraire.

Le nombre important des Chinois qui se rendent ou viennent annuellement d'Amoy à Manille par navires à voiles peut faire croire qu'une partie au moins des passagers donnera actuellement la préférence aux bateaux à vapeur qui font régulièrement le trajet entre ces deux ports.

II.—*Importations.*

Leur valeur pour 1866 se résume ainsi :—

			Dollars.
Produits étrangers des ports étrangers	..	..	4,483,633
Opium	..	..	3,055,797
Produits indigènes des ports Chinois	..	..	4,421,282
„ étrangers „ „	..	..	43,819
Ensemble	..	..	12,004,551

Ces chiffres, comparés à ceux du même chapitre de 1865, font voir une différence en moins de 1,386,829 dollars, mais il est satisfaisant de constater qu'elle résulte notamment de la diminution dans les importations du riz. Elle est en effet de piculs 585,109, qui, au taux moyen de 2.35 dollars par picul, représentent la somme d'environ 1,350,000 dollars. En réalité donc, la valeur des importations étrangères soumises aux droits est à peu près la même que celle de 1865, mais elle présente par contre une augmentation de près de 700,000 dollars en 1866, quant aux importations indigènes.

La décroissance dans les quantités de riz et autres denrées alimentaires importées l'année dernière est un indice de l'abondance des récoltes, attestée également par une production plus considérable de sucre, dont on parlera au sujet des exportations.

Mais à propos des récoltes, j'ai à vous signaler, M. l'Inspecteur, la tentative de l'Agence Péruvienne, dans le courant de l'année dernière, à généraliser l'usage du guano. Trois navires ont débarqué plus de 20,000 piculs de cet engrais, qui se vend au prix nominal de 3 dollars par picul.

Aucun droit, en vue d'encourager les agriculteurs à s'en servir, n'a été perçu par la Douane, et cette nouvelle importation non prévue par les Tarifs annexés aux Traités attend la décision de Pékin, pour savoir si elle doit ou pas être soumise à un droit quelconque.

J'ai également à vous faire observer une importation de plus de 8,000 piculs de farine de la Californie. Elle se fait généralement par les steamers venant de Hong Kong, et, depuis le commencement de 1866, ne fait que progresser. Les indigènes en usent pour la fabrication du vermicelle, destiné tant à la consommation locale qu'à celle de la contrée environnante. Le prix de cette farine de Californie étant meilleur marché que le prix de celle du pays, et la qualité du vermicelle étant

supérieure, il est à supposer que cette entreprise offre des chances de continuité et de succès.

Une augmentation assez importante dans la quantité du coton brut qui a été placé sur le marché d'Amoy, indique aussi que la contrée est en voie de prospérité. Les tisserands qui abandonnèrent leur métier durant la présence des rebelles Chan-mao à Chanchow-foo, le reprennent actuellement et alimentent la consommation des étoffes de ce textile.

Cette fabrication indigène n'a pourtant empêché l'augmentation dans l'importation des cotonnades de Manchester (Manchester goods).

Le tableau ci-après des principaux objets d'importation, principalement de ceux soumis aux droits, fait voir une augmentation presque générale sur l'année 1865, et si malgré cela la valeur estimative des importations de l'année 1866 est inférieure à l'année précédente, cela s'explique par ce fait, que les objets indiqués avaient en 1865 une valeur plus grande qu'en l'année 1866. C'est ainsi que l'opium Benares, Patna et Malwa, qui étaient respectivement cotés en 1865 à 715 dollars, 725 dollars, et 660 dollars, ne le sont pour l'année écoulée qu'à 640 dollars, 670 dollars, et 620 dollars. Le coton brut également se vendait pendant cette même année à des prix inférieurs à ceux de 1865.

IMPORTATIONS.

Nature des Produits.	1866.	1865.	Augmentation, 1866.	Diminution, 1866.
Opium piculs	5,467	5,156	311	..
Coton, brut	63,319	46,377	16,942	..
„ yarn	3,711	3,936	..	225
Cottonnades (gun goods) .. pieces	104,102	88,831	15,271	..
Lainage (woollen do.)	7,905	6,615	1,290	..
Médécines piculs	10,189	7,383	2,806	..
Métaux	20,203	15,513	4,690	..
Fourteaux d'engrais (bean cake) ..	256,907	265,001	..	8,094
Pois et haricots	243,122	187,569	55,553	..
Riz (rice)	237,437	822,546	..	585,109
Froment (wheat)	38,065	84,137	..	46,072

III.—*Exportations.*

La valeur des exportations pour 1866 est telle :—

			Dollars.
Produits expédiés aux ports étrangers	..	..	2,222,163
„ „ Chinois	..	..	1,767,680
Ensemble	..	..	3,989,843
Elle était pour 1865, de ..	..	..	2,699,358
Il y a donc au profit de 1866	..	..	1,290,485

Cette importante augmentation provient notamment de la quantité beaucoup plus considérable, relativement à l'année précédente quant à l'exportation, des thés et des sucres.

Ces derniers constituent une des grandes productions agricoles des districts voisins d'Amoy, et cette contrée est surtout renommée pour son sucre candy. Son exportation se faisait autrefois pour les pays étrangers et surtout pour Bombay, mais en ces dernières années par suite des hauts prix qu'ont acquis les sucres en général sur le marché d'Amoy, ils ne sont actuellement expédiés que dans les autres ports de la Chine, pour la consommation indigène.

Mais, le plus important et le plus précieux des produits de la Province de Fokhien est le thé noir, dont les principales espèces sont :

Oulong, Souchong, Congou et Ankoï, qui se récoltent dans les districts limitrophes d'Amoy.

Le district opposé à la pointe septentrionale de l'île sur laquelle se trouve cette cité et où est situé le port de Chuen-chow-foo est Anki ou Ankoï; il donne son nom au thé qu'il produit. Embarqué sur les jonques du pays, dans Ankoï, il est débarqué sur l'île et transporté à bras dans les godowns des consignataires à Amoy.

Au nord-ouest de ce dernier sont les districts de Loong Yen Chow et Ning Yang Hsien, à environ 150 milles de ce port. Les thés qui s'y récoltent arrivent directement par la rivière de Chan Chow à Amoy. Ces espèces de thés cependant sont presque totalement destinées à la consommation de la classe la moins aisée de la population. Les classes plus riches, les mandarins surtout, préfèrent les thés récoltés dans les célèbres montagnes de Bohea, éloignées de 400 milles de Foocheou et de 600 d'Amoy.

Contrairement à l'année précédente, presque tous les thés de la récolte de 1866 ont été exportés pour les ports du Détroit de Malacca (Straits) ou pour l'Amérique du Nord.

En effet, onze navires, emportant plus de 6,000,000 (six millions) de livres, ont quitté ce port l'année dernière en destination de New York, tandis qu'il n'y en a pas eu un seul en destination de Londres.

Il semble que l'exportation des Oulongs trouve sur les marchés des Etats-Unis plus de bénéfices que les Congous d'Amoy sur les marchés de la Grande Bretagne.

En comparant les quantités de thés expédiés de 1863 à 1866 inclusive-ment, tant pour l'Angleterre que pour l'Amérique, du port du Amoy, on voit qu'elle est pour ce dernier pays cinq fois plus considérable que pour le premier.

Ci-après un Tableau comparatif, qui fait ressortir la différence entre 1865-66, quant à l'exportation de quelques principaux articles :—

Nature des Produits.	1865.	1866.	Augmenta- tion, 1866.	Diminution, 1866.
Thé piculs	43,742	59,308	15,566	..
Sucre candy "	16,597	52,137	35,540	..
„ blanc "	4,147	10,539	6,392	..
Cassonnade (brown sugar) ..	30,573	34,664	4,091	..
Nankins "	2,016	1,817	..	199
Papier "	24,808	21,751	..	3,057
Médécines "	1,609	1,721	112	..
Ustensiles en fer (iron ware) ..	3,561	3,955	394	..
Tabac préparé "	2,747	5,253	2,506	..
Vermicelle "	2,861	4,432	1,571	..
Or en feuilles (gold leaf) .. pieces	3,884,000	2,130,000	..	1,754,000

IV.—*Re-exportations.*

Leur valeur en 1866 se résume ainsi :—

	Dollars.
Produits étrangers ré-exportés dans les ports étrangers ..	34,537
„ „ „ Chinois ..	1,120,025
Produits indigènes ré-exportés dans les ports étrangers ..	41,024
„ „ „ Chinois ..	55,702
Ensemble	1,251,288
Elles étaient en 1865, de	1,225,636
Ce qui fait pour 1866 une augmentation de ..	25,652

V.—*Estimation du Trafic.*

Les montants des importations et des exportations réunis donnent pour l'année 1866 une somme de 15,994,374 dollars = 3,590,735/ = 89,768,375 francs (la piastre étant en moyenne comptée à 4s. 6d. et une livre sterling à 25 francs). C'est la valeur totale du commerce pendant cette campagne, et elle présente une augmentation de 320,292 dollars sur celle de 1865.

VI.—*Droits Percus.*

Le total général des droits pour 1866 est de 533,149 Haekwan taëls 4 mace 8 cash, équivalant à 800,000 dollars = 176,000/ = 4,400,000 francs (chiffre rond).

Il était pour l'année 1865 de 471,978 taëls 2 mace 9 candarines 6 cash, ce qui fait au profit de 1866 une somme de 61,171 Haekwan taëls 2 mace 1 candarine 2 cash, tandis que 1864 présentait une diminution d'environ 3,000 taëls sur 1864.

Il est intéressant de remarquer que, dans le total de 533,149 Haekwan taëls 4 mace 8 cash, les droits payés par le pavillon Britannique s'élèvent à eux seuls à 350,798 taëls 6 mace 5 candarines 2 cash. Viennent ensuite :—

					Taels	m.	c.	c.
Brême ..	..	..	..	..	41,892	0	9	0
Hambourg ..	..	..	..	..	37,954	4	8	7
Amérique ..	..	..	..	..	21,693	8	5	8
France ..	..	..	..	..	3,982	3	6	4
Prusse ..	..	..	..	..	19,919	5	4	7

—et le restant est payé par le Hanovre, Mecklembourg, Oldenbourg, Danemark, Espagne, Hollande, Siam, Suède, Norwège et Portugal.

D'où il résulte que les navires Anglais ont payé les $\frac{2}{5}$ de la somme totale perçue en 1866, et seulement $\frac{1}{3}$ a été payé par toutes les autres nations réunies.

VII.—*Conclusion.*

En résumant l'analyse des divers chapitres qui font l'objet de ce rapport, l'on constate ceci :—

1. Que la diminution de 185 navires, jaugeant ensemble 53,280 tonneaux n'a pas eu d'influence sur les affaires commerciales du port d'Amoy pendant la campagne écoulée de 1866.

2. L'examen comparatif des tableaux des importations et exportations fait voir une augmentation considérable pour cette même année sur 1865 dans les principaux articles, mais que ces augmentations portent principalement sur les produits Chinois.

Il semble donc que le trafic indigène, sous pavillon étranger, prend un développement croissant, tandis que le trafic étranger reste stationnaire ou en décroissance dans ce port. Le commerce des côtes occupe un rang fort important en ce qui regarde ce premier.

3. La diminution dans les importations de riz, et l'augmentation dans l'exportation du sucre, comparativement à l'année 1865, dénotent que l'agriculture et l'industrie de cette contrée si rudement éprouvées par l'anarchie de 1864-65, commencent à se relever et influent sur la prospérité du port.

En effet, je puis citer avec satisfaction que la ville Chan-chow-foo, qui n'était qu'une ruine à ma visite de fin 1865, présentait, à mon récent voyage, pendant le courant de ce mois, réellement un aspect différent, et elle semblait se relever de ses décombres.

On y remarque déjà un certain mouvement, et quelques importantes usines à sucre sont en construction.

4. Les résultats favorables de la dernière campagne doivent, je crois, être attribués à la paix dont jouit maintenant cette contrée.

Malgré cela, les taxes de guerre ("Lim-kin taxes") continuent à être prélevés sur les marchandises par les autorités locales, comme elles l'étaient pendant la présence des rebelles Tai-ping à Chan-chow. Elles sont, d'après les renseignements certains, environ six fois plus considérables qu'à Swatow. Cet état de choses, d'après l'opinion généralement admise, entrave dans le port d'Amoy l'extension des affaires.

Ce qui peut gêner également leur développement, c'est le manque de capitaux. L'intérêt élevé de 15 pour cent and 20 pour cent qu'obtient l'argent à Amoy en dénote la rareté. Cette circonstance fait que les marchands de Chin-chew-foo, où va la plus grande partie des marchandises du port d'Amoy, pour en être écoulées ensuite dans l'intérieur du pays, ne soldent leurs comptes avec les marchands d'Amoy qu'après deux ou trois mois de la livraison de ces marchandises.

Avant de terminer, M. Inspecteur, ce compte-rendu de la campagne commerciale de 1866, il m'est agréable de constater que je n'ai rencontré aucune difficulté sérieuse dans l'exercice de mes fonctions, en ce qui concerne mes relations avec la communauté commerçante de ce port. Mais, par contre, j'ai à mentionner que, par suite de l'embargo mis par le Taotai de Formosa sur l'exportation de cette île, en fait de riz, sous pavillon étranger, il en est surgi un regrettable conflit entre les Surintendants de la Douane et les autorités Consulaires tant dans le port de Takow que d'Amoy.

Cette délicate affaire soulevant une question de principes par rapport aux attributions des fonctionnaires Chinois et des agents des puissances étrangères dans ces deux ports, a été, en temps opportun, portée à la connaissance des hautes autorités de Pékin.

Daignez agréer, je vous prie, M. l'Inspecteur-Général, l'expression de ma considération la plus distinguée.

Le Directeur des Douanes,

C. KLECZKOWSKI.

TRANSLATIONS OF IMPERIAL DECREES.

Peking College.

- I. MEMORIAL of the Yamen of Foreign Affairs, in continuation of one earlier presented, submitting further reasons for the education of Chinese in Foreign Science and Languages, and proposing Rules for the selection and encouragement of Students.

Your Majesty's servants make a respectful representation on the following subject:—

They have considered together, and have now to propose certain regulations regarding education in astronomy and arithmetic, as well as the question of inviting officials to pass an examination in these subjects from all parts (or, on an extensive scale). To the respectful Memorial containing their views, looking upward they pray for the sacred glance of your Majesty.

Whereas it is on record that your servants, on the ground that to make machinery and fire-arms it is essential to study astronomy and arithmetic, did some time since propose that there should be added to the School

of Languages a new department, and that in this all Manchus and Chinese who have obtained the degree of licentiates by examination, or by grace, or as twelve-year men, or as licentiates of the supplementary list, or as senior bachelors, or as bachelors of merit (not holding office), together with all officers of the fifth grade or above it, whether in the capital or the provinces, being men who have commenced their career with any of the literary degrees above particularized, should be invited to stand an examination; that western men should be engaged to teach what is to be learnt in the school in question; that rules should be published for the regulation of everything therein; and that on receiving your Majesty's assent to the scheme, your servants should again deliberate and submit the result of their deliberations for approval.

Upon the 5th day of the 11th moon, the Memorial was presented, and your servants had the honour to receive your Majesty's rescript:

"We assent to what is proposed. Respect this."

Their present proposition to invite candidates to an examination in astronomy and arithmetic, is not, they would humbly observe, in any sense brought forward, because in their admiration of what is curious, or their passion for what is strange, they are bewildered by the mechanical skill of western men.

They bring it forward because the mechanical contrivances of western men all spring from [a knowledge of] geometry; and inasmuch as China now proposes to go thoroughly into all that concerns the construction of steam-vessels and the manufacture of machinery, your servants humbly apprehend that if, in a spirit of self-satisfaction she refuse to rely for guidance on western scholars who will explain the principles of mechanism and its application, the public money will be largely wasted without any advantage. It was for these reasons that your servants, after reiterated deliberation, presented their Memorial to your Majesty.

There will be a discussion of what is proposed without due examination of its merits. Some persons will be sure to lay down that there is no immediate necessity for the measure brought forward by your servants; some, that, to abandon the ways (or arts) of China and follow the men of the west is wrong; some will go so far as to urge that it is utterly disgraceful for the Chinese to follow the men of the west. These are the arguments of men who do not know the requirements of the crisis.

Now, whereas the true policy of China is that she should be strong of herself, she has at the present moment no time to lose; and among those who do know what the crisis requires, there is not one that does not regard the acquisition of the proper branches of western science in order to the construction of foreign machinery, as the right road to self-strength. Among the Governors of provinces, for instance, Tso Tsung-t'ang, Li Hung-chang and others, see the justice of this theory with great clearness, and persistently advocate it; they are constantly referring to it with some detail in both memorials and letters. Last year Li Hung-chang established an arsenal at Shanghae, at which officers chosen for the purpose were sent from the forces of the capital to study; and Tso Tsung-t'ang has recently begged permission to open an establishment for education in various mechanical arts, to choose a number of young men of quick intelligence, and to engage foreigners to teach them their languages, written and spoken, with mathematics and drawing, as the essential condition of their capacity at some future period to construct steamers and other machinery.

It may be seen from this that the opinion that there is no time to be lost in the acquisition of western science, is not merely the opinion of this small body of your Majesty's servants.

Some may say, charter steamers, buy foreign arms; it has been

done at every port; it is more convenient and more economical; why then all this trouble and expense? Those who argue thus are not aware that, in the first place, steamers and firearms, are not the only things of which it behoves China to be informed, but that, to go no farther than steamers and firearms, however great the convenience of chartering or buying steamers to meet an exigency, the secret of their utility (their law or method) is a question [not of the thing, but] of the person. The principles [of their construction, &c.,] must be thoroughly studied, and their secret once understood, their utilization will rest with the person who has mastered it (*lit.* we or us). [Something permanent has been proposed,] for it is without discussion self-evident, where the alternative is the adoption of a provisional measure, or the projection of a scheme for all time, which course of the two will be successful.

To come next to the objection that the abandonment of the ways of China for those of western men is wrong. This again is the language of crotchettiness.

For the foundation of its science (*sc.* astronomy) it would appear that the west is really indebted to the astronomy of China. The nations of the west believe their arts to have come from the east; but their people being subtle (or, of refining minds), and able speculators (*lit.* good in revolution of thought) were consequently enabled to set aside what was old and develop something new; this they took on themselves to dub foreign; but, in reality, the science (*fa*, the way or rule) was Chinese. Thus has it been with astronomy and arithmetic; and so with every other invention. China discovered, and the men of the west appropriated it.

Now, if China were to get before them [in science,] in that she would then possess within herself a thorough acquaintance with fundamental principles, she would in no case, be obliged to look abroad for what she might require. The advantage therefore [of her being educated in the manner proposed] is really not inconsiderable.

Yet farther; the arts of western men were had in the highest esteem by your Majesty's sainted ancestor canonized as the Humane (K'ang Hi). Foreigners were given posts in the observatory; there were by law, always to be some on its establishment. All tolerating, all comprehending, how infinite was the wisdom of His Majesty! Nor does it become the present dynasty to ignore these or those of its traditions.

Besides arithmetic is one of the six arts.* In ancient times the agriculturist and the soldier were all alike acquainted with astronomy. In after ages the study of it was strictly forbidden, and the knowledge of it declined. In the period K'ang-Hi of the present dynasty,† the prohibition against the study of astronomy by private individuals,‡ the prohibition repealed, and from this date learning [in this particular branch] began to abound, and the science of astronomy to flourish. With the study of the *king* (Chinese ancient classics) scholars combined that of arithmetic. Men prepared compilations upon the subject, carefully examining authorities and deducing conclusions,

Says the proverb "Ignorance of anything should make the scholar ashamed," and ashamed indeed is the man of learning if when, as he leaves his door, he raises his eyes to the skies, he be not able to understand the constellations he beholds. It would be his duty, were no such college as this established, to cultivate the science; how much more now that his

* The Liberal Arts of China which, according to the most ancient code, youths should begin at fifteen years of age to study, are *li*, moral obligations and formal observances; *yo*, music; *shé*, archery; *yü*, charioteering; *shu*, literature; *shu*, arithmetic.

† From the year 1661 to 1722.

attention is specially directed to it (*lit.* a target is hung up inviting him *so.* to shoot).

Still more perverse is the argument that it is disgraceful to take lessons of western men. There is in the world nothing so disgraceful as to be inferior to one's fellow. Western nations have been studying the construction of steamers for some score of years; and as each has taken lessons of the other, the construction of steamers has been daily modified. In the eastern ocean Japan also a short time since, sent men to England to learn the English language, to study astronomy and to compile works on steam navigation. In a few years they will have accomplished [what they have undertaken]. Now, without saying more of the maritime Powers of the west, each rivalling the other in its naval force, when a little State like Japan can make an energetic effort to become powerful, of what more could China be ashamed that she alone should be obstinately holding on to antiquated (*lit.*, accumulated) routine habits, indifferent to renovation of their vigour? And is her shame to be wiped out by the arguments of those who, so far from holding it shame to be behind one's fellow, contend when it is proposed to come up with one's fellow so as to be able perhaps one day to leave him behind, that the one thing shameful is to learn of him and rest satisfied, consequently [with the doctrine] that the wisest course will be never to learn at all.

It may be urged that the work of making and fashioning is the business of artisans, and as such beneath the scholar. Your servants have an observation to make on this also. In the Ritual of Chou, the [supplementary] note on the inspection of workmen and their work, is exclusively devoted to such matters as [working the wood of] the *tsu* (cedar?), making coffins, wheels of chariots, and the hoods of chariots. These arts have been respected as classical (as recorded in the classics) for thousands of years in the schools, and why? Because, while the artificer practises his art, the scholar informs himself of its principles. The study of the scholar with a view to the understanding of things, is in no sense synonymous with compulsion of the man of letters, or the official to engage personally in the business of the craft. How can it be supposed?

But to conclude, the end of learning is utility; things are valuable in proportion as they suit the times. The objections advanced [to the present scheme] are, be it, numerous; it is the duty of the administration (*lit.*, of those who play the game) after duly weighing its merits to come to a decision, and your servants, the memorialists, have given it mature consideration. The system, however, being but newly started, great attention must be bestowed on its details. Speaking generally, if the course of study is to be severe, the allowances must be liberal, and to stimulate the student, his promotion should not be lost sight of. Your servants have accordingly in solemn conference proposed six regulations on the subject. They herewith present a copy of them for your Majesty's perusal, and respectfully abide your Imperial decision thereon.

They have farther to submit that inasmuch as the *pien-hsiu*, the *chien-tao*, and the *shu-chi-shih*, of the Hanlin College, are all of them officials eminent for their learning, with comparatively light duties, they would be certain, were they obliged to study astronomy and mathematics, to acquire these sciences with facility. It is the duty of your servants, therefore, to request that, in order to widen the field of selection, the invitation will be extended also to these officers, as also to all, whether in the capital or the provinces, of the fifth grade, or above it, who have commenced their official career as *chin shih* (doctors) to undergo the same examination as the five denominations of licentiates before enumerated.

Prostrate they pray for the sacred glance of their Majesties the

Empresses Dowager, and His Majesty the Emperor, upon their proposition and for instructions that shall inform them whether it be regarded as a fit one or the reverse.

A respectful memorial.

Upon the 24th day of the 12th moon of the 5th year Tung Chih (29th January, 1867, was received the following rescript:—

“We assent to what is proposed. Let the inclosure be given out as well as the memorial. Respect this!”

Copy of Six Regulations considered and proposed with reference to the Students of Astronomy and Arithmetic in the School of Languages, reverently made and submitted to His Majesty for perusal.

1. It is requested that officials in the regular career, in particular, be chosen as students. Astronomy and arithmetic are abstruse and profound sciences, into the secrets of which, an insight will not be gained save by men who know what it is to study with diligence. There is a difference between their studies and those to which students of foreign languages, oral or written, are exclusively devoted. In addition, therefore, to the proposition that students should be taken only from among the various classes of licentiates enumerated in the first memorial, and officials who have commenced their career as licentiates of these classes, it is now proposed to widen the field of selection, and to make *shu-chi-shih*, *pien-hsiu*, and *chien-t'ao*, of the Han Lin Yuan, as well as all officials, whether in the capital or the provinces, of the fifth grade or above it, who have commenced their career as *chin shih*, eligible to be entered as students; for the reason that the officials in question having been accustomed to hard study of the classics and being skilled in the exercise of their thinking powers, their task, with the undivided energy which they will be sure to apply to it, will be easily accomplished. The candidates, whether office holders recommended by the chiefs of their departments, in the capital or provinces, or persons not holding office having the necessary certificate stamped by a fellow provincial holding office in the capital, or, [if Manchus,] the certificate of the office of their Banner, when they present themselves at the Yamèn of the memorialists will be examined at a time to be appointed, and if they pass, will be admitted to study in the college. Those sent up by the provincial governments have some of them a greater distance to travel than others, and, as it would hardly be possible to wait an indefinite time for them, there must be a supplementary examination for these as they arrive to prevent delay. Next as to the age of the candidates to be sent up by departments whether in the city or the provinces, they must be chosen under thirty. But persons who have been studying astronomy and arithmetic who wish to enter the college for the improvement of their scientific knowledge, will be admitted, if provided with certificates, without reference to their years.

2. It is requested that, in the interest of their studies, the officers admitted to the college be directed to reside there. To the success of an undertaking an abiding attention is essential; to study hard it is necessary to be close to one's teacher. The officials who remain in the college as students must be there early and late, learning by the explanation [*sc.* lectures of their teacher], inquiring when they are in difficulty. Thus it is that they will in due time make way. If they are to leave home in the morning, and to return in the evening, no little time will be lost by their running to and fro, and their thoughts will be diverted from their studies.

It is proposed therefore that all officials whether from the capital or the provinces who may be students in the college shall reside in the college; that their food shall be provided by the Yamên of the memorialists, and that their incomings and outgoings shall be noted in a book kept for reference by the principal of the college. Where a student has to be sent to do some duty or to stand other examinations, as the subordinate of the Yamên of the memorialists or of any other office, he will be sent as heretofore; to the end that one duty may not interfere with another.

3. It is requested that there be a monthly examination to test the industry of the students. With devotion and resolution, the students will, of course, daily attain greater proficiency; but a periodical examination to ascertain who are idle and who industrious is also needed as a stimulus to exertion. It is now, therefore, proposed, as soon as they shall have been half a year at their studies, to examine them on stated subjects once a month. The examination will be superintended by the Ministers of the Yamên in person, and the merits of the deserving and demerits of the recreant noted in a formal return. The exhibition of both, side by side, will excite to greater activity.

4. It is requested that a term of years be named for the holding of examinations to show the results of the new system. Triennial examination is the means by which the Throne tests the merits of the Civil Service; triennial, because after three years' service the worth or unworthiness of any employé will at once be apparent. It is now proposed that, every three years, when the great Civil Service examination takes place, the students should be classed; the higher class forthwith recommended to the Throne, and their employment on probation considered; the lower class to continue at their studies until the ensuing examination.

5. It is requested that, in order to induce exclusive attention to study, the allowances for small expenses be liberal. It is more than likely that the officials who are to be kept in college to study will be scholars of scant means or of low degree, and in order that their attention should not be distracted by other cares from their studies, it is essential that great charity should be shown them.

It is proposed, therefore, that, independently of their food, which will be provided for all officers residing in college by the Yamên of the memorialists, they should receive an allowance of 10 taels each a month, to aid their funds, and while thus in some degree relieving them from anxiety about their private expenditures, to enable them to give their attention more undividedly to their work.

6. It is requested that the students be encouraged by liberality in rewards and promotions. When students, after three years' study, are placed by their examination in the upper class, it will be sufficiently clear that they have laboured steadily throughout, and it will of course in that case be right that they should be more than ordinarily rewarded, in order to the encouragement of those who will be left still to study. It is proposed, therefore, that officers of this class, each with reference to the rank he holds, be recommended for higher rank, that [the ardour of students] may be stimulated and [candidates] induced to come forward in large numbers.

II. "The Yamên of Foreign Affairs has presented a memorial praying the appointment of an officer to fill the post of Minister Superintendent of the newly established T'ung-Wên Kuan (School of Foreign Language or Literature).

"Hsü Chi-yü, the President of the T'ai P'u Ssu, is so respected for his great experience (or assured capacity), that he is well qualified to

serve as a pattern to lettered men (*lit.* the forest of scholars). We command, therefore, that he fill the post of Tsung Kuan T'ung Wên Kuan Shih-wu Ta-ch'ên (Minister in general charge of the School of Languages). He will continue to serve in the Yamên of Foreign Affairs, but as it will hardly be in his power to attend to the business of the T'ai P'u Ssu, as well as to his other duties, We command that he vacate the Presidentship of that Court; that so by exclusive devotion to his new duties he may be enabled to set an example [to the students].

"Respect this."

III. "The Censor Chang Shêng-tso has presented a memorial to the effect that astronomy and geometry being the province of the Astronomical Board, there is no necessity for the assembling (forming a college) of scholars who have taken the regular degrees for the purpose of studying these sciences. With reference to a memorial presented by the Yamên of Foreign Affairs moving Us to establish a school of languages in which scholars, taken exclusively from among the licentiates and officials who had passed the regular examination, should study astronomy and geometry, which memorial was accompanied by a draft of six regulations submitted by the Yamên, We issued a Decree approving the measure proposed. A memorial has now been presented by Chang Shêng-tso, who asks why, when the end of reading with licentiates and officials who have regularly graduated is an acquaintance with philosophy (or morality), they should be obliged to study [the theory of] mechanical contrivances (or ingenious mechanisms), to the great prejudice of scholarship and public morality (*lit.* the human heart or mind).

"The history of the establishment of the T'ung Wên Kuan by the State, and of its selection of men from among the regular graduates to be students therein, is this: astronomy and geometry are sciences with which the Ju, Confucianist scholar, ought to be acquainted; they are not to be regarded as [a mere question of] ingenious contrivances.

"Scholars who have regularly graduated, inasmuch as they have habits of careful application, will acquire these sciences with comparative facility. The study of letters in order to an acquaintance with morality is not, on the other hand, to be abandoned for the sake of these sciences. In appointing Hsü Chi-yü, therefore, to the Presidentship of this establishment, with instructions to devote himself to its superintendence, the sole object is to test (or prove) the means (scientific resources) of China by those of the West; there is to be no abandonment of the way of our sages, nor any entering into bye-paths diverging from it; how, then, shall injury be done either to public morality or to scholarship?

"The prayer of the Censor that the high officers of our Court be instructed to deliberate upon this matter need not be taken into consideration.

"Respect this."

IV. With reference to the report presented by Our desire by the Yamên of Foreign Affairs upon the memorial of the Grand Secretary Wôjên, praying that the proposal to invite scholars to pass in astronomy and arithmetic at the School of Foreign Knowledge be dismissed: the above proposition has been the subject of a succession of memorials presented by Tso Tsung-t'ang and other Ministers, and the Princes and Ministers in whose department it lies, have exhaustively discussed it, and are unanimous [in their approval of it]; there can, therefore, be no more indecision about it. We command the Yamên accordingly to proceed in earnest to the examination of all candidates who may present themselves,

and to send all who pass to the college to study. With regard to that passage in the memorial of Wojên, in which he urges that, the extent of the empire considered, there can be no fear about want of ability, and that if the study of astronomy and arithmetic be an essential, persons conversant with those sciences will be forthcoming if the advisers of the Throne be extensively consulted; as such persons must of course be known to the Grand Secretary, let him recommend a number of officers as candidates, and let him establish a school for them apart from the other, himself superintend their studies, and let them be pitted against the students of the School of Foreign Knowledge; that so both establishments may succeed. It will behove the Prince and the Ministers [of the Yamên] and the Grand Secretary alike to apply themselves zealously to the conduct [of this course of instruction]. Where there is resolution to succeed, there must be success. The proposition is not to be regarded as a matter of form.

Respect this.

V. Upon receiving the representation of the Grand Secretary Wojên, that persons conversant with astronomy and arithmetic would be certainly forthcoming if the advisers of the Throne were consulted, We issued a Decree commanding him to choose a number of officers, to form a separate establishment for them, and himself to superintend their studies: The Grand Secretary now reports that he has no competent persons in view, and that he would not venture to recommend candidates at random. If Wojên has no one in view at present, We command that he keep on the watch, and that as soon as he shall have found out any proper persons he recommend them as candidates, and that he form a college and instruct them, that so the thing may succeed.

Respect this.

(*March 25, 1867.*)

VI. We command that the Grand Secretary Wojên be on the establishment of the Yamên of Foreign Affairs.

Respect this.

(*March 25.*)

VII. The Grand Secretary Wojên having requested Us to recall our Decree appointing him to the Yamên of Foreign Affairs, We commanded the Ministers of the Great Council to signify to him verbally that We would not allow him to persist in declining the appointment. He has now presented another memorial, in which he states his apprehensions that, being by nature slow and stickling, he may do mischief, and prays us to dispense with his service in the Yamên of Foreign Affairs. The business of the Yamên of Foreign Affairs is business of great importance; Wojên holds a high position, and it is his undoubted duty in the present seasons of difficulty to do all he can to help in the post to which he is appointed. How can he possibly be allowed, were it ever so little, to excuse himself? No further notice need be taken of his memorial.

Respect this.

(*March 27.*)

VIII. *March 28.*—The "Court Gazette" announces that Wojên returned thanks (as we should say, kissed hands) for his appointment to the Yamên of Foreign Affairs.

CUSTOMS GAZETTE.

(No. 1.)

*From January 1, to April 20, 1865.**January 1, 1865.*

- W. T. Lay, Clerk of the 3rd Class, Kiukiang, to be Clerk of the 2nd Class at Foo-chow.
- W. S. Schenck, Clerk of the 3rd Class, Foo-chow, to be Clerk of the 2nd Class at Foo-chow.
- A. Courtan, Clerk of the 4th Class, Canton, to be Clerk of the 3rd Class at Canton.
- W. H. Cable, Clerk of the 4th Class, Amoy, to be Clerk of the 3rd Class at Amoy.
- T. G. Luson, Clerk of the 1st Class, Canton, to be Chief Clerk at Canton.

February 15, 1865.

- Gustav Detring, to be Clerk of the 4th Class at Amoy.
- Albert Allin, to be Clerk of the 4th Class at Tien-tsin.
- W. Vernimb, to be Clerk of the 4th Class at Kiukiang.

February 20, 1865.

- H. Æ. Sidford, Clerk of the 3rd Class, Shanghae, to be Clerk of the 3rd Class at Chinkiang.

March 20, 1865.

- T. G. Luson, Chief Clerk, Canton, to be Acting Commissioner at Che-foo, vice Hannen, granted one year's leave of absence.
- T. F. Hughes, to be Clerk of the 3rd Class at Shanghae.

March 31, 1865.

- A. Macpherson, Acting Commissioner at Hankow, to be Commissioner at Newchwang, vice Mackey, resigned.
- P. Giquel, Commissioner at Ningpo, to be Commissioner at Hankow, vice Macpherson, appointed to Newchwang.
- J. K. Leonard, Deputy-Commissioner at Canton, to be Commissioner at Ningpo, vice Giquel, appointed to Hankow.
- W. Maxwell, Clerk of the 2nd Class, Formosa, to be Commissioner at Taiwan.
- J. H. Howell, Clerk of the 3rd Class, Formosa, to take charge temporarily at Tamsui.
- F. Nevill May, Clerk of the 1st Class, Foo-chow, to be Acting Commissioner at Foo-chow, vice Baron de Meritens, granted seventeen months' leave of absence.
- Jas. Porter, Clerk of the 1st Class, Amoy, to take charge temporarily, vice Hughes, granted eighteen months' leave of absence.
- H. D. Williams, Acting Commissioner at Swatow, to be Commissioner at Swatow.
- W. Baker, Assistant in charge, to be Acting Commissioner at Tien-tsin.
- A. Engelhardt, Clerk of the 4th Class, Foo-chow, to be Clerk of the 3rd Class at Foo-chow.
- A. A. Preston, Clerk of the 3rd Class, Swatow, to be Clerk of the 2nd Class at Ningpo.
- H. J. Fisher, Clerk of the 3rd Class, Ningpo, to be Clerk of the 3rd Class at Taiwan.

*Inspectorate General of Imperial Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, April 20, 1865.*

(No. 2.)

*From April 20, to May 5, 1865.**May 1, 1865.*

- P. Giquel, Commissioner at Hankow, to officiate as Commissioner at Shanghai, vice Dick, granted seventeen months' leave of absence.
 Richd. W. Halkett, Clerk of the 1st Class, Hankow, to take charge of the office at Hankow.
 Jas. Brown, Clerk of the 3rd Class, Ningpo, to be Deputy-Commissioner at Shanghai.
 H. E. Hobson, to be Clerk of the 3rd Class at Ningpo, vice Brown promoted.
*Inspectorate General of Imperial Maritime Customs,
 Shanghai, May 5, 1865.*
-

(No. 3.)

From May 5, to August 15, 1865.

- J. Smith, Clerk of the 2nd Class, to be Clerk of the 1st Class at Shanghai.
 H. Kopsch, Clerk of the 3rd Class at Canton, to be Clerk of the 2nd Class at Shanghai.
 J. Jones, Clerk of the 3rd Class, to be Clerk of the 2nd Class at Amoy.
 J. Alex. Man, Secretary to the Inspector-General, to be a Clerk of the 2nd Class, unattached, for study at Peking.
 W. Cartwright, Clerk of the 4th Class, unattached, to be Secretary to the Inspector-General.
 E. C. Mc I. Bowra, Clerk of the 3rd Class, unattached, to be Clerk of the 3rd Class at Canton, vice Kopsch.
 F. Kleinwächter, Clerk of the 3rd Class, unattached, to be Clerk of the 3rd Class at Swatow.
 F. A. E. de Champs, Clerk of the 4th Class, unattached, to be Clerk of the 3rd Class at Che-foo, vice Thomas, resigned.
 Gustav Detring, Clerk of the 4th Class at Amoy, to be Clerk of the 4th Class, unattached, for study at Peking.
 F. E. Woodruff and E. C. Taintor, to be Clerks of the 4th Class, unattached, for duty at Peking.
*Inspectorate General of Imperial Maritime Customs,
 Peking, August 15, 1865.*
-

(No. 4.)

*From August 15, 1865, to March 7, 1866.**August 15, 1865.*

- W. Sibbald, Clerk of the 3rd Class, Newchwang, to be Clerk of the 3rd Class, Amoy.

August 23, 1865.

- E. Westergaard, Clerk of the 3rd Class, Che-foo, to be Clerk of the 3rd Class, Newchwang.

September 30, 1865.

- O. Brown, Clerk of the 3rd Class, Shanghai, to be Clerk of the 3rd Class, Tien-tsin.

October 1, 1865.

- E. B. Drew, to be Clerk of the 4th Class at Che-foo.

October 28, 1865.

P. Lefèvre, to be Clerk of the 4th Class at Swatow.

October 30, 1865.

G. H. Fitz-Roy, to be Commissioner at Shanghai.

C. Kleczkowski, to be Commissioner at Amoy.

H. Howell, Clerk of the 3rd Class, Foo-chow, to be Clerk of the 3rd Class, Shanghai, vice Scharfenort, resigned.

November 25, 1865.

F. W. White, Acting Commissioner, Kiukiang, to be Commissioner at Taiwan, vice Maxwell, deceased.

C. A. Lord, Acting Commissioner, Chinkiang, to be Acting Commissioner at Kiukiang, vice White.

F. Kleinwächter, Clerk of the 3rd Class, Swatow, to be Clerk of the 2nd Class, and Acting Commissioner at Chinkiang, vice Lord.

November 27, 1865.

J. Blackmore, Clerk of the 4th Class, Tien-tsin, to be Clerk of the 4th Class, Chinkiang.

O. Brown, Clerk of the 3rd Class, Tien-tsin, to take charge during the absence of the Acting Commissioner. Granted three months' leave.

December 21, 1865.

L. Palm, to be Clerk of the 3rd Class at Canton, vice Nelson, resigned.

December 30, 1865.

E. C. Bowra, Clerk of the 3rd Class, Canton, to be Clerk of the 2nd Class, Canton.

H. Noetzli, Clerk of the 3rd Class, Shanghai, to be Clerk of the 2nd Class, Shanghai.

February 20, 1866.

E. de Champs, Clerk of the 3rd Class, to be Clerk of the 2nd Class at Chee-foo.

G. G. Lowder, Clerk of the 3rd Class, Shanghai, to be Clerk of the 2nd Class, Hankow, vice Coolidge, resigned.

J. Twinem, to be Clerk of the 4th Class, Kiukiang, vice Vernimb, resigned.

March 7, 1866.

T. F. Hughes, Clerk of the 3rd Class, Shanghai, to be Clerk of the 3rd Class at Tien-tsin.

M. Archer Shee, Clerk of the 4th Class, Shanghai, to be Clerk of the 4th Class at Chee-foo.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

February 8, 1866.

E. C. Bowra and E. de Champs, to accompany Chinese Officials to Europe and America, as English and French Interpreters.

W. Cartwright, Secretary to the Inspector General, to be temporarily attached to the Canton Office.

*Inspectorate General of Customs,
Pekin, March 7, 1866.*

(No. 5.)

*From April 1, 1866, to March 31, 1867.**April 1, 1866.*

J. L. Hammond, 1st Class Clerk, Kiukiang, returned from leave, to be 1st Class Clerk at Canton, for duty at Whampoa.

June 1, 1866.

J. Blackmore, 4th Class Clerk, Chinkiang, to be Acting 3rd Class Clerk, Shanghai.

E. C. Taintor, 4th Class Clerk, unattached, to be Acting 3rd Class Clerk, Shanghai.

F. E. Woodruff, 4th Class Clerk, unattached, to be Acting 3rd Class Clerk, Shanghai.

October 11, 1866.

Thomas Dick, Commissioner of Customs, returned from leave, to be Commissioner at Tien-tsin.

October 31, 1866.

W. Baker, 1st Class Clerk, Acting Commissioner at Tien-tsin, permitted to resign.

November 4, 1866.

W. Cartwright, Secretary, to be Chinese Secretary to the Inspector-General.

James Dunbar Campbell, to be Chief Secretary and Auditor at the Inspectorate General, with rank of Deputy Commissioner. Appointment to date from October 1.

James Twinem, 4th Class Clerk, originally gazetted to Kiukiang, to be 4th Class Clerk at Shanghai.

November 14, 1866.

P. Giquel, Commissioner of Customs, Hankow. Resignation accepted.

Chas. A. Lord, Acting Commissioner of Customs, Kiukiang, to be Acting Commissioner, Hankow.

Charles Hannen, Commissioner of Customs, Che-foo, returned from leave, to be Commissioner of Customs, Kiukiang.

December 1, 1866.

E. C. Taintor, Acting 3rd Class Clerk, Shanghai, to be 4th Class Clerk, Tien-tsin.

G. Detring, 4th Class Clerk, unattached, to be 4th Class Clerk, Tien-tsin.

January 2, 1867.

James Henry Hart, to be a 4th Class Clerk unattached.

Albert Imbert, to be a 4th Class Clerk, Shanghai.

Amoy Lay, to be a 4th Class Clerk, Amoy.

Auguste Mouillesaux, to be a 4th Class Clerk, Shanghai.

David G. Murray, to be a 4th Class Clerk, Ningpo.

Augustin Dillon, to be a 4th Class Clerk, Shanghai.

Alfred E. Hippiusley, to be a 4th Class Clerk, Chinkiang.

Georges d'Arnoux, to be a 4th Class Clerk, Shanghai.

Robert Morrison Hobson, to be a 4th Class Clerk, Canton.

George Hughes, Commissioner of Customs, unattached, returned from leave, to study Chinese at Peking.

January 23, 1867.

Baron de Meritens, returned from leave, to resume his duties as Commissioner of Customs at Foo-chow.

James Brown, Acting Commissioner of Customs, Foo-chow, to resume his duties as Deputy-Commissioner, Shanghai.

Francis E. Wright, Acting Deputy-Commissioner, Shanghai, to resume his duties as Chief Clerk, Shanghai.

January 28, 1867.

J. W. Howell, 3rd Class Clerk, Assistant in charge, Tamsui, to be 2nd Class Clerk at Shanghai. Granted twelve months' leave from March 1.

Wood S. Schenck, 2nd Class Clerk, Foo-chow, to be Clerk in charge, Tamsui.

A. A. Preston, 2nd Class Clerk, Ningpo, to be 2nd Class Clerk, Shanghai. Granted twelve months' leave from March 31.

Herbert E. Hobson, 3rd Class Clerk, to be 2nd Class, Ningpo, vice Preston.

A. Novion, 4th Class Clerk, Canton, to be 3rd Class Clerk, Ningpo, vice Hobson.

N.B.—Seniority of Messrs. Hobson and Novion to date from March 31 next.

R. J. Abbott, 4th Class Clerk, Swatow, to be 4th Class Clerk, Canton. Granted eighteen months' leave from March 31.

March 4, 1867.

P. Piry, 2nd Class Clerk, Kiukiang, to be 2nd Class Class Clerk, Shanghai.

E. de Champs, 2nd Class Clerk, Che-foo, to be 2nd Class Clerk, Kiukiang, vice Piry.

W. G. H. Cable, 3rd Class Clerk, Amoy, to be 2nd Class Clerk, Che-foo, vice De Champs.

F. E. Woodruff, Acting 3rd Class Clerk, Shanghai, to be 3rd Class Clerk, Amoy, vice Cable.

J. H. Gibbs, 3rd Class Clerk, to be 2nd Class Clerk, Shanghai.

J. Blackmore, Acting 3rd Class Clerk, to be 3rd Class Clerk, Shanghai, vice Gibbs.

H. Rubery, 3rd Class Clerk, Canton, to be 2nd Class Clerk.

Harold Howell, 3rd Class Clerk, Shanghai. Permitted to resign.

G. Detring, 4th Class Clerk, Tien-tsin, to be 3rd Class Clerk, Shanghai, vice Howell.

A. Allin, 4th Class Clerk, to be 3rd Class Clerk, Tien-tsin.

E. B. Drew, 4th Class Clerk, to be 3rd Class Clerk, Che-foo.

James Jeffrey, to be 3rd Class Clerk, and take charge of the Printing Office at Shanghai.

N.B.—Mr. Blackmore's promotion to date from June 1, 1866; the other appointments and promotions to take effect on March 31.

March 13, 1867.

E. C. Taintor, 4th Class Clerk, Tien-sin, to be 3rd Class Clerk, Newchwang, vice Westergaard, deceased.

F. E. Wright, Chief Clerk, Shanghai, to study Chinese at Peking.

March 21, 1867.

Jas. Porter, 1st Class Clerk, Amoy, to study Chinese at Peking.

J. Alex. Man, 2nd Class Clerk, unattached, to be Acting 1st Class Clerk at Amoy, vice Porter.

March 31, 1867.

- M. Archer Shee, 4th Class Clerk, Che-foo, to be 4th Class Clerk, Tien-tsin.
 J. Twinem, 4th Class Clerk, Shanghae, to be 4th Class Clerk, Newchwang.
 H. Kopsch, 2nd Class Clerk, to be 1st Class Clerk, Shanghae.
 W. Cartwright, Chinese Secretary to the Inspector General, to be 2nd Class Clerk, Shanghae, vice Kopsch.
 F. E. Wright, Chief Clerk, Shanghae, studying Chinese at Peking, to be Chinese Secretary at the Inspectorate General.

N.B.—The appointment of Chief Clerk at Shanghae is now done away with; the duties of the post will be performed by a Deputy Commissioner.

(Signed)

ROBERT HART,

Inspector-General of Chinese Maritime Customs.

Inspectorate-General of Customs,

Peking, April 2, 1867.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

The Inspector-General of Customs publishes, for the information of all whom it may concern, the following Rules:—

Règlement sur le Service du Pilottage.

1. Le nombre des pilotes sera fixé dans chacun des ports ouverts au commerce par le Capitaine du Port d'accord avec les Consuls des "Treaty Powers" et sur l'avis des Chambres de Commerce. Suivant les circonstances, ce nombre pourra être augmenté ou diminué de la même manière.

2. Tout étranger, de même que tout Chinois, sans distinction de nationalité, pourra, en cas de vacances, être nommé pilote par le "Board of Appointment," en se conformant au présent Règlement Général et aux Règlements spéciaux qui seront publiés en conséquence dans chacun des ports ouverts.

3. Le "Board of Appointment" se composera du Capitaine du Port, Président, du plus ancien pilote de la localité, et de deux examinateurs tirés au sort sur une liste ainsi composée:—

Chinese Pilotage Regulations.

1.—*Number of Pilots: how to be determined.*—The number of pilots to be licensed at each port shall be determined by the Harbour Master, in consultation with the Consuls and Chambers of Commerce, and be increased or diminished as required by circumstances.

2.—*Pilots: individuals eligible.*—The subjects, citizens, or protégés of Treaty Powers shall, equally with natives of China, and without distinction of nationality, be eligible for appointment when vacancies occur, by the Board of Appointment, subject to the General Regulations now issued, and the bye laws to be under them enforced at the several ports respectively.

3.—*Board of Appointment: how to be constructed.*—The Board of Appointment shall consist of the Harbour Master, as President, the senior pilot, and two persons whose names shall be drawn by lot, by the Harbour Master, from a list prepared as follows, viz:—

Au mois de Juin de chaque année, les agents des diverses compagnies de steamers désigneront chacun une personne compétente, étant ou ayant été pilote ou capitaine de navire. La liste en sera dressée par le Capitaine du Port et publiée.

4. Toutes les fois qu'il se présentera une vacance dans le nombre des pilotes, elle sera annoncée dans les journaux, et huit jours après le "Board of Appointment" se réunira pour examiner les candidats qui se présenteront.

Le "Board of Appointment" ne pourra refuser d'admettre à l'examen que les pilotes destitués, ou les candidats qui ne présenteraient pas un certificat de bonne vie et mœurs délivré par la Chancellerie du Consulat dans lequel ils sont immatriculés.

5. L'examen sera public et gratuit. Les places vacantes seront données aux concurrents, suivant l'ordre de leur mérite, sans aucune distinction de nationalité, pourvu toujours que la capacité des premiers sur la liste soit absolue et non pas relative.

6. Les licences de pilote seront délivrées au nom du Gouvernement Chinois par le Commissaire des Douanes. Les licences des pilotes étrangers seront visées et enregistrées à la Chancellerie du Consulat où le porteur est immatriculé.

7. Chaque pilote pourra entretenir auprès de lui un aspirant pilote pour apprendre le métier. Mais l'aspirant pilote ne pourra suppléer son patron dans la conduite des navires. Il sera muni d'une licence spéciale délivrée par le Capitaine du Port, sur la demande et sur la responsabilité du patron.

8. Les pilotes munis de licences sont libres d'exercer leur métier, seuls, ou de se former en com-

In the month of June each year, the agents of insurance offices and of ocean mail steam-ship lines, shall each choose one person (being or having been a pilot or ship-master) for the duty, and shall forward his name to the Harbour Master, by whom the list will then be arranged and published.

4.—*Vacancies: how to be filled up.*—Whenever there may be a vacancy among the pilots, it shall be duly notified in "the local prints; and eight days afterwards, the Board of Appointment shall proceed to fill it up by a competitive examination.

The Board may refuse to admit to the examination any one who, having once been a licensed pilot, has had his licence withdrawn, and also any candidate who is unable to produce Consular certificates as to character, &c.

5.—*Examinations to be competitive.*—The examinations shall be public and gratuitous, and the vacancies shall be given to the most competent among the candidates, without distinction of nationality: provided always the competency of the first on the list be not relative, but absolute.

6.—*Pilots' Licences: by whom to be issued.*—Pilots' licences shall be issued by the Commissioner of Customs in the name and on behalf of the Chinese Government. Licences issued to pilots not being natives of China shall subsequently be *viséd* and registered at the Consulate concerned.

7.—*Apprentice Pilots: how to be taken.*—It shall be allowable for each licenced pilot to take an apprentice, for whom he shall be responsible. On the application of pilots, the Harbour Master will supply apprentices with special certificates, but such apprentices shall not be competent to act for the master-pilots in piloting ships.

8.—*Licensed Pilots: to whom subordinated.*—Licensed pilots may carry on their business either

pagnie. Mais ils doivent obéissance au Capitaine du Port, sous l'autorité duquel ils sont placés, et qui a le droit de leur infliger des punitions administratives pour manquements aux réglemens établis.

Ces punitions seront : l'amende, la suspension pendant un temps déterminé, et le retrait de la licence. Cette dernière punition sera subordonnée à la ratification de l'Inspecteur-Général de Douanes.

9. Le Capitaine du Port sera chargé de faire tous les réglemens qui lui paraîtront nécessaires pour assurer le service régulier du pilotage, fixer les limites du "Pilotage ground," et les tarifs des droits de pilotage. Ces réglemens devront être communiqués aux Consuls, et ne seront mis en vigueur qu'après ratification des Autorités de Peking. Ils seront modifiés, le cas échéant, de la même manière.

10. Tout individu qui pilotera un navire sans avoir licence de pilote, ou qui se servirait frauduleusement de la licence d'un autre pilote, sera traduit devant le tribunal dont il relève, et puni suivant les lois de son pays ;—sera pareillement poursuivi et puni le pilote qui aura prêté sa licence, laquelle lui sera de plus retirée.

11. Dans le cas où un accident arriverait à un navire, ayant un pilote à bord, le "Board of Appointment" sera constitué en conseil d'enquête pour juger le dit pilote. Si la sentence lui est défavorable, sa licence du sera retirée, et il sera traduit devant le Tribunal dont il relève pour être puni conformément aux lois de son pays.

singly or in companies. They must pay due respect to the wishes and instructions of the Harbour Master under whose orders and control they are placed, and who is invested with disciplinary powers in view of infractions of established rules.

The administrative penalties to be enforced by the Harbour Master are fines, temporary suspension from duty, and, subject to the confirmation of the Inspector General of Customs, withdrawal of licence.

9. *Local Rules and Bye-Laws; by whom to be drawn up.*—Bye-Laws and Rules necessary for the better ordering of Pilotage matters at the Ports, are to be drawn up by the Harbour Masters, with whom also it rests to define the limits of the Pilotage Ground, and fix the Tariff of Charges. Such Bye-Laws are to be communicated to the Consuls, but shall not be enforced locally until approved of by the Authorities at Peking. They may subsequently be added to, altered, or annulled, in the same manner.

10. *Unlicensed Piloting: Lending of Licence: how to be punished.*—Any one piloting without a Licence, or making use of another's Licence, shall be subject to prosecution before his own Authorities, who will deal with the offender in accordance with the laws of his country. Any Pilot lending his Licence to another will be proceeded against and dealt with in the same way, in addition to forfeiting his Licence.

11. *Vessels damaged with Pilots on board: inquiry to be instituted.*—The Board of appointment shall make due inquiry into all accidents occurring to ships having pilots on board. Whenever the result of the inquiry proves unfavourable to the Pilot, the Board may withdraw his Licence, and hand him to the Authorities to whom he is amenable, to be dealt with as prescribed by law.

12. Les bateaux pilotes et leur équipage seront enregistrés à la Capitainerie du Port, qui leur délivrera un certificat et un numéro. Ce numéro et les mots "Licensed Pilot-Boat" seront inscrits en grosses lettres à la poupe et en tête de la grand voile. Ils porteront un pavillon dont la partie supérieure sera jaune et l'inférieure verte. Ils seront exempts de droits de tonnage; leurs papiers de bord seront déposés au Consulat dont ils relevent ou à la Douane, et ils pourront circuler à leur gré, sans permission préalable, dans les limites du "Pilot Ground." Ils seront tenus d'obéir aux réquisitions du Capitaine du Port ou de ses agents, pour transporter en-dedans des dites limites les employés ou des Douanes ou de la Capitainerie, aussi bien que les provisions, &c., qui seraient nécessaires pour le service des phares ou des bateaux-feu.

13. Si un pilote est conduit au-delà des limites du "Pilot Ground"—sans qu'il y ait de sa faute, il aura droit à une indemnité de cinq taels par jour. Dans le cas où sa chaloupe sera avariée ou perdue pendant qu'il est à bord d'un navire, ce navire aura à l'indemniser à dire d'experts choisis, l'un par le pilote, l'autre par le capitaine du bâtiment.

14. Les consignataires sont responsables des droits de pilotage.

Toute discussion au sujet du tirant d'eau des navires pilotés, sera jugée sans appel par le Capitaine du Port.

15. Tous les bâtiments à voile à vapeur, entrant dans les ports dans lesquels il y a des pilotes ou en sortant, sont tenus d'employer les dits pilotes, pour l'entrée et pour la sortie. Le Capitaine du Port, dans l'intérêt de la corporation des

12. *Pilot-boats: Regulations to be observed.*—Pilot-boats shall be registered with their crews at the Harbour Master's Office, where each boat will be given a certificate and number. The words "Licensed Pilot-Boat" shall, with the number, be legibly painted at the stern and on the head of the mainsail, and a flag, of which the upper horizontal half shall be yellow, and the lower green, shall be flown. Such registered Pilot-boats shall deposit their national papers with their Consul or the Customs; they shall be at liberty to move freely within the limits of the port and pilotage ground, and shall be exempt from Tonnage Dues. On the requisition of the Harbour Master or his Deputies, it will be obligatory on registered Pilot-boats to convey from place to place within the limits employés belonging to either Customs or Harbour Master's Departments, with such stores as may be wanted for either light-houses or light-ships.

13. *Pilot's losses: compensation how to be made.*—Any pilot carried off from the Pilot Ground—the fault not being his own—shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of five taels *per diem*. Any damage sustained by a pilot-boat while alongside the ship piloted, shall be made good by such ship: the damage to be assessed by two competent persons, one to be chosen by the pilot, and the other by the master of the ship concerned.

14. *Pilotage Charges: parties liable.*—Consignees are responsible for all pilotage fees and charges.

Disputes relative to draught of water shall be referred to the Harbour Master, whose decision shall be final.

15. *Pilotage Charges: payment obligatory.*—It shall be obligatory on all ships and steamers arriving at or departing from ports at which there are pilots, to employ pilots coming in and going out. The Harbour Master on behalf of the

Pilotes, est autorisé à recouvrer chez les consignataires de tout navire entrant ou sortant sans avoir un pilote, la plus forte somme qui pourrait être imposée d'après le tarif et en raison du tirant d'eau.

(Signed)

Inspector-General of Imperial Maritime Customs.

Peking, 22nd April, 1867.

Pilot body, is empowered to recover from the consignees of any ship arriving or departing without a Pilot the highest amount chargeable under the Pilotage Tariff, according to the draught of water.

ROBERT HART,

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

THE Inspector-General of Customs publishes for the information of all whom it may concern the following rules:—

Passengers' Luggage.

Shipmasters become liable to a fine if they allow any passengers' luggage to leave the vessel before the arrival of a tidewaiter on board.

Luggage, supposed to contain dutiable goods or articles of contraband, if not at once opened by the owner for examination on board, may be detained and taken to the Custom-house; the owner can there reclaim it, and be present when it is opened and examined.

If not claimed within three days the Customs will proceed with the examination.

The presence of dutiable or contraband goods subjects the luggage to confiscation and the owner to a fine.

Duty-free Goods.

Duty-free goods are not to be discharged until after the issue of the "Permit to open hatches." Any violation of this rule subjects the master of the ship to a fine, of which the amount is fixed by Treaty, and renders the goods liable to confiscation, whether already landed or merely placed in cargo-boats alongside.

Duty-free goods, whether imported or exported, are to be duly manifested; they are not to be shipped or discharged without the proper permits (as in the case of dutiable goods), and they must in every instance be taken to the Customs jetty for examination.

Steam-Tugs.

The registers of steamers plying as tugs should be deposited with the Consul. On receipt of a Consular report, certifying that the steamer is to ply as a tug and is not to engage in any carrying trade, the Customs will register the steamer as such, upon and after which, without report to or clearance from the Customs, the steamer may come and go and move about at pleasure in the harbour and waters adjacent. If about to proceed to any other Treaty Port, such steam-tugs must clear from, and report at, the Customs, in the ordinary way, and, failing to do so, will be liable to a fine of five hundred taels.

Tonnage dues shall be payable by steam-tugs once every four months.

If discovered to be concerned in any smuggling transaction, or in the

unauthorised transport of cargo, the goods will be confiscated, and the steamer will no longer be regarded as a tug, but will have to report at, and clear from, the Customs, on each future occasion of arrival in, or departure from, the harbour.

(Signed)

ROBERT HART,

Inspector-General of Maritime Customs.

Peking, 22nd April, 1867.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS

FROM

HER MAJESTY'S CONSULS

IN

CHINA, JAPAN, AND SIAM.

1866-68.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
July 1868.*

LONDON :
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.
1868.

LIST OF REPORTS.

CHINA.

	Page
Newchwang	1, 203
Kiu-kiang	21
Chin-kiang	24
Foo-chow	34
Canton	48
Ningpo	73
Shanghai	86, 102, 122
Che-foo	124
Tien-tsin	162
Hankow	174
Swatow	247

JAPAN.

Hakodate	265
Nagasaki	285
Kanagawa	304

SIAM.

Bangkok	315
-----------------	-----

*Commercial Reports from Her Majesty's Consuls
in China, Japan, and Siam: 1866-68.*

No. 1.

Consul Meadows to Mr. Hammond.—(Received September 17.)

SIR,

Newchwang, May 20, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith the Shipping and Commercial Returns and Report of this Consular district for the year 1866. The Customs Returns, on which the former are based, did not reach me till the 14th. March, and circumstances having since the same date deprived me of the aid of any subordinate Consular officer, I have, in consequence of the unusual amount of work devolving on me personally, been unable to effect the earlier preparation and despatch of these documents.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Report on the Consular District of Newchwang for the year 1866.

*British Consulate, Port of Newchwang,
May 20, 1867.*

THE accompanying six Tables of shipping and trade at the port of Newchwang have been compiled, in the absence of a Consular Assistant, by Mr. Hugh Blackwood, a mercantile assistant at this place, from the Returns of the Imperial Customs which have been furnished to Her Majesty's Consulate in accordance with a liberal rule adopted by the Foreign Branch of the Department of the Imperial Executive.

Tables Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, are Shipping Returns; No. 5 the Return of Imports; No. 6 the Return of Exports; all which I have directed to be prepared in accordance with the forms prescribed by Consular instructions.

The somewhat lengthy descriptive Report on this district for the year 1865, has proved, for the time being, pretty nearly exhaustive in respect of matters deserving notice as affecting general commercial interests; while the circumstances mentioned in my despatch which gives cover to these Returns and Report, have left me no time to give fulness and shape to such notes as I have made on matters of interest during the year last past. I am compelled, therefore, to content myself with the following

comparative or supplementary remarks on subjects dwelt on in my Report for 1865.

Shipping and Navigation.

As regards British and North German shipping, the following Table shows that while there has been a decrease of the tonnage of both, the proportion between them has remained what it was in 1865 :—

Year.	British Ships.	North German Ships.	British' Tonnage.	North German Tonnage.	Per-centage proportion of Tonnage.	
					British.	North German.
1862	21	31	8,945	9,483	100	106
1863	56	91	19,548	26,354	100	135
1864	74	137	24,302	37,838	100	155
1865	103	108	41,673	30,140	100	72
1866	99	99	39,442	28,370	100	72

The prohibitive anti-treaty measures taken by the Chinese authorities of Shanghai, and of the province in which it lies, against the transport of the chief exports of this district in foreign vessels to that port, have been maintained in full force. Not one foreign vessel has discharged a cargo of Newchwang pulse or pulse-cake, or oil at Shanghai since September, 1864.

During 1866 this port remained unprovided with a light-ship; but I have now the satisfaction to state, in anticipation of the Report for 1867, that this default of the Chinese Government has at length been made good. Soon after the opening of the navigation this year, a light-ship was stationed off the bar, which there is every reason to believe will prove amply adequate to the important offices she has to perform.

Trade and Commerce

The following Table of the principal imports produced or producible by the British Isles and India, shows the amount of importation in each for the three years last past :—

Names of Articles.				1864.	1865.	1866.
Cotton fabrics	..	Pieces .		30,137	55,154	43,567
Iron	..	.. lbs. ..		465,413	1,969,229	2,584,917
Lead	..	.. ..		77,903	219,609	41,296
Tin	..	.. ..		37,357	168,504	18,720
Glass	..	.. ..		93,600	291,763	163,000
Opium	..	.. ..		73,442	203,618	356,237

The following Table shows the amount of the great exports of the district for the three years last past. They continue to be all sent to the middle and southern provinces of China :—

Names of Articles.				1864.	1865.	1866.
Peas and beans	..	lbs. ..		108,832,632	119,875,811	89,608,034
Bean cake	..	.. ..		112,288,768	114,430,144	105,223,980
Bean oil	..	.. ..		974,890	1,468,353	479,851

Population and Industries.

Under this heading I may report the fact that the rebellion, the existence of which in this Consular district I mentioned in my Report for 1865, was put down throughout its whole extent in the summer and autumn of 1866. Since the latter period there has been, in this portion of the Empire at least, no open insurrection.

Soon after April 1866, when the city (not port-town) of Newchwang was taken by the rebels, a regiment of Chinese troops from Tientsin, partially drilled and armed in foreign fashion, was stationed here under the command of Brigadier Brown. A struggle for supremacy forthwith ensued between this force and the associated ruffians of the town, the "swordsmen" (mentioned in the Report for 1865). The struggle culminated in September last in the assassination of the Brigadier in the principal street of the town, near his own quarters, by a party of the swordsmen, an outrage which had the effect of at once calling the more serious attention of the Peking Government to the repeated representations of foreign Agents as to the necessity of putting down these organized ruffians, and at the same time of making it impossible for their friends and protectors among the mandarins of this province to afford them open countenance. Brown's regiment was removed, and another Tientsin one, entirely armed with Russian rifles, and accompanied by a detachment of Artillery, was sent hither in its place. Before this force the "swordsmen" disappeared, when their dwellings and meeting lodges were occupied as barracks. This second Tientsin regiment having been removed, a newly constructed one, composed of picked young men from the hereditary Manchoo military of this province, has taken its place. It is being drilled and armed in the foreign manner, and has as yet sufficed to prevent the reappearance of the swordsmen. We have a further ground of hope for the establishment and preservation in some degree of that order and security which so much promote the extension of trade in the fact that the Peking Government have, in the last few months, created a new post, an Intendant of Circuit, or Taoutai, whose Yamun, constituting a superior Court in Civil and Criminal matters, is to be at this town, where he will be aided by a Court of First Instance under a sub-Prefect, also a new creation.

This place which has been gradually growing up during the two generations last past, until it now contains a trading population of 50,000 at a low estimate, has hitherto not had any mandarin stationed at it empowered to deal with the most trifling cases. The two nearest Courts of First Instance are the one 23 miles distant, the other 41 miles, the Judges of which, the so-called "District Magistrates," have regarded this town only as a place to be visited when money was somehow to be gained from the peaceful traders, and to be carefully avoided or escaped from whenever new robberies or murders called for the apprehension of criminals, or faction fights were to be quelled. The change now being carried into effect is, consequently, very great, and the more so as the new Intendant, or Taoutai, who as such has the same powers as the chief civil Mandarin of the same name at Shanghai, is to have *ex officio* the title of Chief Criminal Judge of a province, and to exercise the highest criminal jurisdiction, in the same manner as the exceptionally placed Intendant, who is the Chief Civil Mandarin on the Island of Formosa. Add to this that the above-mentioned newly-constructed Manchoo regiment is to be under his command, in his capacity of Lord Lieutenant of his Intendancy or Circuit, and so far as official machinery is concerned, we are allowed to anticipate in the next future a period of order and quiet.

The steam machinery mentioned in my Report for 1865 as being then constructed in England for the establishment of a pulse-cake and oil factory by Messrs. Thomas Platt and Co., is now on its way hither, and in a few months we may expect to see in full operation the novel, interesting, and, as there is every reason to hope, successful experiment of a British steam factory in Manchooria, competing with the native manufactories in the fabrication of one of the chief exports from that extensive region.

(Signed) THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS, *Consul*.

(No. 1.)—RETURN of British Shipping at the Port of Newchwang in the Year 1866.

Direct Trade in British Vessels from and to Great Britain and British Colonies.

Countries whence Arrived.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.				
	Total Number of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.			Total Number of Crews.	
	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	Total Number of Crews.	Total Value of Cargoes.
Hong Kong .	4	3	7	1,501	1,007	2,508	..	£ 22,425
							..	£ 70,932

(Signed)

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS, Consul.

(No. 2.)—RETURN of British and Foreign Shipping at the Port of Newchwang, in the Year 1866.

ENTERED.

Nationality of Vessels.	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			Value of Cargoes. £
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
British	84	33,811	..	16	6,023	..	100	39,834	..	368,720
Bremen	18	5,086	..	4	1,053	..	22	6,139	..	79,012
Hamburg	25	8,567	..	8	2,814	..	33	11,381	..	109,738
Hanoverian ..	4	618	..	1	156	..	5	774	..	17,558
Oldenburg ..	2	403	..	..	..	..	2	403	..	8,779
Prussian	32	8,465	..	5	1,203	..	37	9,673	..	140,465
Total North German ..	81	23,139	..	18	5,231	..	99	28,370	..	355,552
American	6	2,400	..	2	872	..	8	3,272	..	26,337
Austrian	..	..	..	1	177	..	1	177	..	..
Belgian	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	311	..	4,389
Danish	5	1,286	..	2	404	..	7	1,690	..	21,948
Dutch	7	2,303	..	1	210	..	8	2,513	..	30,727
French	..	348	..	2	844	..	3	1,192	..	4,389
Norwegian ..	2	516	..	1	145	..	3	661	..	8,779
Russian	2	366	..	..	..	..	2	366	..	8,779
Siamese	3	944	..	1	336	..	4	1,280	..	13,169
Grand total	192	65,424	..	44	14,242	..	236	79,666	..	842,789

Return of British and Foreign Shipping, &c.—continued.

CLEARED.

Nationality of Vessels.	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			Value of Cargoes. £
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
British	98	38,794	..	1	648	..	99	39,442	..	282,871
Bremen	22	6,139	..	..	..	..	22	6,139	..	44,763
Hamburgh ..	33	11,381	..	..	..	..	33	11,381	..	82,986
Hanoverian ..	5	774	..	..	..	..	5	774	..	5,644
Oldenburg ..	2	403	..	..	..	..	2	403	..	2,938
Prussian	37	9,673	..	..	..	..	37	9,673	..	70,532
Total North German ..	99	28,370	..	..	..	..	99	28,370	..	206,863
American	8	3,272	..	..	..	..	8	3,272	..	23,858
Austrian	1	177	..	..	..	..	1	177	..	1,291
Belgian	1	311	..	..	..	..	1	311	..	2,268
Danish	7	1,690	..	..	..	..	7	1,690	..	12,323
Dutch	8	2,513	..	..	..	..	8	2,513	..	18,324
French	3	1,192	..	..	..	..	3	1,192	..	8,691
Norwegian ..	3	661	..	..	..	..	3	661	..	4,820
Russian	2	366	..	..	..	..	2	366	..	2,668
Siamese	4	1,280	..	..	..	..	4	1,280	..	9,333
Grand total	234	78,626	..	1	648	..	235	79,274	..	573,310

(Signed)

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS, Consul.

(No. 3.)—RETURN of Foreign Shipping engaged in the Direct and Indirect Trade at the Port of Newchwang, in the Year 1866.

Nil.

(Signed) THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS, *Consul*.

(No. 4.)—RETURN of Shipping of each Nation employed in the Coasting Trade at the Port of Newchwang, in the Year 1866.

Nationality of Vessels.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British	100	39,834	..	99	39,442	..
American	8	3,272	..	8	3,272	..
Austrian	1	177	..	1	177	..
Belgian	1	311	..	1	311	..
Bremen	22	6,139	..	22	6,139	..
Danish	7	1,690	..	7	1,690	..
Dutch	8	2,513	..	8	2,513	..
French	3	1,192	..	3	1,192	..
Hamburgh	33	11,381	..	33	11,381	..
Hanoverian	5	774	..	5	774	..
Norwegian	3	661	..	3	661	..
Oldenburg	2	403	..	2	403	..
Prussian	37	9,673	..	37	9,673	..
Russian	2	366	..	2	366	..
Siamese	4	1,280	..	4	1,280	..
	236	79,666	..	235	79,274	..

"John Stephenson," 392 tons, was wrecked at the entrance to the river and sold at auction May 26. As her cargo was saved she was duly entered, though she never reached the anchorage. This accounts for the excess in the British tonnage entered upwards.

(Signed) THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS, *Consul*.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CHINA.

Names of Articles.	From Ningpo.		From Shanghai.		From Amoy.		Total.			
	Foreign Weights and Measures.		From Shanghai.		From Amoy.		Quantities.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Weights and Measures.		
Eggs, preserved	Pieces	Tadls.	2,190	92	...	Tadls.	2,190	Pieces	...	2,190
Fan-blades	"	...	8,800	176	...	...	8,800	"	...	8,800
Fan-paper	"	41,924	87,500	8,750	...	...	136,314	"	...	136,314
Fan-paper	"	...	...	...	3 30	8	55,995	"	...	55,995
Flowers, dried	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...
Galangal	"	...	...	...	...	...	3 80	"	...	...
Ginger, green	"	...	...	...	...	...	45 68	"	...	...
Glass ware	"	30	...	...	27 52	56	1,517 16	"	...	...
" window	"	20 10	552 80	844	...	...	27 42	"	...	...
Granite slabs	Cases	...	500	1,250	8,000	540	1,650	Cases	...	...
Grass-cloth, coarse	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	3,535	"	...	...
" fine	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	5,574	"	...	...
Gum, myrrh	"	...	...	...	...	...	7 32	"	...	...
Hemp, foreign	"	...	...	...	...	...	65 81	"	...	...
" native	"	...	...	...	20 14	161	73 72	"	...	...
Horns, buffalo	"	...	...	...	...	...	555 8	"	...	...
Indigo, dried	"	...	...	...	...	...	6 56	"	...	...
" liquid	"	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	"	...	...
Jars, earthen	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	100	"	...	...
Lead, red	Piculs	...	...	...	35 0	210	68 64	Pieces	...	...
" white, native	"	...	...	...	...	...	92 60	"	...	...
" foreign	"	...	...	...	...	...	99 72	"	...	...
" yellow	"	...	...	...	...	...	147	"	...	...
" native	"	...	...	...	...	...	65 2	"	...	...
Lichens	"	...	...	...	...	...	242 50	"	...	...
" dried	"	...	...	...	...	...	156 60	"	...	...
Limes	"	...	...	...	...	...	246 98	"	...	...
Long-ears	"	...	...	...	...	...	31 87	"	...	...
Mango bark	"	...	...	...	...	...	65 0	"	...	...
Matches	"	...	...	...	...	...	18	"	...	...
Medicines	"	...	...	...	...	...	146 79	"	...	...
" Metals:—	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...
Lead	"	...	...	...	...	...	310 41	Gross	...	...
Iron, bar	"	...	...	...	28 53	143	...	Lbs.	...	...
" nail, rod	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...
Quicksilver	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...
Tin	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...
Wine, framed	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...

[illegible]

Names of Articles.	From Ningpo.		From Shanghai.		From Amoy.		Total.		
	Foreign Weights and Measures.						Quantities.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Weights and Measures.	Foreign Money.
		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.			£ s. d.
Silk—									
Caps	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pieces	2,400	360
Cap-buttons	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lbs.	3 44	34
Fans	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pieces	770	154
Piece goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lbs.	6 93	3,770
Ribbons	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	12 18	3,045
Tassels	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 81	162	1,624
Shoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pairs	82	108
Smalls	...	...	10 0	300	8,537 68	15,919	97 45	82	27 6 8
Sugar, brown	...	...	...	...	2,201 23	11,003	17,472 43	3,660	834
" white	...	...	261 8	1,036	4,552 43	31,867	14,199 76	339,657	78,635
" candy	...	...	...	...	23 58	1,886	9,559 56	1,885,301	70,439
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 58	607,941	31,917
Timber—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,144	1,886
Beams, hard wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pieces	300	1,200
Planks, soft wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sq. feet	3,908	156
" teak	...	...	...	...	426	426	Cubic ft.	12	4
Poles, soft wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pieces	1,025	1,025
Tin foil	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lbs.	369 4	5,535
" ware	...	...	3 40	20	...	...	"	320	20
Tobacco	...	...	577 0	4,616	...	...	3 40	76,983	4,616
" prepared	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 26	6,501	413
Turpentine	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 36	48	6
Varnish	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 65	87	13
Vermilion	...	...	...	...	5 54	83	30 40	4,053	456
Wood, sandal	...	...	...	...	...	...	268 58	35,811	2,685
" broken	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 84	12,245	91 13 4
" sapan	...	...	...	...	...	...	966 81	128,908	1,935
Woollen goods—	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 51	465	60
Blankets	...	...	53	265	...	...	Pairs	53	265
Bombazettes, figured	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pieces	305	1,830
Buntings	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	385	128 6 8
Cables, English	...	...	230	3,450	...	...	300	300	4,500
Crape, worsted	...	...	990	9,900	...	...	1,095	1,095	3,650 0 0
Flannel	...	...	80	56	...	...	80	56	18 13 4
Lastings	...	...	560	6,730	...	...	645	645	2,580 0 0
Lustres, figured	...	...	850	3,825	...	...	850	850	3,825
Orleans	...	...	250	1,195	...	...	250	250	1,135
Spanish stripes	...	...	108	2,025	...	...	204	204	3,876
Treasure	...	...	...	67,500	...	...	Value	181,600	181,600
Total	...	21,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,523,367	842,789 0 0

(No. 6.)—RETURN of Exports at the Port of Newchwang in the year 1866.

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	To Hong Kong.		To Shanghai.		To Ningpo.		To Foo-chow.		To Amoy.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Almonds ..	Piculs	59 52	Taels, 1,488	..	Taels.	..	Taels.	..	Taels.	..	Taels.
Barley ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	105
Beans, black ..	"	9,215 0	11,058	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" green ..	"	345 0	414	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" red ..	"	150 0	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" white ..	"	93 0	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" yellow ..	"	260,531 0	312,637	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bean-cakes ..	Pieces	60	23	..	..	67,500	25,688	43,200	16,416	235,036	89,313
Bicho de mar, black ..	Piculs	4 65	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bones, buffalo ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51 87	10
Eggs, preserved ..	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,100	61
Fish, brains, dried ..	Piculs	1 20	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" salt ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" shell, dried..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 62	25	441 82	884
Fruit, fresh ..	"	20 80	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 44	66
Fungus ..	"	11 58	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 90	18
Ginseng, 2nd quality ..	"	58 75	11,750	..	..	..	..	52 43	157	654 84	1,965
" inferior ..	"	..	..	2 40	480	..	..	..	..	1 71	342
Hair, goats' ..	"	14 0	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" horse-tail ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoofs, buffalo ..	"	266 45	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" shavings ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 80	1
Horns ..	"	42 0	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" deer ..	"	1 49	12	0 8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" old ..	"	1 0	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" young ..	Pairs	49	2,450	7	350	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lard ..	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 36	32
Leather, green ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 30	40

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	To Hong Kong.		To Shanghai.		To Ningpo.		To Foo-chow.		To Amoy.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Lily flowers, dried	Piculs	137 0	4	..	Taels.	..	Taels.	9 70	59	..	Taels.
Liquorice	"	645 66	1,291	46 16	..	7 1	..	..	..	36 0	108
Medicine	"	..	..	27,888 0	16,733	..	14	61 10	122	567 88	1,136
Millet ..	"	11 51	776	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mushrooms	"	..	..	126 16	580	1,010 0	4,646	..	..	1,304 18	5,999
Oil, bean	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,518 30	1,822
Peas, black	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" green	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" red	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" white	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" yellow	"	..	..	7,500 0	9,000	15,315 0	18,378	14,100 0	16,920	75,690 0	90,828
Samshoo	"	200 86	502	52 60	132	21 89	55	10 35	26	438 99	1,097
Seed, melon	"	1,480 13	4,440	..	..	178 0	534	223 11	669	1,922 90	5,769
" sesamum	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shrimps, husk	"	..	..	30 36	182	..	..	109 7	715	834 35	834
" dried	"	..	..	12 82	2,564	..	..	..	..	1,148 62	6,892
Silk, raw, wild	"	44 94	225	..	..	..	..	12 35	62	211 2	1,055
Sinews, buffalo	"	256 36	2,051	..	..	..	..	..	..	94 14	753
" deer	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, sheep	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" squirrel	"	51 46	412	..	..	1,958 0	157	..	..	42 60	341
Tallow, animal	Piculs	337 5	1,685	65 88	329	102 90	515	67 20	336	405 52	2,028
Vermicelli	"	25 96	1,428	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 66	806
Wax, white	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,920 0	1,728
Wheat ..	"	51 88	830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool, camel	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	354,469	..	30,443	..	49,987	..	35,507	..	214,033

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	To Swatow.		To Canton.		Total.		Value.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantities.		Foreign Money.	English Money, at 6s. 8d. per Tael.
						Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Weights and Measures.		
			Taels.		Taels.		Lbs. ..	Taels.	£ s. d.
Almonds ..	Piculs ..	55 60	1,390	72 78	1,819	187 90	25,053	4,697	1,565 13 4
Barley, pearl ..	" "	3,659 0	5,488	"	"	3,729 0	497 200	5,593	1,864 6 8
Beans, black ..	" "	"	"	"	"	9,215 0	1,228,667	11,058	3,686 0 0
" green ..	" "	"	"	"	"	345 0	460	414	138 0 0
" red ..	" "	"	"	"	"	150 0	200	180	60 0 0
" white ..	" "	"	"	"	"	93 0	124	112	37 6 8
" yellow ..	" "	"	"	"	"	260,531 0	34,737,467	312,637	104,212 6 8
Bean-cakes ..	Pieces ..	1,407,837	534,978	"	"	1,753,733	1,753,733	666,418	222,139 6 8
Bicho de mar, black ..	Piculs ..	"	"	6 94	174	11 59	1,545	290	96 13 4
Bones, buffalo ..	" "	"	"	"	"	51 87	6,916	10	3 6 8
Eggs, preserved ..	Pieces ..	"	"	"	"	6,100	6,100	61	20 6 8
Fish brains, dried ..	Piculs ..	"	"	1 53	122	2 73	364	218	72 13 4
" salted ..	" "	"	"	"	"	454 44	60,592	909	303 0 0
" shell, dried ..	" "	"	"	"	"	16 44	2,192	66	22 0 0
Fruit, fresh ..	" "	"	"	"	"	32 70	4,360	49	16 6 8
Fungus ..	" "	217 66	653	"	"	936 51	124,868	2,809	936 6 8
Ginseng, 2nd quality ..	" "	19 3	3,806	52 10	10,420	133 99	17,865	26,798	8,932 13 4
" inferior ..	" "	9 15	732	10 60	848	19 77	2,633	1,550	526 13 4
Hair, goats' ..	" "	"	"	18 60	93	32 60	4,347	163	54 6 8
" horse-tail ..	" "	"	"	6 36	26	6 36	848	26	8 13 4
Hoofs, buffalo ..	" "	"	"	214 35	272	480 80	64,107	485	161 13 4
" shavings ..	" "	"	"	"	"	4 80	640	1	0 6 8
Horns, buffalo ..	" "	"	"	"	"	42 0	5,600	126	42 0 0
" deer ..	" "	2 34	19	"	6	4 68	624	38	12 13 4
" old ..	" "	1 56	23	0 77	"	2 56	341	38	12 13 4
" young ..	Pairs ..	"	"	"	"	56	56	2,800	933 6 8
Lard ..	Piculs ..	"	"	"	"	6 36	Lbs. ..	32	10 13 4

Names of Articles.	To Swatow.		To Canton.		Total.		
	Foreign Weights and Measures.		Quantities.		English Weights and Measures.	Foreign Money.	English Money, at 6s. 8d. per Tael.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
		Taels.		Taels.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	Taels.	£ s. d.
Leather, green ..	..	..	.. 5 95	.. 36	Lbs. ..	40	13 6 8
Lily flowers, dried ..	..	..	..	..	" ..	95	31 13 4
Liquorice ..	53 44	160	..	..	" ..	272	90 13 4
Medicin? ..	838 74	1,677	254 31	509	" ..	4,841	1,613 13 4
Millet ..	..	..	..	..	" ..	16,733	5,577 13 4
Mushrooms ..	..	..	0 75	38	" ..	814	271 6 8
Oil, bean ..	1,558 42	7,169	..	..	" ..	18,394	6,131 6 8
Peas, black ..	5,476 50	6,572	19,129 70	22,956	" ..	31,350	10,450 0 0
" green ..	594 60	714	..	..	" ..	714	238 0 0
" red ..	..	..	51 0	61	" ..	61	20 6 8
" white ..	5,291 52	7,350	372 0	446	" ..	7,796	2,598 13 4
" yellow ..	192,799 0	231,359	138,562 0	166,274	" ..	532,759	177,586 0 8
Samshoo ..	4,384 86	10,962	..	..	" ..	12,774	4,258 0 0
Seed, melon ..	1,615 23	4,846	..	..	" ..	19,431	6,477 0 0
" sesamum ..	401 75	1,004	1,057 62	3,173	" ..	1,004	334 13 4
Shrimps, husk ..	..	..	..	..	" ..	834	278 0 0
" dried ..	..	..	..	..	" ..	7,789	2,596 6 8
Silk, raw, wild ..	..	..	..	..	" ..	2,564	854 13 4
Sinews, buffalo ..	..	..	34 19	171	" ..	1,543	514 6 8
" deer ..	..	..	68 4	544	" ..	3,348	1,116 0 0
Skins, sheep ..	..	..	39	48	Pieces..	20	6 13 4
" squirrel ..	..	..	16	20	" ..	48	16 0 0
Tallow, animal ..	101 60	813	..	..	Lbs. ..	1,723	574 6 8
Vermicelli ..	1,126 41	5,632	182 74	914	" ..	11,439	3,813 0 0
Wax, white ..	2 15	118	18 66	1,026	" ..	3,378	1,126 0 0
Wheat ..	..	..	..	..	" ..	1,728	576 0 0
Wool, camel ..	..	..	..	..	" ..	830	276 13 4
Total ..	..	825,495	..	209,996	..	1,719,930	573,310 0 0

No. 2.

Consul Hughes to Mr. Hammond.—(Received April 13.)

Sir,

Kiu-kiang, February 4, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copy of my despatch dated the 13th ultimo, to Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., being my Report on the trade of Kiu-kiang for the year 1867.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

P. J. HUGHES

Inclosure in No. 2.

Consul Hughes to Sir R. Alcock.

Sir,

Kiu-kiang, January 13, 1868.

TRADE at Kiu-kiang during the past year was under the influence of that depression which has lately pervaded foreign commerce everywhere in China; and the business actually done has been to more than an ordinary extent in Chinese hands. In fact, in the bulk of the trade, foreigners were merely interested as carriers.

Shipping.

The trade on the Yang-tze is now in the hands of two Companies, the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company and the Union Company. The vessels of the former leave each end of the line—Shanghai and Hankow—three times a-week, and the latter once, calling here both on their upward and downward voyages. The comparatively high rate of freight which they are able to obtain, consequent on the cessation of the undue competition formerly prevailing, has led to an increase in the number of lorchas, which, carrying cargo at a cheaper rate, were availed of by a few native shippers. Most of these small vessels, under foreign flags, are in the hands of Chinese, but have on board a foreigner as nominal master.

TABLE of Vessels cleared during 1867.

	Steamers under River Pass.		Other Steamers.		Lorchas.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	167	147,155	..	..	25	2,490
American	224	172,074	..	..	4	260
Sundry	..	..	1	618	2	128
			(Prussian)			

Total Number of Vessels, 423: Tonnage, 322,755

Trade and Commerce.

Exports.—The following is a list of some of the principal exports during the past year:—

				Piculs.	Value in Taels.
China ware, coarse	..	..	..	4,296 68	8,594
„ fine	..	..	..	2,694 17	24,248
Paper	..	..	..	27,181 30	110,063
Hemp	..	..	..	20,654 69	185,892
Grass-cloth	..	..	..	1,740 85	28,804
Tobacco, leaf and stalk	..	..	..	6,483 50	25,396
„ prepared	..	..	..	54 90	349
Tea—					
Black	..	..	..	84,117 68	1,768,571
Green	..	..	..	69,808 75	2,164,071
Dust	..	..	..	4 18	20
Brick	..	..	..	969 43	5,540
Leaf	..	..	..	884 6	11,943
Copper cash	..	..	..	6,983 96	69,839
Treasure	..	..	..	..	3,914,936
Sundries	..	..	..	..	25,269
Total Value of Exports ..				..	8,343,535

Or, at 6s. 4d. per tael, £2,642,119 8s. 4d.

In this list, hemp is the only article of which a larger quantity was exported than in last year. The export of the other articles shows a considerable decrease. This result may be partly attributed to increased shipments in native craft, of which shipments no account can be obtained; but it is probably chiefly due to a general want of confidence arising from the failures of numerous firms, and the consequent dullness of both native and foreign trade.

The most notable decrease is in the export of tea-dust, which, in consequence of the prohibitive rate of duty now levied by the Customs, fell from 823,333 lbs. in 1866, to 557 lbs. in 1867.

Subjoined is a comparative Table of the export of tea from Kiu-kiang for the last five years.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Black ..	9,813,608	10,294,555	8,961,556	12,476,361	11,215,690
Green ..	15,724,115	7,609,605	18,140,790	10,549,100	9,307,833
Leaf ..	885,235	352,548	152,788	131,365	117,875
Dust ..	..	..	..	823,333	557
Totals ..	26,427,958	18,256,708	27,255,134	23,980,159	20,641,955

When the port was first opened it was supposed to be principally an entrepôt for green teas, but for the past two years the quantity of black tea exported has exceeded that of green.

Information as to the means of communication with the tea districts, and their position relative to Kiu-kiang, will be found in my Report for 1865.

Imports.—The following is a summary of the amount and value of imports during the past year, deducting re-exports :—

Description of Goods.				Number.	Value in Taels.
Shirtings, grey	..	..	pieces	116,817	280,361
„ white	..	..	„	5,257	13,688
„ figured, dyed, &c.	..	..	„	1,269	4,102
T-cloths	..	..	„	47,911	110,196
Brocades	..	..	„	3,260	11,360
Chintzes	..	..	„	4,338	10,845
Handkerchiefs	..	..	„	9,188	11,025
Drills, English	..	..	„	3,450	12,420
„ American and Dutch	..	..	„	3,909	15,049
Velvets	..	..	„	3,190	25,520
Velveteens	..	..	„	1,232	7,392
Spanish stripes	..	..	„	8,305	99,660
Long ells	..	..	„	17,642	123,494
Lustres	..	..	„	3,731	16,339
Lastings	..	..	„	1,515	18,180
Camlets	..	..	„	7,393	88,639
Sugar, brown	..	..	piculs	30,552	129,142
„ white	..	..	„	23,078	214,029
„ candy	..	..	„	704	5,672
Opium, Malwa and Patna	..	..	„	2,202	1,276,072
Cuttle and salt fish	..	..	„	15,164	181,468
Shell-fish, salt	..	..	„	102	2,539
Pepper	..	..	„	8,025	52,163
Cotton	..	..	„	7,885	134,053
„ seed	..	..	„	2,583	15,498
Nankeens	..	..	„	384	26,881
Silk piece goods	..	..	„	173	138,240
Silk embroidery	..	..	„	5½	12,034
Indigo	..	..	„	208	10,031
Sandal-wood	..	..	„	4,207	42,074
Seaweed	..	..	„	31,830	126,798
Sundries	..	..	..	..	289,443
Treasure	..	..	..	..	1,313,620
Copper cash	..	..	..	..	11,780
Total value	..	..	..	..	4,829,807

Or at 6s. 4d. per tael, £1,529,438 17s. 8d.

As might be expected from the continued tranquillity of this province, the import trade, especially in Manchester goods, has been on the whole steadily improving. Annexed is a comparative Statement of some of the principal imports :—

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Shirtings, grey..	81,936	34,091	60,331	89,140	116,817
„ white	10,867	5,947	6,729	5,922	5,257
T-cloths	18,150	25,330	34,614	19,705	47,911
Spanish stripes..	3,067	7,107	8,952	7,414	8,305
Long ells	9,390	17,160	16,544	16,043	17,642
Handkerchiefs	3,450	8,966	11,798	4,842	9,188
Opium, Malwa	2,027	2,194	2,423	2,415	2,183
Sugar, brown and white	26,294	44,773	59,901	73,322	53,630
Pepper, black	6,352	3,261	6,686	8,222	8,025
Seaweed	20,779	26,377	33,563	34,049	31,830

The import trade is, even to a greater extent than the export, in Chinese hands. As there was less demand than usual on the part of foreigners for tea—the export in which foreigners are chiefly interested—

importers were obliged to send returns to Shanghai in silver instead of goods; and hence, for the first time since the opening of the port, the amount of treasure exported largely exceeded the quantity imported. The causes which operate to drive the trade into native hands are, it is well known, the greater cheapness with which Chinese can manage to support their establishments, and the superior knowledge they possess of the persons with whom they deal. It appears to me, however, that another disadvantage with which foreigners have to contend is as serious as either of the causes just mentioned. I refer to the want of an efficient system of administration of justice. When a native indebted to a foreigner shirks his obligation, no means exist of enforcing a prompt settlement. The creditor, unable to exercise the moral pressure of custom or public opinion, so powerful with natives, is forced to apply to his Consul, who refers the case to the local authorities. The mandarins are averse to the presence of foreigners in their Courts, and either hear a case *ex parte*, or ignore the foreigner, and endeavour to set up the comprador of the latter as the real plaintiff. If the native defendant proves obstinate, and happens to possess money or influential friends, the settlement of a case within a reasonable time is simply impossible. This state of affairs strikes at the root of mercantile credit, and is a serious injury to foreign trade. The XVIIth Article of the Tien-tsin Treaty provides that when a Chinese complains against a British subject, or a British subject against a Chinese, and the Consul cannot arrange the dispute amicably, he and the Chinese authorities "may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably." It would greatly obviate the evil here noticed if the Chinese Government would give practical effect to this Article, either by the establishment of a Mixed Court, or by some other method by which, under fixed and definite rules, the foreigner who might happen to be plaintiff in a civil case could be confronted with the native defendant, and be allowed facilities for conducting his case as in European Courts, and by which partiality on the part of the mandarins might be held in check by the presence of a foreign official.

The prospects of trade, so far at least as it is actually carried on by foreigners, do not at present seem encouraging. A new impetus may possibly be given if it be found practicable to grant the privilege asked in the Memorial laid before you on the occasion of your visit to this port in June last, namely, the opening of the Poyang Lake to small steamers.

Though this privilege, if granted and availed of, is not likely to realize the extravagant expectations which were entertained some years ago, it is certain that without it the importance of Kiu-kiang as a port open to foreign trade is likely to diminish.

For the data upon which the Tables in this Report are based, I am indebted chiefly to the courtesy of the foreign Customs authorities.

Your, &c.

(Signed) P. J. HUGHES.

No. 3.

Acting Consul Markham to Mr. Hammond.—(Received May 11.)

Sir,

Chin-kiang, March 7, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to forward herein, for Lord Stanley's information, duplicate of my despatch of the 2nd instant to the address of Sir Ruthven Alcock, K.C.B., reporting on the trade of Chin-kiang during the

year 1867, together with duplicates of the Tabular Returns referred to therein;

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MARKHAM.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Acting Consul Markham to Sir R. Alcock.

Sir,

Chin-kiang, March 2, 1868.

In conformity with instructions, I have the honour to make the following Report on the trade of this port for the year 1867, duplicate of which I transmit to Mr Hammond.

The Returns are comprised under the following heads:—

No. 1. Return of Imports.

No. 2. Return of Exports.

No. 3. Return of Re-exports.

No. 4. Customs Return of Import and Export of Treasure.

No. 5. Comparative Return of Principal Imports from 1864 to 1867.

No. 6. Comparative Return of Exports from 1865 to 1867.

No. 7. Return of Opium imported (1864 to 1867).

No. 8. Return of British and Foreign Shipping.

No. 9. Return of Duties.

No. 10. Comparative Summary of Trade in Foreign Bottoms from 1865 to 1867.

On a first glance at the figures it would appear that the trade of the port has fallen off when compared with last year, but on a closer inspection a most decided increase is indicated over 1866 in every article of import but opium, hemp, iron, and tobacco. The loss in irons is so small as to hardly render it necessary to mention it. The crop of hemp was not an abundant one; this fact, together with the prevalence of famine in the quarter whence hemp comes, is the alleged cause of the low figure for 1867.

The tobacco dealers say their trade has been as good as in former years; it is, therefore, most likely that native vessels have brought a larger share than they used to do.

It is difficult to account for the falling off of the opium trade, but I fancy that it is an unusually small amount, and we may in future expect to receive a much larger quantity. The merchants give as a reason for this falling off, the great poverty and want of food, occasioned to the north of this, by last year's famine, and by the rebellion that swept over the country; and the plenty and consequent excessive cheapness of grain to the south, which made it difficult for the farmers (who borrow money to commence the harvest with) to repay their debts, and still more out of the question to buy opium. The merchants in Chin-kiang also say that, prior to last year, much opium was carried away by dealers coming here to purchase other merchandize. This has, however, changed; the opium business last year having been conducted in the interior by special dealers in it alone, who have been contented with such smaller profits as to drive the general dealers from the market. I hear also, but question the correctness of the opinion somewhat, that native opium from Szechuen, the quality of which is in all respects equal to foreign drug, and the price of which is three-tenths and even four-tenths lower, has helped to supply the market. But while this may be true of a portion of the country of which Chinkiang is the port, it is not true of this neighbourhood for no native opium whatever appears in the market.

The decrease under this head is also owing, in a very great measure, to the depressed state of the market at Shanghae in the commencement of the past autumn.

Copper cash is the article that carried up the figure of export trade so high in 1866. If real exports are made the basis of comparison, the advantage in favour of 1867 is 137,537 taels, of which 91,095 taels is attributable to silk piece goods alone. This also helps to explain the rise in duties (*vide* Inclosure No. 9). You are aware that only exports pay whole and half duties, and that saving these, the foreign Customs only receive half duties on imports by lorchas. On imports by steamers up and down the river no duties are paid here; they pay whole and half at the port they come from. Thus the gain in duties in 1867 is not affected by gain or loss in imports of oil, hemp, tobacco, piece goods, &c., which come in steamers from Shanghae or the river ports. The gain is derived chiefly on the export of the silk piece goods, which pay 12 taels export duty, and 6 taels coast duty equal 18 taels per picul. The remaining gain in duties is owing to the increase in importation of sugar, much of which comes by lorches, and thus pays half duty, and to the whole and half duty on the balance of the exports not silk piece goods.

Thus you will perceive that in every article, except the import of opium, the anticipations I expressed in my despatch No. 26 of 17th September 1867 on the comparative trade of the port during the first six months of 1865, 1866, and 1867 (copy of which was forwarded to the Foreign Office), and to which I beg to refer, have been realized, and I am most sanguine that the end of the present year will also show a still further increase, if I may judge from the first two months just passed. The great increase in all important articles of import, namely, foreign piece goods, sugars (foreign and native), sandalwood, nankeens, &c., and in the export of silk piece goods, cotton, &c., is most encouraging.

Indications of general prosperity are everywhere apparent; well-built, substantial hongs are springing up daily between the city and the Concession, while visible signs of improvement are going on in the city and suburbs, all showing an increase of prosperity scarcely to be hoped for so soon.

I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Drew, who has succeeded Mr. Kleinwächter as Commissioner of Customs at this port, for much of the information contained in the Returns.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. MARKHAM.

(No. 1).—A SYNOPTICAL RETURN of the Foreign Trade at the Port of Chin-kiang, during 1867.

IMPORTS.

FOREIGN GOODS.

Description of Goods.		From Shanghai.		Other Ports.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton piece goods—			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Brocades ...	Pieces ...	100	390	...	...	100	390
Cambrics ...	...	1,150	2,880	...	...	1,150	2,880
Chintz ...	...	3,369	6,488	...	...	3,369	6,488
Crapes, China ...	...	1,618	15,174	...	...	1,618	15,174
Dimities ...	...	54	119	...	...	54	119
Drills, American ...	...	1,711	7,493	...	...	1,711	7,493
" Dutch ...	...	360	1,666	...	...	360	1,666
" English ...	...	360	1,512	...	...	360	1,512
Handkerchiefs, cotton ...	Dozen ...	4,809	3,641	...	...	4,809	3,641
Handkerchiefs, silk ...	Pieces ...	32	10	...	...	32	10
Muslins ...	...	4	8	...	...	4	8
Prints ...	...	100	200	...	...	100	200
Shirtings, grey ...	...	46,650	129,341	100	280	46,750	129,621
" white ...	...	5,419	15,277	...	...	5,419	15,277
" dyed ...	...	46	135	...	...	46	135
" spotted ...	...	550	1,632	...	...	550	1,632
T-cloths ...	...	10,847	28,114	...	...	10,847	28,114
Turkey red cloths ...	...	904	2,831	...	...	904	2,831
Twills ...	...	400	1,000	...	...	400	1,000
Velvets ...	...	348	7,014	...	...	348	7,014
Velveteens ...	...	420	3,653	...	...	420	3,653
Woollen Goods—							
Blankets ...	Pairs ...	50	24	...	...	50	24
Camlets, Dutch ...	Pieces ...	31	434	...	...	31	434
" English ...	...	2,744	40,257	...	...	2,744	40,257
Cloth, broad ...	...	264	10,154	...	...	264	10,154
" medium ...	...	228	5,910	...	...	228	5,910
" habit ...	...	42	1,686	...	...	42	1,686
Lastings ...	...	417	5,697	...	...	417	5,697
Long ells ...	...	1,165	8,544	...	...	1,165	8,544
Lustres, plain ...	...	710	3,905	...	...	710	3,905
" figured ...	...	2,077	11,348	...	...	2,077	11,348
Spanish stripes ...	...	1,338	18,066	26	338	1,364	18,404
Woollen and cotton mixtures ...	...	60	360	...	...	60	360
Bicho de mar ...	Piculs ...	314 65	13,589	...	...	314 65	13,589
Iron ...	...	3,698 32	10,643	...	...	3,698 32	10,643
Opium, Malwa ...	...	4,652 0	2,679,827	17 0	9,580	4,669 0	2,689,407
" Patna ...	...	123 60	58,231	...	...	123 60	58,231
" Benares ...	...	42 0	19,724	...	...	42 0	19,724
" Persian ...	...	2 0	940	...	...	2 0	940
Sugars ...	...	26,036 73	138,327	...	...	26,036 73	138,327
Wood, sandal ...	...	11,131 34	46,291	...	...	11,131 34	46,291
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	40,795	...	30	...	40,825
Total Foreign Goods	Taels ...	...	3,339,994	...	10,228	...	3,350,222

Total value of Foreign Goods imported, 3,350,222 taels.

NATIVE PRODUCE.

Description of Goods.		From Hankow.		Other Ports.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Fungus ...	Piculs ...	695 44	22,990	2 48	78	697 92	23,068
Grass cloth ...	" ...	20 90	1,459	459 50	25,205	480 40	26,664
Hemp ...	" ...	3,321 85	40,112	15 20	182	3,337 5	40,294
Medicine ...	" ...	1,810 98	12,401	17 10	1,219	1,985 8	13,620
Musk ...	" ...	0 57	5,230	...	...	0 57	5,230
Oils ...	" ...	83,942 89	748,948	21,157 27	137,978	105,100 16	886,924
Safflower ...	" ...	334 25	35,854	2 80	280	343 5	36,134
Skins, sheep ...	Pieces ...	...	...	38,567	154,268	38,567	154,268
Sugars ...	Piculs ...	...	...	64,144 64	372,996	64,144 64	372,996
Tallow, vegetable ...	" ...	16,641 39	167,569	34 24	240	16,675 63	167,819
Tobacco ...	" ...	5,082 2	136,337	2,344 88	20,235	7,426 90	156,572
Wax, white ...	" ...	232 27	79,840	...	...	232 27	79,840
Miscellaneous ...	" ...	...	63,830	...	59,522	...	123,352
Total Native Produce	Taels ...	...	1,314,578	...	772,203	...	2,086,781
Grand Total .	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,437,003

Total value of Native Produce imported (not including Treasure), 2,086,781 taels.

(Signed)

J. MARKHAM, *Acting Consul.*

British Consulate, Chin-kiang, March 2, 1868.

(No. 2.)—A SYNOPTICAL RETURN of the Foreign Trade at the Port of Chin-kiang during 1867

EXPORTS.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Shanghai.		Kin-kiang.		Hankow.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Cotton, raw ..	Piculs	..	..	381 57	5,533	1,010 67	10,759	1,392 24	20,292
Medicine ..	"	325 49	923	..	..	35 61	496	361 10	1,419
Nankeens ..	"	..	..	131 0	6,157	..	..	131 0	6,157
Papers, various ..	..	..	3,354	..	..	..	.. 45	..	3,399
Rye ..	"	4,898 37	5,778	..	..	..	..	4,898 37	5,778
Silk, raw ..	"	1 58	220	..	..	..	..	0 58	220
" ribbons ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	.. 388	0 80	388
" piece goods ..	"	194 7	97,105	17 88	8,947	381 14	191,490	593 9	297,542
" thread ..	"	..	..	0 73	300	..	..	0 73	300
Tea, green ..	"	1,083 14	40,076	..	..	..	..	1,083 14	40,076
Miscellaneous ..	"	..	5,884	..	342	..	4,131	..	10,357
Total ..	..	..	153,340	..	21,279	..	211,309	..	385,928

British Consulate, Chin-kiang, March 2, 1868.

(Signed)

J. MARKHAM, Acting Consul.

(No. 3.)—A SYNOPTICAL RETURN of the Foreign Trade at the Port of Chin-kiang, during 1867.

RE-EXPORTS.

Description of Goods.				Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Goods—					Taels.
Opium, Malwa	..	..	piculs	11 0	6,105
Sharks' fins, black	..	..	"	3 50	146
Sugar, white	..	..	"	36 0	2,232
Shirlings, grey	..	..	pieces	1,100	3,080
" white	..	..	"	350	1,580
Camlets, English	..	..	"	7	101
Woollen and cotton mixtures	..	..	"	60	360
Native Produce—					
Miscellaneous	..	..	"	..	1,231
Total	..	..	..	..	14,835

(Signed) J. MARKHAM, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Chin-kiang,
March 2, 1868.

(No. 4.)—CUSTOMS RETURN of the Import and Export of Treasure at Chin-kiang, during the Year 1867.

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
		Taels.			Taels.
From Shanghai	..	Nil*	To Shanghai	..	1,376,557
" Kiu-kiang	..	Nil*	" Kiu-kiang	..	43,400
" Hankow	..	326,518	" Hankow	..	176,064
Total	..	326,518	Total	..	1,596,021

* No Return.

(No. 5.)—COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Principal Imports at Chin-kiang (not including Opium) during 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867.

Description.			1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Foreign piece goods	..	pieces	3,042	21,394	24,560	87,900
Hemp	..	piculs	8,641 41	9,636 58	10,866 13	3,337 5
Oils	..	"	27,486 66	76,463 76	95,901 17	105,100 16
Sandal wood	..	"	2,405 0	7,291 83	8,331 63	11,131 34
Sugars, foreign	..	"	2,536 23	11,171 61	11,885 23	26,036 73
" native	..	"	5,774 45	33,834 57	61,015 87	64,144 64
Tallow, vegetable	..	"	10,043 87	19,446 39	13,837 45	16,675 63
Tobacco	..	"	9,888 21	13,498 59	9,824 20	7,426 90

(Signed) J. MARKHAM, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Chin-kiang,
March 2, 1868.

(No. 6.)—COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Export Trade at the Port of Chin-kiang, during the years 1865, 1866, and 1867.

Description.	1865.		1866.		1867.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Copper cash Piculs	70,671 0	Tsels. 777,381	84,537 0	Tsels. 345,370	...	Tsels. ...
Cotton, raw "	499 58	6,994	975 64	14,105	1,392 24	20,292
Medicine "	308 88	3,706	396 27	2,328	361 10	1,419
Rice "	2,758 0	6,068	...	...	...	...
Silk, raw "	5 2	2,510	12 33	5,672	... 58	320
" ribbons "	...	...	1 20	306	0 80	388
" piece goods "	245 43	134,988	376 80	206,447	593 9	297,542
" thread "	...	...	...	...	0 73	300
Tea, green "	...	...	...	...	1,083 14	40,076
Miscellaneous "	...	20,500	...	18,633	...	25,691
Total "	...	952,147	...	593,861	...	385,928

(Signed) J. MARKHAM, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Chin-kiang, March 2, 1868.

(No. 7.)—COMPARATIVE RETURN showing the amount of Opium imported at Chin-kiang in 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867,

Year.	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.		Total.	
	Piculs.	Value.	Piculs.	Value.	Piculs.	Value.	Piculs.	Value.	Piculs.	Value.
1864	1,713 7	Tsels. 942,188	3 60	Tsels. 1,512	...	Tsels. ...	...	Tsels. ...	1,716 7	Tsels. 943,700
1865	4,536 50	2,861,674	331 20	160,212	40 80	18,360	2 0	980	4,910 50	3,041,226
1866	4,767 0	3,032,524	228 0	109,890	42 0	20,827	4 80	2,343	5,041 80	3,165,569
1867	4,669 0	2,689,407	123 60	58,231	42 0	19,724	2 0	940	4,836 60	2,768,802

(Signed) J. MARKHAM, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Chin-kiang, March 2, 1868.

(No. 8.)—RETURN of British and Foreign Shipping at the Port of Chin-kiang, during the Year 1867.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British river steamers	164	148,135	164	148,135
" lorchas	102	13,317	103	11,688
American river steamers	226	172,417	226	172,417
" lorchas and junks	18	945	26	1,550
Dutch lorchas	7	413	8	512
Danish lorchas	7	187	7	187
Prussian lorchas	29	3,508	29	3,508
(including 1 steamer of 628 tons)				
Total	553	338,922	563	338,006

(Signed) J. MARKHAM, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Chin-kiang,
March 2, 1868.

(No. 9.)—COMPARATIVE RETURN showing the Amount of Duties paid under each Flag at Chin-kiang, in 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867.

Year.	British.	American.	Sundry.	Total in Haequan Tael.
	T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.
1864	16,571 7 8 7	13,481 8 3 4	295 5 3 3	30,349 1 5 4
1865	7,101 9 2 4	13,458 9 9 6	335 5 3 6	20,896 4 5 6
1866	6,980 9 5 3	8,330 8 0 5	522 7 4 8	15,834 5 0 6
1867	11,113 0 9 6	11,122 2 6 1	2,019 1 1 0	24,254 4 6 7

(Signed)
British Consulate, Chin-kiang,
March 2, 1868.

J. MARKHAM, *Acting Consul.*

(No. 10.)—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY of the Trade in Foreign Bottoms at Chin-kiang, during the Years 1865, 1866, and 1867.

	1865.		1866.		1867.		Remarks.
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	
Imports—							
General, foreign	..	3,324,752	3,453,629		3,350,222		In 1864 only 1,005,486 taels.
" native	..	3,044,729*	2,426,302†		2,086,781		" " 1,416,869 taels (excluding rafts)
Treasure	..	1,545,292	1,023,230		326,518		No record of import of Treasure from Shanghai and Kiu-kiang in 1867.
Exports—							
General	..	174,766	247,491	6,903,161	385,928	5,763,521	In 1864 only 78,670 taels.
Treasure	..	1,974,251	2,156,398		1,596,021		
Copper cash	..	777,891	345,370		Nil		
Re-exports	..	51,808	33,093		14,835		

* Includes 638,478 taels' value of wood in rafts, &c.

† Includes 194,034 taels' value of wood in rafts, &c.

British Consulate, Chin-kiang, March 2, 1868.

(Signed)

J. MARKHAM, *Acting Consul.*

CHINA.

No. 4.

Consul Sinclair to Mr. Hammond.—(Received May 22.)

Sir,

Foo-chow-foo, February 26, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to you the duplicate copy of my annual Commercial Report of this port for the year ended the 31st December, 1867, together with the Returns thereto belonging.

The Returns consist as follows, of—

1. A Return of the British shipping that has frequented the port of Foo-chow-foo during the year 1867.

2. A Return of the quantity and value of merchandize imported in British ships during the year 1867.

3. A Return of the quantities and value of merchandize exported in British ships during the year 1867.

4. A Return of the number and tonnage of British vessels arrived at, and departed from Foo-chow-foo during the year 1867, distinguishing those employed coastwise and in the colonial, homeward, and foreign service.

5. A Return of the tea exported in British and other foreign vessels during the year 1867.

6. A general Return of the foreign (not British) import and export trade at the port of Foo-chow-foo during the year 1867.

These Returns have been made up with as much accuracy as possible from the ships' manifests and from the Customs returns, and may, to a certain extent, be depended upon.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. A. SINCLAIR.

Inclosure in No. 4.

Commercial Report to accompany the Trade Returns of the Port of Foo-chow-foo for the Year 1867.

SHIPPING.

THERE is a decrease in the tonnage, as compared with the Shipping Return of 1866; the number of ships entered in 1867 being 338, against 361 in 1866, making a difference of tonnage amounting to 1,225 for the whole year.

There has, however, been plenty of employment for all British ships that have visited the port; they being for the most part engaged in carrying cargoes for the Chinese up and down the coast, independently of the large fleet employed for carrying the teas home to England.

What was said in the Report of 1866 may be repeated this year of the advantage which Chinese charterers and shippers fully understand and appreciate, of the speed and safety for their cargoes in foreign vessels. They are partial to steamers of small tonnage which are able to make frequent voyages from port to port, thus enabling them to lay down cargoes of a perishable nature in a short space of time, and to return for fresh supplies.

British steamers are now constantly employed in the coasting trade, and here is no doubt room for the employment of more vessels of this class. This will especially be the case when new ports come to be opened on the coast to foreign trade. Freight during the first four months of 1867, ruled about 2*l.* 5*s.* per ton to England, the earlier clipper ships with new season teas were despatched at about 4*l.* per ton (no prize given for first

ship as in preceding years); the "Ariel," however, filled up at 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Freights afterwards declined to 3*l.* 10*s.*, 3*l.*, and latterly 2*l.* 10*s.* per ton, at which rates they continued throughout the remainder of the year.

IMPORTS.

OPIUM.

Total sales during 1867.				Total sales during 1866.			
			Chests.				Chests.
Malwa	..	..	2,288	Malwa	..	..	2,529
Patna	..	..	1,175	Patna	..	..	1,851
Benares	..	..	530	Benares	..	..	922
Persian	..	..	305	Persian	..	..	306

From the above comparative Table it will be seen that sales have fallen off somewhat during the year 1867; this is partly attributed to the oppressive local taxes under the head of "lekin." I learn that before a chest of opium leaves a foreign hong it becomes liable to a tax of about 120 dollars, independent of the 30 taels import duty upon it.

The chief consumption of opium seems to be in the Department of Keen-ning-foo and its neighbourhood; on its route to that part of this province, it is stopped for examination at Suey-Kow, but no squeeze is imposed there; at Yen-ping-foo, it is liable to a tax of about 8 dollars 50 cents per chest, and again at Keen-ning-foo to another tax of about 10 dollars, and if the drug is carried farther, say to Shao-wao, it again becomes subject to taxation, the exact amount of which has not been accurately ascertained.

The average prices during the year 1867, were as follow :—

Malwa	..	..	..	..	850 dollars per picul.
Persian	..	..	..	..	695 " "
Patna	..	..	..	..	695 " per chest.
Benares	..	..	..	..	685 " "

Prices for Malwa have ruled materially lower, and Patna and Benares rather higher than in 1866.

The import of Persian opium is small compared with other descriptions. Dealers are particular here as to the quality of this drug, anything not first-class being quite unsaleable. Patna opium is consumed almost exclusively in the city of Foo-chow-foo. Malwa and Benares are the descriptions which pass to a distance in the country.

The "lekin" tax on opium is less high at some of the neighbouring ports than at Foo-chow-foo, which is one of the causes of the diminished sales in 1867.

Cotton Goods.—There has been little or no change during 1867 in the imports of cotton goods; this trade continues in the hands of the Chinese, who supply their wants by purchasing the different goods they require in small quantities of the wholesale Chinese dealers in Hong Kong, as from them they can get any small quantity of each or any description they may happen to want, which a European merchant would not care to sell them.

From reliable information it would appear that more piece goods, such as $\frac{3}{4}$ grey shirtings, and 6*lb.* to 7*lb.* T-cloths, have been imported during the year 1866, probably in consequence of the falling prices and the difficulty of making sales at other ports. One of the chief objections to sending piece goods to this port for sale is the long credit of two months which is required by the Chinese dealer, also the delay in effecting sales, the difficulty of obtaining payment, and, lastly, the small advantage gained, considering

that the prices do not vary much from those at Hong Kong and Shanghai, the two great entrepôts of foreign trade.

An increased consumption of British manufactures may be looked for in a few years, as the population throughout the province becomes enriched through the great wealth that is annually expended for the purchase of teas for foreign exportation, whereby numerous classes of the people attain to a degree of comfort and prosperity hitherto unknown in the Fokien province. A partiality for the fabrics of the native loom has usually been shown by the inhabitants of these districts, owing to the greater warmth and durability of the native cottons; against these fabrics have English manufactures to make head at present.

The use of British piece-goods received a check during the American troubles: high prices and bad quality were the occasion of this.

The following will give some idea of the variation in the prices of cotton piece goods consequent upon the civil war in America:—

				1864.	1867.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Grey shirtings, 7 lbs.	..	..	..	4 90 per piece	2 50 per piece
Ditto, 8 4 lbs.	..	..	..	5 30 "	3 15 "
T-cloths, 6 lbs.	..	..	..	3 30 "	1 95 "
Ditto, 7 lbs.	..	..	..	4 0 "	2 50 "

Woollens.—No trade worthy of notice has been done in woollens of any description.

The natives of these districts prefer their clothing padded with cotton, and woollen clothing is not much worn at Foo-chow-foo.

There is no demand whatever for Russian broadcloth.

Lead.—A considerable trade has been done in this article. In 1867, 18,212 piculs were sold at the price of 8 dollars per picul, yielding 145,696 dollars. It is used chiefly for lining tea-chests, and a large quantity is for that purpose conveyed into the country under transit certificate.

Coal.—Several cargoes have been imported from Australia. It bears a high reputation for steaming purposes, and is preferred to any (English or American alone excepted).

The quality of Formosa coal imported here is improving; and it seems probable that each year a better quality will be obtainable.

The remaining articles in the Return of Imports are almost all Chinese cargoes of native produce, which are brought into port in foreign bottoms on Chinese account for local consumption. Foreign merchants have no connection with this branch of the import trade beyond passing over the cargoes on arrival to the Chinese consignees.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—The following Memorandum will show an increase in the export of this article of upwards 10,000,000 lbs. in 1867:—

				1867.	1866.
				Lbs.	Lbs.
To Great Britain and Europe	..	..	..	48,223,781	46,068,217
America	..	..	..	8,685,333	5,504,712
Colonies	..	..	..	13,868,819	9,117,203
Hong Kong and coastwise	..	..	..	2,587,305	1,953,093
Total	..	..	..	73,365,238	62,643,225

The portion shipped to Hong Kong and the ports is chiefly for re-export to America and the Colonies.

According to the above figures, shipments in 1867 exceed those of 1866.

This, however, is not a true statement of the production of the two seasons (which begin in the month of May), as owing to a dull market at the end of 1866, about 9,000,000 lbs. of that year's yield were held over and settled here in January 1867, while almost the whole of the crop of 1867 was settled before the 31st December of this year (1867).

Prices of teas, both for England and America, were very much lower at the opening of the season 1867 than that of 1866, and they continued on the same scale until towards the end of the year, when a considerable advance took place, caused, it is believed, by the impression that the local supply would be much under the requirements of the home markets, and that prices there would consequently advance.

As far as it is possible to judge, prices were, in fact, lower in 1867 than last year, simply because those of 1866 had been found to be far too high, and had resulted in very serious losses to importers; that this was the main cause is proved by the fact that as soon as these losses were known, rates rapidly declined in China, and the last of the crop of 1866 was bought in January 1867 at reasonable prices, on a par with those which ruled at the opening of the 1867 season in May.

Finest congous were considerably cheaper this year than in 1866, and cost say 35 taels to 40 taels per picul, which, with the export duty, shipping charges, marine insurance, freight, landing charges, &c, would make the cost in London from 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

Finest souchongs were somewhat dearer. Medium to fine congous were obtainable at prices to lay down in London, say from 1s. 8d. to 2s. per lb., and common to fair from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 7d.

The teas of the first crop begin to arrive about the end of May, and comprise the finest teas produced; these, and particularly the congous, have of late years been eagerly taken and shipped off in the early part of the season, as also the finer souchongs.

Oolongs, flowery pekoes, and scented teas also come forward to this port; the greater proportion of the former are taken for shipment to America, flowery pekoe for Bombay and for Russia, and the scented teas are principally shipped to London.

It is considered that the teas (of season 1867-68) which began to arrive from the country in May 1867, with the exception perhaps of souchongs, to have been below the average in point of quality, but to have been prepared by the Chinese in the interior with slightly less carelessness and hurry than the previous season, so that in the opinion of some they were generally better than those of the season 1866. Some of the fancy teas were well scented, the muh-lee (or jasmine) flowers being plentiful and cheap.

It must appear at first sight anomalous that, in spite of successive years of loss, the tea trade should still exhibit signs of apparent prosperity. The consumption is increasing, and is in excess of the quantity imported, and the unsold stock in bond less than that in 1866 by several million pounds; hence the inducement on the part of the merchants and others in the United Kingdom to send out orders for the purchase of teas, frequently without any limit as to price. The consequence has been to raise the price of teas, and to cause a great deal of unsound competition, the commission agent being bent on executing the orders sent to him to the detriment of the merchant who really buys on his own account with his own capital,

In 1867 people generally were prepared to act with greater caution than the previous year, and prices paid for finest teas were decidedly lower, and the result is likely to prove satisfactory to the shippers. A high price proportionately, however, was paid for the medium grades, these being the first to arrive at home, and on these kinds it is supposed that a loss will be made.

The causes of the continual losses during late years may in a great measure it is apprehended be ascribed to the thorough revolution which the tea trade is passing through just at present. In past years the teas used to be carefully prepared by the Chinese growers, and they were sent forward to Canton, where they remained till it suited the convenience of foreigners to purchase them. Being *en route* and in stock for some months, the tea had time to develop itself, and the merchant buyer had the opportunity of testing the relative value of the teas and of making a careful selection. The teas on arrival in England were generally saleable, the dealer had no apprehension that the tea would deteriorate, so that he usually held a stock in the bonded warehouses equal to one year's consumption, and even more. Now, on the contrary, the foreign merchants are nearer the producing districts; the teas are picked, hurriedly prepared and shipped off in the course of a few weeks, often a few days after their arrival from the country. The Chinese dealer feels quite sure of the sale of his teas, he prepares them carelessly, and knowing that he will probably command a higher price as first crop teas, keeps back a portion of the produce to send forward in May or June, fired over the fumes of the spring shoots as new season teas; this goes forward with the *bonâ fide* new tea, itself hastily prepared. The dealer in England discovers that tea is now a depreciating article, and naturally refuses to burden himself with a stock; hence the onus of holding is thrown upon the merchant who imports it; he perhaps presses forward his teas, and increasing the supply over the demand, he sells them at a sacrifice, or, holding them, loses by depreciation of quality. An evil to be deplored in the tea trade, as conducted in the ports of China, is the rush and avidity of our merchants to have the first selection of the teas, and to be the first to ship them off to Europe. This competition one against the other has the inevitable consequence of raising the market prices and of lessening their profits; if they would only, after the fashion of the shrewd Chinese, combine and be less impatient, there is no doubt whatever that they would obtain the same and perhaps better teas at very much cheaper rates than now.

It is quite evident that while the export is hurried from the tea ports of China in the first few months of the season (*i.e.*, June, July, August), the demand for the time being will not equal the supply, and that a proportion of the shipments must, under the new system pursued by the dealers at home, be more or less unmarketable.

It is worthy of notice that the demand for tea for Australia is increasing in a most satisfactory manner, and that finer grades are being taken.

The following figures will give some idea of the increasing importance of this trade:—

Teas shipped from Foo-chow-foo to the Australian colonies—

Season.							Lbs.
1861-62	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,817,400
1862-63	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,822,200
1863-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,311,200
1864-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,978,600
1865-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,887,800
1866-67	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,816,800

One ship, the "Unity," sailed in September with about 190,800 lbs. for the Cape of Good Hope against nil in the preceding year 1866.

It is calculated that the charges levied inland on its way from the country to Foo-chow-foo on each picul of tea amount to about 2 taels 3 mace 4 candarines 9 cash, which is in excess of the transit duty as fixed by the Treaty. The teas are not brought down by foreign merchants under transit certificate, but the Chinese themselves bring them to Foo-chow-foo, and pay the local charges, this is found to be less troublesome and more expeditious.

General Remarks.

The year 1867 will long be remembered in commercial annals in connection with the endeavours of several of the English banks of exchange to alter the conditions of trade with the East by reducing the usance of bills from six to four months' sight. The too great facilities of trade offered by many of the banks and others did much to engender the reckless system which has encouraged overtrading and the sanguine to buy whenever produce was to be had, in some cases involving not only themselves but their supporters in loss. By reducing the usance, the banks may have hoped that the bills would become due before the proceeds of the produce they were drawn against were available to meet them, and that purchases would have to depend upon resources other than those employed in the immediate transaction, and that thus their operations would be confined to the more wealthy firms with whom there would be less risk of incurring loss. The local bank, however, consulting the wishes of its supporters, declined to reduce the usance; private paper of known firms at six months' sight was eagerly taken, and the English banks lost much of their business. The short usance also encouraged firms to draw on other ports where the bills were sold, thus gaining a considerable start for the ships with the teas on board. Thus the measure not satisfactorily accomplishing the ends desired, and being generally unpopular in commercial circles, has been abandoned.

Exchange during 1867 has been exceedingly low, and has still been further reduced by the large amount of silver imported from San Francisco by the new line of Pacific mail steamers and other vessels, thus enabling the foreign merchant to pay the Chinese grower a higher price than he would otherwise have been able to do.

Three Banks—the Oriental Bank Corporation, the Hong Kong and Shanghai, and the Chartered Mercantile of London, India, and China—have, since the commencement of the present year 1867, established agencies at this port in the place of the commercial bank agency, withdrawn in 1866.

The Chinese naval dockyard and shipbuilding establishments, under the direction of M. Giquel, are progressing with astonishing activity: it is estimated that at the end of the year 1868 they will be able to turn out four steam transports per annum. The difficulties of ground which the undertaking has had to contend with has made the monthly expenditure reach the large sum of 70,000 taels, or 23,333%. Nearly all the materials are imported, so that it is expected every one of the vessels will cost an enormous amount. The Chinese Government has, I believe, expressed itself satisfied with the progress already made, and does not seem to grudge the outlay for schools for design. French and English schools for these languages are in full operation, the naval instruction being given in the English, and the Engineering department in the French language. On the whole it is an experiment which may possibly succeed, but at present it is rather premature to give an opinion on its future destiny.

In conclusion, I beg to append an able paper of remarks on the export and import trade of Foo-chow-foo, which has been drawn up and been kindly furnished to me by Mr. A. W. G. Rusden, one of the oldest residents in the port, and a merchant of vast experience and observation.

(Signed)

CHAS. A. SINCLAIR, *Consul*.

Mr. Rusden to Consul Sinclair.

Sir,

Foo-chow-foo, January 28, 1868.

THE year 1867 has been characterized by commercial depression more severe, and more thoroughly pervading all branches of trade, than has ever before been known.

The principal cause of this depression is the want of confidence that has been, and still is, so severely felt throughout the world, and the unexampled continuance of the stagnation of the money and exchange markets. The effect of the long continuance of this state of things in Europe has extended itself at length in full force even to China, and to the Chinese themselves, who have been suffering very severely in all branches of trade; and though it is probable we may now have nearly reached the lowest point of depression, we must expect the recovery to be but gradual.

The exceptionally favourable position of our great staple, tea, as regards decreased stocks in England and increased consumption in most parts of the world, has not prevented it from sharing to a great extent in the depression. But although the unduly high prices of former years in Foo-chow received a salutary check this season, the markets at home have not yet responded to the decreased supply, and the consequence has been that the out-turn of shipments has generally been unsatisfactory to the shippers. A very active demand obtained during the earlier part of the new season, induced principally by large English orders sent out in the expectation of obtaining tea at very low prices, but this, in a great measure, defeated its object by the enhanced competition it produced. The teamen, encouraged by the unexpectedly high rates and brisk demand, paid far too much for the second and third crop teas, and the result has again been that they have lost money on the year's business.

I may here mention a local cause which has lessened the supply to this market. The leaf of some of the higher districts near Sinchune has been carried over the hills to be packed at Hohow, from whence the teas are taken to Kiu-kiang. The quantity of black tea at that port, it will be observed, has increased, and I have ascertained that the quality of some of their teas indicates the place of their growth to have been on the eastern watershed. This has been going on for two or three years, but only in 1867 attained an importance to call for notice, and to cause a considerable falling off in the quantity of these kinds brought to Foo-chow. I apprehend that when the attraction of novelty has worn itself out, the teas will resume their natural outlet through Foo-chow.

I find more difficulty than usual in forming an opinion of the immediate future. The depression at present existing arises from causes so world-wide that its removal must principally depend upon the general history of commerce, and for this reason I am of opinion that recovery will be very slow; for even though a commencement of improvement may take place in Europe, it will be but slow there, and its effect in China will be still slower.

Local causes, and those that especially effect tea, will have, of course, some effect, but they seem almost powerless to counteract the general stagnation of trade, and are, besides, so balanced, that they in a great measure counteract each other.

Thus, the crippled means of the dealers, both native and foreign, will tend to lower the prices and lessen the manufacture, to the advantage of those engaged in the trade, but to the detriment of the wealth of the country.

On the other hand, the largely-increasing consumption of the world (in England, from the present low duty; in Russia, from the admission of imports by sea, have lowered prices to the consumer; in Australia, from the increase of the population), is an element certainly tending to increase demand, higher prices, and consequent larger manufacture.

It will be observed, however, in regard to these special influences, that the depressing ones are temporary, while those tending to improvement are of permanent operation.

The import trade has been depressed by the operation of the same general causes that have weighed upon our export staple, but as cotton and cotton manufactures have been most particularly affected, and have from other causes been especially subject to violent fluctuations in price in Europe and America, still with a tendency continually downwards, the trade has been to all concerned in it even more disastrous than any other.

Nor can we expect it to resume its stability until the supply of the raw material becomes so steady that spinners at Manchester are able to calculate their operations on a sound basis, and the manufacture instead of being spasmodic becomes regular and steady, in response to a steady and regular demand from the various consuming markets of the world. This cannot obtain for two or three years to come.

Locally, the importation of cotton goods still continues very much in the hands of the Chinese dealers, who supply themselves in Hong Kong as they require goods. From their crippled circumstances, however, they have not been so able to do this during 1867, and the supplies in Shanghai having been greatly in excess of the demand, and prices in that market consequently much depressed. I understand that the import of foreign goods from there has increased.

The consumption does not appear to increase as much as it ought to do under the influence of cheaper cost. This, no doubt, partly arises from the unsettled state of the trade, but is principally owing to the heavy illegal exactions of the local authorities, which entirely preclude the possibility of carrying goods profitably to any considerable distance inland.

I have no doubt that the diversion of a portion of the Sincune teas to the port of Kiu-kiang partly arises from the exchange for goods which can be effected from that port, as I know that goods can be, and are, imported cheaper from there and Ningpo to the upper districts of this province than from Foo-chow, entirely in consequence of the heavier taxes levied on them in transit from here.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

A. W. G. RUSDEN.

(No. 2.)—RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Merchandize Imported into the Port of Foo-chow-foo, in 338 British Vessels of 173,479 tons, from the undermentioned Places, during the Year ending December 31, 1867.

Description of Articles.	Quantities.	Whence Imported.	Estimated Value in Sterling, at 4s. 6d. per Dollar.		
			£	s.	d.
Bean-cake	Pieces 48,008	North China ..	8,051	12	6
Birds' nests	Piculs 7 38	Coast	420	19	6
Biche de mer	" 876 62	Ditto	8,662	1	0
Beans	" 710	Ditto	186	15	0
Betel-leaf	" 2,096	Ditto	4,818	3	0
Betel-nut	" 1,083	Ditto	1,550	5	0
Bones	" 1,513	Ditto	675	0	0
Coal	Tons 2,424	Australia and Formosa	5,364	0	0
Cotton, raw	Piculs 2,181 80	North China ..	18,080	6	6
Cotton piece goods ..	Pieces 87,771	Hong Kong ..	50,720	10	3
Cotton piece goods—					
Shirtings	" 13,563	Ditto	12,379	19	0
American drills ..	" 1,440	Ditto	6,003	0	0
Calico and muslin ..	" 2	Ditto	15	15	0
Chintzes	" 716	Ditto	724	10	0
T-Cloths	" 9,004	Ditto	7,322	3	6
Brocade and damasks ..	" 25	Ditto	38	18	6
Lastings	" 138	Ditto	1,600	6	0
Twills and towels ..	" 41	Ditto	58	10	0
Handkerchiefs	" 460	Ditto	103	10	0
Turkey red and velvet ..	" 196	Ditto	263	14	0
Cotton yarn	Bales 34	Ditto	622	7	10
Bombazettes and Bbos.					
silk	Pieces 65	Ditto	94	5	6
Camlets	" 1,106	Ditto	2,290	15	0
Silk (raw)	Bales 68	Shanghai	5,009	8	0
Silk piece goods	Pieces 2,080	Ditto	5,688	0	0
Silk and cotton mixed ..	" 33	Ditto	45	0	0
Long cloth	" 8,900	Hong Kong ..	9,657	0	0
Nankeens	Bales 172,173	Shanghai	319,582	13	6
Hemp	" 199	Ditto	406	16	0
Woollens—					
Woollens	Pieces 220	Hong Kong ..	701	2	0
Blankets	" 705	Ditto	516	3	0
Cloth	Bales 9	Ditto	239	8	0
Carpets	Pieces 167	Ditto	294	15	0
Long ells	" 72	Ditto	218	4	0
Spanish stripes	" 96	Ditto	999	0	0
Wool	Piculs 6	Shanghai	63	0	0
Crape	Pieces 1,574	Hong Kong ..	1,920	12	0
Green lustrés	" 237	Ditto	407	5	0
Grass cloth	Bales 3	South China ..	32	12	6
T-mats	" 4,320	Ditto	7,436	5	0
T paper	" 1,651	Hong Kong ..	4,041	13	6
Opium—					
Patna	Chests 1,823	Ditto	263,899	7	0
Malwa	" 2,043½	Ditto	385,709	3	6
Benares	" 672	Ditto	103,557	12	0
Persian	" 282½	Ditto	45,205	17	6
Gypsum	Piculs 1,300	North China ..	506	5	0
Fungus	" 357 90	Ditto	1,990	16	0
Ginseng	" 7 68	Ditto	692	2	0
Pongees	" 300	Ditto	337	10	0
Medicine	Packages 3,133	Hong Kong and Coast	13,388	3	0
Indigo	Tins 17	Ditto	206	11	0

Description of Articles.	Quantities.	Whence Imported.	Estimated Value in Sterling, at 4s. 6d. per Dollar.		
			£	s.	d.
Isinglass	Piculs 107	Hong Kong and Coast	220	19	10
Dried flowers	" 208 40	Ditto	566	11	0
Safflower	" 101 52	Ditto	2,491	17	6
Wax	" 360 51	Ditto	10,215	13	6
Oregon planking	Feet 110,000	Shanghai, &c. ..	5,172	15	0
Sapan and sandal wood ..	Piculs 3,853				
Bones	" ..	Hong Kong ..	675	0	0
Tea, for reshipment ..	Lbs. 687,698	South Coast ..	41,360	17	0
Oil	Jars 1,243	North Coast ..	2,381	8	0
Peas	Piculs 12,232	Ditto	6,331	14	8
Tin	Slabs 2,480	Hong Kong ..	8,192	0	6
Wheat	Piculs 18,870	Shanghai ..	7,497	8	3
Sugar	" 7,125	Hong Kong ..	8,983	16	0
Sugar candy	" 1,322	South Coast ..	2,495	9	6
Lead	" 18,183 50	Hong Kong ..	25,702	6	6
Rice	" 90,671	China Ports ..	47,288	4	0
Rattans	" 1,743	South Coast ..	2,252	9	6
Tobacco	Packages 9,233	Hong Kong ..	46,906	8	6
Dried and salt fish ..	Piculs 2,570	China Ports ..	6,645	8	6
Flour	" 5,678	San Francisco and Hong Kong	6,365	11	6
Paint	" 441 5	Ditto, ditto, and Coast	2,457	4	6
Iron	" 3,098	Hong Kong ..	5,561	1	6
Gram	" 8,000	Coast Ports ..	5,400	0	0
Horns	" 1,246	Ditto	2,964	3	0
Seeds	" 626 20	Hong Kong ..	1,112	8	0
Metal	" 636 55	Ditto	3,799	19	4
Saltpetre	" 816	Ditto	1,924	4	0
Glass	" 893	Ditto	1,849	0	0
Pepper	" 624	Ditto	1,988	15	6
Paper	" 908	Ditto	1,196	6	4
Miscellaneous	Pekges. 26,959	Ditto and Coast ..	110,830	7	0
			1,683,639	0	0

(Signed) CHAS. A. SINCLAIR, *Consul.*
British Consulate, Foo-chow-foo, December 31, 1867.

(No. 3.)—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Exported from Foo chow-foo, in 334 British Vessels of 171,714 tons, to the undermentioned places, during the Year ending December 31, 1867.

Description of Articles.	Quantities.	To what Place Exported.	Estimated Value in sterling, at 4s. 6d. per dol.	
			£	s. d.
Bamboo shoots ..	Piculs 17,784	North China ..	52,678	16 0
Lungngans ..	" 7,846	Ditto ..	8,950	10 0
Medicines ..	" 1,485 20	China coast ..	4,779	13 6
Olives ..	" 74,572	Ditto ..	8,379	13 6
Oranges ..	" 19,334 20	Ditto ..	10,129	12 8
Paper ..	" 8,350	North China ..	238,795	15 3
Sugar cane ..	Bundles 12,370	Ditto ..	1,058	6 7
Tobacco ..	Piculs 344	Formosa and coast ..	1,881	0 0
Timber ..	Poles 532,740	North China ..	118,215	4 6
Tea (abroad) ..	Lbs. 62,149,462	England, Colonies, and America	3,115,477	18 0
„ (coast ports) ..	" 3,329,121	Hong Kong and coast	109,702	16 0
Combs ..	Packages 1,573	Ditto ..	3,641	12 6
Fruit, dried ..	Piculs 4,013 30	Ditto ..	3,990	9 1
Fish, salt ..	" 923 80	Ditto ..	2,362	5 3
Flowers, dried ..	" 687	Ditto ..	1,984	7 9
Turmeric and seeds	Packages 103	North China ..	274	5 6
Preserves ..	Piculs 1,225 60	Ditto ..	2,222	11 0
Opium (re-export) ..	Chests 53	Formosa and coast ..	8,590	0 0
Miscellaneous ..	Packages 15,460	China coast, and Hong Kong	22,298	12 0
	Total ..	.. ..	3,715,413	9 1

(Signed) CHAS. A. SINCLAIR, *Consul.*
British Consulate, Foo-chow-foo, December 31, 1867.

(No. 4.)—RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of British Vessels Arrived at, and Departed from, the Port of Foo-chow-foo during the Year ending the 31st December, 1867, distinguishing those employed Coastwise, and in the Colonial, Homeward, and Foreign Service.

Countries.	ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
Coastwise ..	316	163,009	242	126,132
Great Britain ..	Nil.	..	47	30,273
America ..	Nil.	..	10	5,771
Colonies ..	5	1,772	28	8,394
Formosa ..	5	1,594	5	906
Japan ..	12	7,104	2	238
Manilla ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

(Signed) CHAS. A. SINCLAIR, *Consul.*
British Consulate, Foo-chow-foo, December 31, 1867.

CHINA.

(No. 5.)—RETURN of the Quantity of Tea Exported in British and other Foreign Vessels from the Port of Foo-chow-foo during the Year ending December 31, 1867.

Flag.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	lbs. of Tea.
British	96	49,821	65,478,583
Prussian	4	955	1,105,532
Hanseatic	15	5,027	4,799,016
Other Foreign	7	2,146	2,226,834
Total	122	57,949	73,609,965

(Signed) CHAS. A. SINCLAIR, *Consul.*
British Consulate, Foo-chow-foo, December 31, 1867.

(No. 6.)—GENERAL RETURN of Foreign (not British) Import and Export Trade at the Port of Foo-chow-foo, for the Year ending December 31, 1867.

Flag.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.					
	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	Nature of Cargo.	Whence Imported.	Approximate Value of Cargo, at 4s. 6d. per dollar.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	Nature of Cargo.	Whither Exported.	Approximate Value of Cargo, at 4s. 6d. per dollar.
American ...	20	7,060	Peas, cotton, medicine, wheat, tobacco, beans.	Che-foo, Tien-tsin, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Formosa, San Francisco.	\$ 34,235 15 6 d.	18	6,608	Poles, paper, oranges, bamboo, olives, fish, tea.	Shanghai, Tien-tsin, Che-foo, Boston.	\$ 31,307 12 6 d.
Hanseatic .	29	9,357	Bean cake, peas, medicine, tobacco, fruit, fish, and coal.	Che-foo, Tien-tsin, Formosa, Shanghai, Hong Kong, colonies.	\$ 56,778 19 6	28	8,794	Poles, paper, fruit, bamboo, sugar cane, tea.	Shanghai, Che-foo, Tien-tsin, Newchwang, Formosa, Melbourne.	\$ 88,609 9 0
Danish ...	4	748	Bean cake, seeds, tobacco, medicine, fish, peas, coal.	Sydney and Che-foo ...	\$ 9,269 6 6	4	748	Timber, paper, fruit, bamboo, tea.	Che-foo and Boston ...	\$ 21,533 2 3
French ...	6	2,071	Bean cake, tobacco, cotton, fish, oil.	Tien-tsin and Che-foo ...	\$ 13,410 13 6	6	2,071	Poles, paper, fruit, medicine, &c.	Che-foo, Tien-tsin, Shanghai.	\$ 41,271 0 6
Prussian ...	19	3,866	Bean cake, fruit, medicine, nankeens, peas, cotton.	Tien-tsin, Che-foo, Formosa, Newchwang, Shanghai.	\$ 43,088 3 6	23	4,749	Poles, paper, medicine, sugar-cane, tobacco, fruit and tea.	Tien-tsin, Che-foo, Shanghai, Ningpo, Amoy, Shanghai, and Singapore.	\$ 33,436 4 11
Swedish ...	1	301	Coal ...	Tamsuy ...	\$ 900 0 0	1	301	Poles, paper, fruit, tea ...	Tien-tsin ...	\$ 720 16 2
Dutch ...	8	1,440	Paddy and bean cake ...	Shanghai and Amoy ...	\$ 4,320 4 6	8	1,440	Poles, paper, fruit, bamboo.	Shanghai and Newchwang.	\$ 3,980 3 6
			Total ...	... ..	\$ 161,953 3 0			Total ...	... ..	\$ 215,798 8 10

British Consulate, Foo-chow-foo, December 31, 1867.

(Signed) CHAS. A. SINCLAIR, Consul.

No. 5.

Consul Robertson to Mr. Hammond.—(Received June 1.)

Sir,

Canton, April 18, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you my Report on, and the Returns, of the trade at the Port of Canton during the year 1867, duplicates of which I have forwarded to Her Majesty's Minister at Pekin.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

D. B. ROBERTSON.

Inclosure in No. 5.

Report on the Foreign Trade at the Port of Canton in China during the Year 1867.

THE Returns annexed to this Report are as follows:—

No. 1. Return showing the movements of British vessels arriving at, and departing from, Canton in 1867.

No. 2. Return of British and foreign shipping at Canton in 1867.

No. 3. Return of foreign shipping, do.

No. 4. Foreign trade. Return of imports.

No. 5. " " exports.

No. 6. Coast trade. " imports.

No. 7. " " exports.

No. 8. Comparative statement of some of the principal articles of import from 1862 to 1867 inclusive.

No. 9. " " of export from 1862 to 1867 inclusive.

The foreign trade at the Port of Canton during the past year (1867) so far justifies former anticipations as to show, in quantities, at least, if not in value, an increase over that of the preceding year, 1866. The former have certainly steadily advanced; the latter is dependent so entirely upon market rates, which are influenced by mercantile buoyancy, depression, or competition, that in no case can it be taken as a test of the healthiness of a trade, or a measure by which to judge of its capabilities. For instance, the total value of the trade for 1867 may be taken at 39,052,034 dollars, whilst that of 1866 reached 43,211,000 dollars, showing a balance over the former of 4,158,966 dollars; whereas the Returns of the amount of duties collected at the Imperial Foreign Custom-house, and which are levied according to a fixed Tariff rate on quantities and not on values, show in 1866 a total of 889,479 taels, and in 1867 a total of 934,774 taels being an increase of 45,295 taels in the collection of 1867, and, consequently, representing a proportionate increase in quantities of either imports or exports, although the aggregate market value is less. This comparison of the two columns in the following Table will show:—

IMPORTS.

Description.				1866.	1867.
Shirtings, grey	..	..	Pieces	78,452	112,278
„ white	..	..	„	47,160	56,817
T-cloths	..	..	„	37,591	71,171
Handkerchiefs	..	..	Dozens	18,696	33,118
Drills, grey	..	..	Pieces	5,830	8,160
Flannels and woollens	..	..	„	375	1,083
Habit and medium cloths	..	..	„	2,763	3,375
Lastings	..	..	„	3,915	4,328
Long ells	..	..	„	4,509	6,200
Spanish stripes	..	..	„	5,988	6,509
Woollen and cotton mixtures	..	..	„	6,589	9,947
Raw cotton, Indian	..	..	Piculs	150,387	256,866
Yarn	..	..	„	12,056	18,741

EXPORTS.

Description.				1866.	1867.
Tea, black	..	..	Piculs	74,845	88,978
„ green	..	..	„	9,295	14,677
Silk, raw and thrown	..	..	„	9,258	9,272
„ piece goods	..	..	„	3,997	4,592
„ ribbons, &c.	..	..	„	624	702
„ and cotton mixtures	..	..	„	140	199
Sugar	..	..	„	131,574	215,636
Matting	..	..	Rolls	89,908	91,161

But it must be remembered that there is a difference between the “total” and the “actual” trade of a port. The one represents the whole of the imports, exports, and treasure; and the other, what remains after deducting the re-exports. For instance, say the total value of the trade at the Port of Canton was, for the year 1867, 39,052,034 dollars, made up as follows:—

IMPORTS.

				Dollars.	Dollars.
Foreign trade	..	..	..	10,475,694	
Coast trade	..	..	..	3,614,887	
Treasure	..	..	..	2,325,373	
Total	..	..	..	..	16,415,954

EXPORTS.

Foreign trade	..	..	..	14,069,858	
Coast trade	..	..	..	4,333,296	
Treasure	..	..	..	4,232,926	
Total	..	..	..	..	22,636,080
Total trade	..	..	..	..	39,052,034

But as some of the articles in this aggregate were *in transitu*, their value should be deducted if the true trade, or, in other words, the consumption of the port is to be arrived at as follows:—

				Dollars.	Dollars.
Total trade	..	..	..	..	39,052,034
Re-exports—Goods	..	..	..	43,496	
„ Treasure	..	..	..	4,232,926	
					4,276,422
Total value of trade	..	..	..	..	34,775,612

Hence it will be seen that the total value of the trade at the port of Canton for the year 1867 was 39,052,034 dollars, and the actual value during the same period was 34,775,612 dollars, or in sterling 8,623,990*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* and 7,679,614*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

The difference in the value of foreign trade in the years 1866 and 1867 will be shown by the following Table :—

	1866.	1867.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
IMPORTS.					
Goods—Foreign and coast trade ...	14,171,000	14,090,581	...	* 80,419	
Treasure	5,873,035	2,325,373	...	3,547,652	3,628,071
EXPORTS.					
To foreign countries	14,785,000	14,069,858	...	715,142	
To Chinese ports	4,048,000	4,333,296	285,296	...	
Treasure	4,334,000	4,232,926	...	101,074	
	43,211,035	39,052,034	...		816,216
Decrease in value, 1867	...	...	...	...	4,444,287

This decrease in the value of the trade in 1867 compared with that in 1866 is owing partly, as before observed, to the market quotations being considerably lower than in the previous year, but more especially to the great falling off in the import of treasure, amounting to close on 3,500,000 dollars. This, however, may be accounted for by the fact that Chinese merchants accept and even prefer payments for produce being made to them by cheques on the Hong Kong banks, thus rendering the importation of treasure unnecessary.

As remarked in former Reports, the foreign Custom-house returns give only what passes through that department, and, therefore, afford no criterion of the actual trade of the port in foreign merchandize and produce, large quantities of which, piece goods, raw cotton, metals, Straits' produce, and rice are brought in junks and native craft from Hong Kong, and pass through the native Custom-house, and of these no accurate return can be obtained. It has been attempted, but with little success, and until something like accuracy in this very important feature of the trade is arrived at, it is hopeless to attempt anything like certainty in saying what is the actual value of foreign trade at the Port of Canton.

As regards the import trade, it may be said to have passed entirely into Chinese hands, the difference only being, as far as the foreign merchant is concerned, that Chinese purchase the goods at Hong Kong instead of Canton, and import them themselves.

The following Table gives the lowest and highest market quotations during the past year, but they are only nominal :—

Description.				No.	Taels and Dollars.
Cotton—					Taels.
Raw Indian	..	Bale	..	..	10 8 to 18
„ native	..	„	..	..	13 5 to 20
Yarn	..	Picul	..	16 to 24	Dollars. 50 to 68
„	..	„	..	28 to 32	50 to 70
„	..	„	..	38 to 42	65 to 85
Shirtings—					
Grey	..	Piece	..	5½ to 5¾ cattie	2 29 to 3 75
„	..	„	..	6¼ to 6¾ „	3 25 to 3 95
„	..	„	..	7¼ to 7½ „	3 60 to 5 70
White	..	„	..	54 to 60 reed	2 35 to 3 10
„	..	„	..	64 to 66 „	3 20 to 4 20
White spotted	..	„	..	..	3 20 to 3 90
Coloured spotted	..	„	..	..	4 20 to 5 20
White brocades	..	„	..	..	3 80 to 4 60
Dyed	..	„	..	..	4 80 to 5 60
American drills	..	„	..	40 yards	6 0 to 7 50
„	..	„	..	30 „	4 20 to 5 50
„ jeans	..	„	..	..	4 70 to 7 60
T-cloths	..	„	..	32 inches	2 70 to 5 50
Spanish stripes	..	Yard	..	..	0 80 to 1 12
Long ells	..	Pieces	..	H and H H scarlet	9 50 to 10 80
„	..	„	..	Assorted	7 90 to 9 40
Lastings	..	„	..	..	16 50 to 19 0
Camlets	..	„	..	..	16 50 to 23 50
Iron	..	Piculs	..	Nail rod	3 0 to 4 0
„	..	„	..	Wire	7 50 to 8 80
Lead	..	„	..	..	6 70 to 7 75
Quicksilver	..	Flasks	..	..	70 0 to 74 50

With the exception of from Siam and the British Straits Settlements there have been no direct imports from foreign countries. What is called Straits' produce, consisting of wood, rice, pepper, rattans, sea-weed, sharks' fins, betel-nut, &c., finds its way to Hong Kong, which is, in fact, the emporium of China generally, and to which the Chinese merchants resort to make their purchases. In piece goods, however, imports show a considerable increase. Of grey shirtings, the excess is 33,826 pieces; and of white, 9,657; handkerchiefs, 33,522 dozens; Indian cotton, 106,479; yarn, 6,685 piculs. Opium shows a decrease; but this is attributable to the Chinese Local Government having allowed it to be carried to the neighbouring districts direct, instead of passing through the Canton Customs as heretofore, the result of which was, an enormous smuggling trade, loss of revenue, and detriment to those who paid the duties.

The large business formerly done in Indian raw cotton, and which the requirements of the home market caused by the failure in the American supplies diverted from this port, has never recovered itself. The loss was partially made up by native produce from the northern provinces; but, nevertheless, the deficiency in supply was very large. To some extent, British manufactured goods supplied the absence of, and replaced the native manufacture; but the former, although cheaper, are wanting in consistency and durability, or, in other words, weight and strength compared with native manufactured fabrics, and consequently, are not held in the estimation the latter are. Indeed, white long cloths are so loaded with size and composition to give them a good face and weight, that they are viewed with great suspicion by the mass of the people, who are really the purchasers and consumers of foreign cotton manufactures; and the same may be said of dyed fabrics. The failure of supplies of the raw material enhanced the price of the native manufacture, but no nation is more

economical in its habits and less influenced by outward appearance than the Chinese, from the highest to the lowest; and dress is no criterion of station in either rank or fortune. Hence, if a necessary of life becomes, from circumstances, unusually dear, they simply do without it, and have no hesitation in saying so. This economical system is not advantageous to the foreign importer, who might, judging from most other markets in the world, hope to find an increased demand to supply a deficiency, but in China he will discover that a deficiency but slightly influences the demand. The same observations apply to cotton yarn. Notwithstanding the failure in the supply of the raw material, which has been severely felt in this province producing no cotton, the increase in the import of that article has been comparatively slight. Whether ultimately the Chinese will have to resort to it more freely, it is impossible to say. For Indian raw cotton there was at one time an active demand on the part of the Kwangsi traders and the country weavers; but, whatever caused the excitement, it soon died out, and never materially affected the trade.

An attempt was made, during the year, by the Cotton Guild, or rather by sundry wealthy traders, whose storehouses are lying empty, and who brought pressure to bear on that fraternity, to re-establish the trade in raw cotton by binding the merchants to buy it only at Canton, instead of at Hong Kong, as the practice now is. The matter was brought to my notice by the Governor of Hong Kong, who had been petitioned by the resident native merchants there against the attempted coercion. On inquiry, I found that in reality the Cotton Guild had very little interest in the matter; nevertheless, the Guild represented the movement, and with that only I had to deal. I at once laid the matter before the Chinese authorities, and having convinced them the action of the Guild was entirely illegal, and with a view of obtaining a monopoly of the trade, it was at once forbidden by Proclamation, and the scheme fell through. Had it not been suppressed, another monopoly would quickly have followed, for trade combinations are the life and soul of Chinese commerce, and monopolies in strict accordance with its institutions. Foreign trade, however, must be kept free and clear of such deteriorating influences.

In woollen goods the increase has been but small, and scarcely worthy of note; and in metals, such as iron—nail rod, bar and hoop—lead, spelter and quicksilver, the balance, with the exception of lead, is against the preceding year. In native goods some show an increase, and others a decrease, but the amounts either way are of no consequence.

It is in exports the trade of the foreign merchant chiefly lies. The Chinese are not sufficiently advanced to monopolize this branch of foreign commerce, although symptoms of a change of system are not wanting. At present it pays them better to sell at once, than to ship on account, and the profits to be derived from foreign competition are more certain than what the English market has to offer, besides the absence of risk.

Notwithstanding the lamentable accounts of the state of the tea market at home, the export of that produce during the past year shows an increase to some extent over that of 1866; in black, to the amount of 14,133 piculs (133½ lbs. to the picul); in green, 5,382 piculs—total, 19,515 piculs, or 2,600,374 lbs., and full rates may be said to have ruled during the season. Indeed, the firmness with which the dealers held out for long prices was a matter of surprise, but to some extent justified by occasional clearances, at rates which home advices scarcely supported. The stock at the commencement of the year was about 14,000 piculs. The first crop was good, and realized fair prices, and the teamen had every reason to be satisfied with their transactions. The second crop, called district teas, was on an average cheaper than formerly, owing to the

demand for money for the interior; but for these, in all probability, the best returns will be realized in the home market. Besides, the quantities shown in the export returns, it is estimated above 12,000 piculs, say 1,599,000 lbs., went to Hong Kong by native junks, and, therefore, did not pass through the Foreign Custom-house; and about 30,000 piculs, or 3,997,500 lbs., to the Portuguese settlement of Macao, for shipment to England and America. The probability, however, is that a larger amount than this was exported from Macao, as the route from the tea districts by the great West River, in the estuary of which that settlement is situated, affords every facility for conveying this produce to the coast without much interference from inland Custom-houses. The amount in stock at the close of the year was about 30 chops.

A reduction has lately been made by the Chinese Government in the duty on tea dust, which now stands at 1 tael, 2 mace, 5 candarines per picul of 133 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., if under the value of 15 taels per picul. It had been raised to that of leaf tea, viz., 2 taels 5 mace per picul.

A considerable business is done in the preparation of teas for the foreign markets, and well-known as Canton made teas. The leaf undergoes various processes by which it is converted into the required sort; and there is even a class called "Lie Teas" which have little or none of the leaf in their composition. This manufacture is carried on openly and without any pretensions to concealment.

The following Table gives the highest and lowest market quotations during the year:—

TEA.

				Taels.
Country congous	..	.. Per picul	..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$, 21, 24, 30
Canton district congous	..	..	..	15, 22, 28, 30
Scented orange pekoe	..	..	..	17, 26, 29, 32, 35
„ capers	..	..	..	11, 19, 25, 28, 31
Canton greens.	Gunpowder	..	..	11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 15, 24, 28, 30
„	Young hyson	..	..	17, 21, 25, 27, 30
„	Hyson	..	..	28
„	Imperial	..	..	14, 21, 23
Country greens	..	..	..	16 $\frac{1}{2}$, 22, 30, 37, 38
„	Hyson	..	..	57, 63

The average exchange of the tael into sterling may be taken at 6s. 7d.

The export of silk has varied but little since last year owing, probably, to this article being rather limited in production. Generally, as it arrived it was brought up, and, consequently, the stocks at no time were large. The following Table gives the highest and lowest prices during the year:—

Description.				Dollars.
Tsatlee, No. 1	..	.. Per bale	..	480 to 620
Loon Kong, No. 1	..	..	..	480 to 610
Kow Kong	..	.. Per picul	..	370 to 560
Lack-low and Cum-chuck	..	.. Per bale	..	465 to 600
Reeled Cum-chucks	..	.. Per box	..	490 to 660
Seulam	..	.. Per picul	..	320 to 460
Punjum	..	..	..	100 to 160
Pierced cocoons	..	..	..	70 to 95
Waste silk	..	..	..	45 to 90

The prices on an average being rather lower than were paid for the same quantities in 1866. But, although the quantities exported show a slight

decrease compared with those of the preceding one, 1866, so much depends upon the native demand for this article for manufacturing purposes and the weather during the time of production of the crop, that the supply for the foreign market is at all times variable and uncertain. The districts producing it are in the immediate neighbourhood of this city, or within a day or two's journey by boat; but it would be useless for foreigners to make contracts for its delivery, inasmuch as it is produced in small quantities at every town and village over a large tract of country, and collected by Chinese who make it their business, and would, therefore, at once frustrate any attempt to interfere with their prescriptive rights. Nor, indeed, would any great advantage result from such a course, for the trade, as now conducted, places the silk on the market for inspection to be purchased or rejected as may be, and, in case of contract, with the responsibility of one man instead of perhaps fifty as regards its quality. Some attempts have been made to get at the immediate producers, but with no satisfactory result.

Thus the foreign trade of the port shows no great increase or decrease, nor are there any prospects of much improvement. What the value of the trade in native hands may be it is impossible to say, but no city in the Empire shows such signs of material prosperity as that of Canton. The streets and river are crowded with a busy population, the shops are large and well-filled, and the people robust, intelligent, and industrious—a sure indication of being well to do. The fact is, the British Colony of Hong Kong, some six or seven hours distant, and with which there is a daily steam communication, is the head-quarters of the trade of this port, and to obtain a true estimate of it one must know what is bought and sold there—a matter of impossibility.

The anchorage for vessels visiting the port is at Whampoa, about twelve miles below the city of Canton, and here is situated very extensive docking accommodation, much resorted to by vessels from the Colony of Hong Kong requiring repairs, not only on account of machinery work on the largest scale being executed, but from having fresh water to lie in which, with iron ships particularly, is of great advantage for cleansing purposes. The following Table gives the ownership and size of these docks:—

NUMBER and Size of the Docks at Whampoa.

Name.	Construction.	Length.	Breadth.
		Feet.	Feet.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company	A. Built of granite ..	550	80
	B. Ditto ..	350	75
	C. Ditto ..	260	55
	D. Piles and mud ..	165	55
	E. Ditto ..	125	55
Union Dock Company (Limited) .	1. Piles and concrete ..	240	45
	2. Ditto ..	185	36½
	3. Piles and granite ..	163	36½
	4. Ditto ..	190	35½
Gow and Company	1. Granite and wood ..	255	40
	2. Ditto ..	175	34½
Ferguson and Company . ..	1. Wood and mud ..	240	50

The Hong Kong and Whampoa Company's and the Union Company's docks are fitted with shears, caissons, steam-pumps, &c. There are

engineer shops supplied with lathes, planing, screwing, cutting, punching machines, &c., driven by steam; boiler-makers' departments and foundry; shipwrights' and blacksmiths' shops, in fact, they are complete in every respect.

Regarding the trade of Canton and its prospects, the one varies so little in amount from year to year, and the latter depends so much on circumstances which, for the present, are in abeyance, that it is useless to speculate upon either; and all that can be said is, there is a slight improvement over last year, and the probability is this ensuing one of 1868 will be an improvement on the preceding, bearing always in mind that the Returns of the Foreign Customs are no proof or criterion of what the trade in foreign manufactures and produce really is.

(Signed)

D. B. ROBERTSON, *Consul*.

British Consulate, Canton, April 18, 1868.

(No. 2.)—RETURN of British and Foreign Shipping at the Port of Canton, during the Year 1867.

	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British ..	87	33,537	96	57,881	183	91,418	61	37,069	126	58,760	187	95,829
Ditto. River steamers	501	161,246	15	3,026	516	164,272	497	161,395	19	2,877	516	164,272
American ..	17	6,531	13	8,400	30	14,931	13	7,666	18	7,872	31	15,538
Ditto. River steamers	99	9,358	42	3,600	141	12,958	139	12,805	2	153	141	12,958
Sundry nations	62	20,424	77	37,230	139	57,654	95	28,436	55	35,198	150	63,634
Total .	766	231,096	243	110,137	1,009	341,233	805	247,371	220	104,860	1,025	352,231

British Consulate, Canton, March 31, 1868.

(Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON, Consul.

IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	From British Possessions in the Straits.		From Siam.		From Hong Kong.		Total Imports from Foreign Countries.		Re-exports to Foreign Countries.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Cotton Piece Goods—	Pieces..	..	..	..	..	112,278	384,307	112,278	384,307	..	..
Shirtings, grey ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	56,817	238,730	56,817	238,730	60	254
" white, plain ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" dyed, figured, and plain ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
T-cloths ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	11,715	48,943	11,715	48,943	96	413
Drills, American ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	71,171	204,196	71,171	204,196	100	253
Chintzes ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	8,160	59,631	8,160	59,631	..	..
Damasks, dyed ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	13,938	35,180	13,938	35,180	..	..
Velvets ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	910	7,577	910	7,577	..	..
Velvetens ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	3,690	33,211	3,690	33,211	37	333
Cambrics and muslins ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	96	960	96	960	..	..
Blue mottles ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	779	1,805	779	1,805	..	..
Handkerchiefs ..	Dozens ..	..	..	..	..	134	910	134	910	..	..
Cotton yarn ..	Piculs..	..	..	..	..	33,118	33,118	33,118	33,118	..	..
" thread ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	18,740 99	1,180,216	18,740 99	1,180,216	..	..
Woolen Goods—	" ..	..	..	..	..	1 99	199	1 99	199	..	..
Blankets ..	Pairs ..	..	..	..	..	2,490	14,937	2,490	14,937	..	..
Bombazettes ..	Pieces..	..	..	..	..	3,350	21,776	3,350	21,776	..	..
Camlets, English ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	3,594	71,880	3,594	71,880	25	500
" Dutch ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	271	8,130	271	8,130	..	..
" imitation ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	655	8,845	655	8,845	..	..
Broad cloth ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	3,375	151,875	3,375	151,875	2)	900
Spanish stripes ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	6,509	123,671	6,509	123,671	..	..
Woolen, unclassified..	" ..	..	..	..	..	18	294	18	294	..	..
Flannels ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	410	8,200	410	8,200	..	..

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	From British Possessions in the Straits.		From Siam.		From Hong Kong.		Total Imports from Foreign Countries.		Re-exports to Foreign Countries.	
		Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.
Lastings ..	Pieces.	..	..	..	..	4,328	79,225	4,328	79,225	..	..
Long ells..	"	..	..	..	..	6,200	61,720	6,200	61,720	20	200
Woollen and cotton mixtures..	"	..	..	..	..	6,597	49,479	6,597	49,479	..	..
Linen ..	"	..	..	..	..	19	439	19	439	..	..
" and cotton mixtures	"	..	..	..	..	439	3,510	439	3,510	..	..
Silk, Japan ..	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	102	..	102	..	..
" reeled from Dupoins	"	..	..	..	..	..	8,744	..	8,744	..	..
Metals—	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copper, sheets	"	..	..	..	..	13	339	13	339	..	..
" nails	"	..	..	..	..	26	643	26	643	..	..
" Japan ..	"	..	..	..	..	303	7,431	303	7,431	..	..
Iron, nail-rod and bar	"	..	..	..	..	108	366	108	366	829	2,695
" wire	"	..	..	..	..	135	1,084	135	1,084	..	..
Lead, in pigs	"	..	..	..	..	14,825	97,143	14,823	97,143	..	..
Quicksilver	"	..	..	..	..	653	43,963	653	43,963	..	..
Spelter ..	"	..	..	..	..	97	593	97	593	..	..
Tin, in pigs	"	..	..	..	..	245	5,261	245	5,261	..	..
" plates	"	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	42	344
" yellow metal	"	..	..	..	..	241	6,118	241	6,118	..	..
Sundries—	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amber ..	"	..	..	..	..	272	41,459	272	41,459	..	..
Birds' nests, 1st quality	"	..	..	..	..	5	14,875	5	14,875	..	..
" 2nd quality	"	..	..	..	..	51	67,522	51	67,522	..	..
" 3rd quality	"	..	..	..	..	195	19,529	195	19,529	..	..
Camphor baroos, clean	"	..	..	..	..	2	10,150	2	10,150	..	..
" refuse	"	..	..	..	..	8	15,264	8	15,264	..	..
Cochineal..	"	..	..	..	..	125	73	125	73	7	13
Cornelian beads	"	..	..	..	..	21	424	21	424	..	959
" stones	Pieces..	..	..	..	..	74	18,629	74	18,629	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	813,208	32,528	813,208	32,528	..	..

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	From British Possessions in the Straits.		From Siam.		From Hong Kong.		Total Imports from Foreign Countries.		Re-exports to Foreign Countries.	
		Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.
Cotton ..	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	256,865 66	5,086,271	256,865 66	5,086,271	95 75	1,940
Dye stuff ..	" "	..	..	..	..	44 34	31,622	44 34	31,622	6 21	4,701
Elephants' teeth, broken	" "	..	..	..	..	69 90	6,291	69 90	6,291	..	..
" " "	" "	..	..	..	..	498 76	79,801	498 76	79,801	9 92	1,588
Feathers, Kingfishers' whole	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	55,589	7,227	55,589	7,227	..	..
Ginseng, clarified ..	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	567 50	67,923	567 50	67,923	..	..
" " crude ..	" "	..	..	..	..	1,478 54	174,143	1,478 54	174,143	20 87	2,849
" " Japan and Corean, 1st quality	" "	..	..	..	..	15 85	27,630	15 35	27,630	..	..
" " ditto, 2nd quality	" "	..	..	..	..	12 51	3,753	12 51	3,753	..	..
Glass, window ..	Sq. ft. ..	..	..	..	..	200,600	6,623	200,600	6,623	..	..
Guano ..	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	10,969 46	18,170	10,969 46	18,170	..	..
Jade stone ..	" "	..	..	..	..	807 89	159,677	807 89	159,677	..	..
Opium, Malwa ..	" "	..	..	..	..	1,232 86	912,559	1,232 86	912,559	..	..
" " Patna ..	" "	..	..	..	..	878 23	472,839	878 23	472,839	..	..
Paint, green ..	" "	..	..	..	..	450 50	14,867	450 50	14,867	15	495
Rice ..	" "	..	..	10,749 92	22,575	..	..	10,749 92	22,575	..	..
Timber, hardwood, beams	Pieces ..	784	9,654	..	..	1,292	16,365	2,076	26,019	..	..
" " planks ..	" "	150	1,902	..	..	410	6,055	560	7,957	..	..
" " masts and poles	" "	363	6,999	..	..	..	..	363	6,999	..	..
" " teak ..	" "	..	..	..	..	114	171	114	171	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	Cubic ft. ..	..	160	..	622	..	99,660	..	100,442	..	4,813
Total ..	..	..	18,715	..	23,197	..	10,433,782	..	10,475,694	..	23,237

Total Imports, 10,475,694 dollars, at 4s. 5d. per dollar, equal to £2,313,382 8s. 6d.

Re-exports, 23,237 dollars, at 4s. 5d. per dollar, equal to £5,131 10s. 1d.

Treasure imported, equal to 2,325,373 dollars.

British Consulate, Canton, March 31, 1868.

(Signed)

D. B. ROBERTSON, Consul.

Return of Foreign Trade at the Port of Canton—continued.

CANTON.

63

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	To Great Britain.		To Hong Kong for probable Exportation to Foreign Countries.		To British Possessions in the Straits.		To India.		To Saigon.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Silk piece goods	...	...	Dollars.	...	Dollars.	...	Dollars.	...	Dollars.	...	Dollars.
thread	...	89 33	66,998	3,625 54	2,719,155	0 10	75	13 58	10,185	0 54	405
fish lines	...	...	...	116 56	81,592	...	...	0 50	350	0 6	42
Canton floss	...	...	...	24 33	9,732	...	...	...	...	...	...
ribbons and sashes	...	...	...	25 26	12,630	...	...	...	...	...	...
tassels	...	...	...	82 46	57,722	...	...	...	...	...	...
and cotton mixture	...	0 33	215	26 90	17,485	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver ware...	...	...	...	102 79	25,697	...	...	0 69	173	...	...
Tea, black	...	0 2	56	33 72	94,416	...	...	0 2	56	...	...
Tea, green	...	72,943 50	1,893,973	10,461 13	310,627	...	...	863 9	23,090	538 48	17,518
Umbrellas, silk	...	8,864 20	245,989	2,424 30	90,451	...	...	33 50	1,407	...	...
Miscellaneous	Pieces	...	...	26,727	40,091	...	...	11,650	17,475	...	...
	...	...	15,168	...	141,133	...	...	...	12,966	...	11,127
Total	...	...	2,843,603	...	9,900,861	...	690	...	140,811	...	35,519

Return of Foreign Trade at the Port of Canton—continued.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	To Japan.		To North America.		To South America.		To France.		To various parts of the Continent of Europe.		Total Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.
Amber ware	Piculs	...	...	...	50	286 36	8,018	98 72	2,764	...	...	18 75	18,421
Bamboo ware	"	...	...	...	1 77	...	...	...	...	...	...	635 81	17,788
Brass foil	"	...	...	...	36 83	...	...	...	...	...	...	574 39	32,975
" ware	Pieces	...	...	49,000	1,342	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,405 71	70,286
Canes	Piculs	...	...	48,309	784	150 0	2,447	405 0	7,493	167,200	2,675	3,094,304	49,509
Cassia	Piculs	...	...	2,632 50	48,309	7 32	293	...	...	3,979 0	7,493	24,239 93	433,686
China-ware, fine	"	...	...	255 97	10,239	...	...	264 2	10,561	...	1,910	1,650 41	65,216
Clothing, cotton	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47 76	...	139 48	23,938
" silk	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137 32	63,660
Crackers, fireworks	"	...	...	5,900 9	59,001	2,693 13	26,351	...	...	573 15	5,732	14,960 98	149,410
Fans, palm leaf, trimmed	Pieces	...	...	540,210	20,413	20,000	1,200	9,000	120	...	...	421,978 0	95,319
Glass bangles	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,357 50	152,437
" beads	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088 29	48,532
" ware	"	0 55	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 67	84	250 68	12,349
Gold thread, imitation	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 97	1,497 0
Gold ware	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 22	52,500
Grass cloth, fine	Pieces	...	...	0 14	42	...	...	...	...	0 36	108	15 366	31,385
Hats, straw	Piculs	...	...	233,492	20,846	...	...	...	...	...	...	236,983	20,480
Indigo, dried	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	463 11	17,838
Ivory ware	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307,452	30,745
Kittysols	Piculs	...	...	0 38	266	...	2,73	0 6	42	...	...	22,041	22,041
Lacquered ware	Piculs	...	...	74 38	2,475	35 30	1,112	57 66	1,106	...	...	301,265	301,265
Mating	Piculs	...	...	66,304 0	304,672	4,042 0	22,231	...	...	1,139 0	6,539	91,139 0	91,139 0
Musk	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 39	29,115
Paper, 1st quality	Pieces	...	...	128 12	3,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,305 51	32,636
Preserves	Piculs	...	...	1,332 22	16,854	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,903 14	130,934
Rhubarb	Piculs	...	...	58 0	4,234	...	...	...	...	1,100 90	13,100	947 84	72,810
Shoes	Pairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,598	13,949
Silk cocoons	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490 55	41,697
" raw	"	...	...	258 63	138,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,158 80	4,890,799
" thrown	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 72	58,590
" waste or refuse	"	...	...	77 25	5,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	993 84	64,599
" wild and coarse	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,343 43	678,616
" piece goods	"	...	...	14 4	10,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,777 7	2,832,803
" thread	"	...	...	0 38	366	33 65	25,237	...	...	0 29	218	117 50	82,250

Return of Foreign Trade at the Port of Canton—continued.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	To Japan.		To North America.		To South America.		To France.		To various parts of the Continent of Europe.		Total Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.
Silk fish lines	Pencils	...	...	0 60	240	...	...	...	...	0 56	224	25 49	10,196
" Canton floss	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 26	12,680
" ribbons and sashes	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98 6	65,142
" tassels	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 2	18,213
" and cotton mixtures	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103 48	25,870
Silver ware	"	...	...	0 1	98	...	...	...	...	0 2	56	33 83	94,724
Tea, black	"	...	...	2,067 27	45,321	2,073 60	51,560	18 47	641	17 46	491	88,978 0	2,343,224
" green	"	...	...	2,231 29	56,812	274 82	7,595	392 88	8,067	486 50	10,730	14,677 49	421,051
Umbrellas, all	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,377 0	57,565
Miscellaneous	"	...	635	...	17,137	...	8,553	...	4,030	...	5,149	...	216,100
Total	...	...	736	...	826,688	...	163,995	...	34,833	...	122,142	...	14,069,858

Total Exports 14,069,858 dollars, at 4s. 5d. per dollar, equal to £3,107,093 13s. 10d.
Treasure exported in 1867, 4,232,926 dollars.

British Consulate, Canton, March 31, 1868.

(Signed)

D. B. ROBERTSON, Consul.

(No. 6.)—PORT OF CANTON. Coast Trade. Imports of Chinese Produce during the Year ended December 31, 1867.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	From Hong Kong.		From Shanghai.		From the other Ports.		Total Imported.		Re-exported.		Net Imported.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Brass ware	Piculs	170 55	17,055	77 8	7,708	3 95	395	251 58	25,158	...	...	251 58	25,158
Carpets	Pieces	6,251	7,814	8,818	11,033	12,405	15,506	27,474	34,343	...	...	27,474	34,343
Cinabar	Piculs	2,065 4	103,252	...	...	...	...	2,065 4	103,252	...	...	2,065 4	103,252
Cotton	"	14,337 39	301,084	...	...	...	...	14,337 39	301,084	...	...	14,337 39	301,084
Dates, red	"	876 9	3,855	...	...	...	...	876 9	3,855	...	...	876 9	3,855
Ginseng, native	"	110 21	46,634	...	...	1,707 87	7,512	1,707 87	7,512	...	...	1,707 87	7,512
Hats, felt	Pieces	43,508	8,701	...	...	45,130	9,026	88,633	17,737	...	...	88,633	17,737
Horns, deer's, young	Pairs	4,208	17,906	...	...	70	2,920	4,278	15,406	...	...	4,278	15,406
Lily flowers, dried	Piculs	1,432 47	17,906	243 12	3,089	416 98	5,212	9,092 57	28,157	...	...	9,092 57	28,157
Mats	Pieces	128,220	38,466	12,640	3,793	25,170	7,551	166,030	49,809	...	...	166,030	49,809
Medicine	Piculs	2,338 53	48,260	577 63	10,842	1,609 74	35,126	4,525 90	84,218	...	...	4,525 90	84,218
Musk	"	1 12	8,960	...	...	0 14	120	1 86	10,080	...	...	1 86	10,080
Nankon	"	8,643 55	691,484	7,196 39	575,711	394 69	23,375	16,134 63	1,990,772	2 7	166	16,132 58	1,990,604
Oil, bean	"	...	...	...	...	2,145 58	16,092	2,145 58	16,092	...	...	2,145 58	16,092
Peas	"	248 16	546	...	...	43,244 40	92,958	43,244 40	92,958	...	...	43,244 40	92,958
Prawns, dried	"	382 72	11,482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhubarb	"	372 78	37,959	...	...	69 24	3,193	382 72	11,482	...	...	382 72	11,482
Shamshoo	"	7 90	55	...	...	1,726 54	12,086	442 2	33,152	196 44	14,738	245 58	18,419
Silk, raw	"	63 37	30,101	11 52	81	...	...	1,726 54	12,086	8 0	3,800	1,745 96	12,222
" piece goods	"	379 47	380,496	4 35	261,507	...	...	67 73	32,167	...	...	59 72	28,367
" thrown	"	...	...	25 70	14,906	41 25	39,188	695 99	661,191	...	...	695 99	661,191
Skins for clothing	"	16,178	68,416	550	116	1,764	9,376	25 70	14,906	...	...	25 70	14,906
Tea, black	Piculs	867 25	35,894	26 48	1,059	...	...	18,492	77,908	...	...	18,492	77,908
Tobacco, leaf	"	548 64	7,681	515 27	7,214	1,030 5	14,700	925 73	37,029	...	...	925 73	37,029
Wax, prepared	"	1,396 41	55,856	226 54	9,062	175 19	7,008	2,113 96	29,595	...	...	2,113 96	29,595
" white	"	249 59	99,836	4 94	1,976	...	...	1,798 14	71,926	...	...	1,798 14	71,926
" yellow	"	1,486 14	111,460	11 33	850	...	...	254 53	101,812	...	...	254 53	101,812
Wheat	"	...	...	...	...	1 30	98	1,498 77	112,408	...	...	1,498 77	112,408
Miscellaneous	"	...	92,825	10,689 89	27,820	1,107 86	5,878	11,807 75	30,700	...	...	11,807 75	30,700
Total	...	...	2,347,574	...	964,257	...	303,056	...	3,614,887	...	...	...	3,594,628

Total imports 3,594,628 dollars at 4s. 5d. per dollar, equal to 783,813l. 13s. 5d.

Total re-exports, 20,255 dollars, at 4s. 5d. per dollar, equal to 4,475l. 17s. 3d.

British Consulate, Canton, March 31, 1868.

(Signed)

D. B. ROBERTSON, Consul.

(No. 7).—CHINESE Produce Exported from Canton to Chinese Ports during the Year ended December 31, 1867.

CANTON.

67

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	To Ningpo.		To Shanghai.		To Kiu-kiang.		To Hankow.		To Che-foo.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Books ..	Piculs ..	0 45	Dollars. 9	149 82	Dollars. 3,135	.. 0 16	Dollars. ..	1 66	Dollars. 69	4 23	Dollars. 78
Brass buttons ..	" ..	234 43	21,099	840 60	75,654	.. ..	.. 14	288 59	25,973	327 14	29,443
Brass ware ..	" ..	20 7	803	115 5	4,602	.. ..	.. ..	142 88	5,715	17 53	701
Caps, silk ..	Pieces ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	18,599	5,580
Cinnamon ..	Piculs ..	22 28	735	175 38	5,788	2 36	78	136 59	4,507	142 85	4,714
Cornelian ware ..	" ..	.. ..	..	0 48	599	.. ..	.. ..	23 16	16,106	1 60	764
Fans, palm-leaf, trimmed ..	Pieces ..	247,300	12,365	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..	2,331	117	.. ..	..
" " ..	" ..	1,319,000	13,190	582,000	5,820	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	80,000	800
" paper ..	" ..	460	32	62,715	4,390	60	4	294,455	20,612	241,179	16,883
Flowers, dried ..	Piculs ..	1 26	15	2 23	22	.. ..	.. ..	11 72	164	433	3,136
Ginseng, reclarified ..	" ..	51 76	7,764	216 36	32,454	0 56	84	49 74	7,461	26 75	4,013
Glass ware ..	" ..	286 37	17,182	773 4	46,382	6 23	374	155 25	9,315	83 45	5,007
Glue ..	" ..	312 91	4,694	1,318 73	19,781	.. ..	.. ..	132 95	1,994	.. ..	..
Grass cloth, coarse ..	" ..	0 9	10	24 16	2,658	.. ..	.. ..	25 31	2,784	130 12	14,313
" fine ..	" ..	4 97	1,491	8 37	2,511	.. ..	.. ..	0 54	162	49 4	14,712
Horns, rhinoceros ..	" ..	0 81	972	3 89	4,668	.. ..	.. ..	2 92	3,504	9 71	11,652
Indigo, dried ..	" ..	293 30	13,199	1,365 53	61,449	0 50	22	197 99	8,910	605 2	27,226
Ivory ..	" ..	13 68	6,840	25 54	12,770	.. ..	.. ..	0 91	455	0 10	50
Lead, white ..	" ..	1,037 24	6,483	1,043 77	6,524	.. ..	.. ..	168 30	1,032	194 94	1,218
" yellow ..	" ..	586 67	5,282	1,054 85	9,494	0 40	4	576 87	5,192	377 38	3,396
Leather ..	" ..	169 39	5,082	103 80	3,114	.. ..	.. ..	2 45	74	.. ..	..
Lungans, dried ..	" ..	17,175 25	68,701	7,124 58	28,498	.. ..	.. ..	1,972 92	7,892	0 20	1
" pulp ..	" ..	1,175 34	10,578	1,825 86	16,433	.. ..	.. ..	989 83	8,908	25 36	228
Medicine ..	" ..	359 69	8,077	846 92	23,343	1 51	48	321 31	9,124	1,154 9	15,800
Mirrors with frames ..	Pieces ..	148,054	6,095	192,375	8,286	623	51	26,816	1,543	18,661	876
Opium, prepared ..	Piculs ..	.. ..	..	1 64	2,188	.. ..	.. ..	4 19	5,587	4 91	6,555

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	To Ningpo.		To Shanghai.		To Kiu-kiang.		To Hankow.		To Che-foo.	
		Quantities.	Value. Dollars.	Quantities.	Value. Dollars.	Quantities.	Value. Dollars.	Quantities.	Value. Dollars.	Quantities.	Value. Dollars.
Paper, 1st quality ..	Piculs..	43 62	1,090	447 89	11,197	0 14	3	589 46	14,737	1,121 19	23,030
Silk piece goods ..	" "	3 24	2,268	44 96	31,472	..	..	197 85	138,495	200 98	140,086
" ribbons and sashes ..	" "	0 78	546	163 98	114,786	..	..	142 44	99,708	90 60	63,420
" tassels ..	" "	..	..	0 09	59	..	..	0 97	630	15 69	10,199
" floss, from other provinces ..	" "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 58	13,548
" and cotton mixtures ..	" "	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 83	5,589	4 76	1,428
Sugar, brown ..	" "	58 90	250	18,201 54	77,357	..	..	58,707 75	249,503	9,418 88	40,030
" candy ..	" "	..	..	261 36	3,136	..	..	3,262 32	39,148	810 63	9,728
" white ..	" "	6,722 18	52,432	10,299 28	80,334	93 48	729	81,288 15	244,048	1,356 41	10,580
Tobacco, prepared ..	" "	3,077 31	55,391	377 49	6,795	..	..	14 5	253	190 77	3,434
Wax, white ..	" "	0 92	460	18 79	9,395	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood ware ..	" "	76 62	2,145	220 97	6,187	0 58	16	181 49	5,082	31 89	593
Miscellaneous ..	" "	..	27,106	..	55,532	..	105	..	43,402	..	34,376
Total ..	..	..	352,387	..	776,723	..	1,532	..	987,820	..	523,498

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	To Tien-tsin.		To Newchwang.		To Hong Kong, for probable exportation to Chinese Ports.		Total Exports.	
		Quantities.	Value. Dollars.	Quantities.	Value. Dollars.	Quantities.	Value. Dollars.	Quantities.	Value. Dollars.
Books ..	Piculs ..	170 42	4,116	..	..	142 77	3,155	469 35	10,562
Brass buttons ..	" ..	1,469 60	132,264	164 10	14,769	197 47	17,772	3,522 9	316,988
Brass ware ..	" ..	151 88	6,075	36 55	1,462	..	..	483 96	19,358
Caps, silk ..	Pieces ..	7,908	2,372	8,400	2,520	1,000	300	35,907	10,772
Cinnamon ..	Piculs ..	37 63	1,242	3 48	115	52 69	1,739	573 26	18,918
Cornelian ware ..	" ..	4 96	3,378	..	..	4 36	3,574	34 56	24,331
Fans, palm leaf, trimmed ..	Pieces ..	25,251	1,262	..	..	..	..	274,882	13,744
" " untrimmed ..	" ..	1,326,000	13,260	..	..	..	..	3,307,000	33,070
" paper ..	" ..	142,731	9,991	1,080	76	..	..	742,680	51,938
Flowers, dried ..	Piculs ..	912 30	8,851	14 68	74	105 62	558	1,480 90	12,820
Ginseng, reclarified ..	" ..	3 20	480	..	..	60 56	9,084	408 93	61,340
Glass ware ..	" ..	202 20	12,132	6 85	411	..	..	1,513 39	90,803
Glue ..	" ..	0 45	7	..	..	..	..	1,765 4	26,476
Grass cloth, coarse ..	" ..	184 92	20,341	..	..	..	..	364 60	40,106
" " fine ..	" ..	45 13	13,539	..	..	..	..	108 5	32,415
Horns, rhinoceros ..	" ..	1 19	1,428	0 31	372	..	2,460	20 88	25,056
Indigo, dried ..	" ..	373 15	16,792	96 38	4,337	..	..	2,931 87	131,935
Ivory ..	" ..	1 20	600	..	..	..	..	41 43	20,715
Lead, white ..	" ..	47 7	294	189 90	1,187	100 47	628	2,781 69	17,386
" yellow ..	" ..	460 98	4,148	179 55	1,616	11 29	102	3,247 99	29,234
Leather ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	388 34	11,650	663 98	19,820
Lungguns, dried ..	" ..	150 96	604	64 1	256	1,226 13	4,904	27,714 5	110,356
" pulp ..	" ..	131 53	1,184	..	..	457 11	4,114	4,605 3	41,445
Medicine ..	" ..	1,527 95	20,187	191 60	1,229	371 9	15,793	4,774 16	93,601
Mirrors with frames ..	Pieces ..	73,693	1,933	26,250	1,880	23,061	1,365	509,533	22,029
Opium, prepared ..	Piculs ..	28 81	38,680	..	..	..	..	39 55	53,010

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	To Tien-tsin.		To Newchwang.		To Hong Kong, for probable exportation to Chinese Ports.		Total Exports.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Paper, 1st quality ..	Piculs ..	1,117 2	27,925	443 73	11,093	..	..	3,763 5	94,075
Silk piece goods ..	" ..	360 27	252,189	7 96	5,572	..	..	815 26	570,682
" ribbons and sashes ..	" ..	198 42	138,894	12 67	8,869	..	..	608 89	426,223
" tassels ..	" ..	34 32	22,308	0 78	507	..	..	51 85	33,703
" floss, from other provinces ..	" ..	29 63	17,778	..	..	..	..	52 21	31,326
" and cotton mixtures ..	" ..	71 98	21,594	..	..	..	..	95 37	28,611
Sugar, brown ..	" ..	25,613 2	108,855	12,776 23	54,299	6,356 93	27,017	131,133 25	557,316
" candy ..	" ..	5,517 53	66,210	607 5	7,285	..	..	10,458 89	125,507
" white ..	" ..	14,265 14	111,268	938 66	7,321	6,670 84	52,033	71,634 14	558,746
Tobacco, prepared ..	" ..	8,761 24	157,702	203 7	3,655	..	..	12,623 93	227,230
Wax, white ..	" ..	0 12	60	..	..	86 54	43,270	106 37	53,185
Wood ware ..	" ..	226 42	6,340	..	..	..	..	737 97	20,663
Miscellaneous ..	" ..	..	81,901	..	8,595	..	26,134	..	277,151
Total ..	..	..	1,328,184	..	137,500	..	225,652	..	4,333,296

Total Exports to Chinese Ports, at 4s. 5d. per dollar, £956,936 4s.

British Consulate, Canton, March 31, 1868.

(Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON, Consul.

	Classifier of Quantity.	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
		Dollars.	Piculs	Dollars.	Piculs	Dollars.	Piculs	Dollars.	Piculs	Dollars.	Piculs	Dollars.	Piculs
Amber	...	47,331	159	41,484	139	47,769	159	38,304	158	46,952	273	41,459	273
Birds' nests, 1st quality	...	20,332	70	26,790	11	27,950	11	24,102	9	14,775	6	14,875	6
" 2nd "	...	151,752	108	106,105	52	77,580	69	104,175	69	136,645	52	67,532	52
" 3rd "	...	26,000	308	21,100	298	28,630	298	28,630	189	20,940	195	19,529	195
Cochineal	...	31,226	415	46,947	298	26,828	298	3,954	117	14,359	126	21,424	126
Cotton—	...												
Indian	...	718,500	488	10,092	...	...	49,000	1,152,015	49,000	3,458,912	256,566	5,086,371	256,566
Native	...	95,480	25,480	543,054	19,680	521,583	84,130	853,347	67,611	1,358,903	14,337	301,087	14,337
Yarn	...	1,016,700	14,800	1,066,290	9,367	779,156	12,806	1,067,310	12,056	783,663	18,741	1,180,216	18,741
Dyed, figured, and plain	...	21,627	78,532	86,582	1,457	65,057	9,148	45,740	13,732	74,680	48,943	...	48,943
Drills, grey	...	30,965	162,566	9,196	13,391	4,652	3,839	55,511	5,830	46,640	8160	59,631	8160
Damasks	...	3,667	35,071	22,100	746	6,155	1,003	9,097	686	5,831	910	7,577	910
Handkerchiefs	...	28,057	92,071	35,786	29,734	37,168	27,084	27,084	18,696	20,566	33,118	33,118	33,118
Printed and fancy	...	11,352	83,902	15,812	41,048	20,242	6,193	20,137	12,659	36,711	13,938	384,307	13,938
Shirtings	...	133,539	48,705	195,433	44,216	231,080	79,868	419,307	78,452	294,195	112,278	384,307	112,278
Slurtings, grey	...	49,738	154,343	44,695	132,876	201,286	52,993	291,462	47,160	188,640	56,817	383,730	56,817
T-cloth, 24 yards	...	38,300	107,000	28,802	76,653	87,173	29,235	117,050	37,591	131,569	71,171	204,196	71,171
" 56 "	...	8,739	10,433	24,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ginseng, American	...	3,448	382,265	2,647	355,788	461,841	3,793	517,910	2,862	482,032	2,046	242,066	2,046
Metals, lead	...	26,634	253,730	60,655	468,270	54,553	29,837	182,138	24,982	156,138	14,824	97,143	14,824
" nail rod, and bar iron	...	43,234	129,763	29,991	84,321	24,024	54,055	49,147	2,105	7,578	108	386	108
" quillsilver	...	3,536	207,876	4,054	269,337	3,786	261,226	4,092	270,060	941	63,993	655	63,993
Naukeens	...	7,447	588,591	11,735	922,274	8,524	705,893	9,460	831,445	1,144,709	16,135	1,290,770	16,135
Opium, Malwa	...	1,698	1,213,979	1,774	1,193,655	1,180	775,063	1,336	1,007,921	1,711	1,428,731	1,233	1,428,731
" Patna	...	2,244	1,437,198	2,035	1,096,579	1,310	550,803	1,041	397,221	1,700	913,736	878	913,736
Peas	...	81,207	203,321	59,387	156,303	62,533	153,206	67,020	199,227	17,809	44,323	42,483	44,323
Rice	...	53,800	108,559	20,218	42,459	71,199	177,997	65,198	163,027	134,779	10,750	92,555	10,750
Sandal wood	...	7,917	70,725	7,455	65,242	588	6,171	38	1,257	7,542	5	52,555	5
Silk, raw	...	34	16,221	85	40,590	173	83,154	132	66,505	292	90,145	143	90,145
" piece goods	...	488	439,227	480	449,816	363	381,850	548	504,380	618	57,491	606	57,491
Woolen manufactures—	...												
Camlets, English	...	3,193	57,474	4,331	83,593	2,511	53,767	3,511	73,116	77,167	3,594	17,890	3,594
" Dutch	...	610	17,080	697	19,661	93	2,604	405	12,150	541	16,290	271	16,290
Flannels and woollens	...	373	6,000	352	7,094	147	3,087	408	8,568	375	7,437	17,392	7,437
Habit and medium cloth	...	566	24,594	1,496	66,014	1,565	89,376	3,566	196,130	9,763	139,150	17,892	139,150
Lastings	...	3,541	56,236	4,641	74,785	4,950	68,850	3,352	67,040	3,915	72,428	3,375	72,428
Long pills	...	8,860	79,740	11,863	106,143	6,721	57,154	5,689	58,313	4,509	47,345	4,925	47,345
Spanish stripes	...	9,217	176,997	7,493	141,333	6,793	129,274	5,905	112,195	5,983	61,790	6,900	61,790
Woolen and cotton mixtures	...	8,769	54,652	5,769	39,512	14,530	159,830	1,649	16,490	6,589	116,766	6,509	116,766
Wool	...	429	5,583	415	5,681	1,180	16,516	277	3,877	592	52,712	9,947	52,712
	...											8,350	8,350

N.B.—The above statement includes Imports both from foreign countries and from native ports.

British Consulate, Canton, March 31, 1868.

(Signed)

D. B. ROBERTSON, Consul.

(No. 9).—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of some of the Principal Articles of Export, for the Years 1862 to 1867 inclusive.

	Classifier of Quantity.	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.	
		Dollars.	Piculs.	Dollars.	Piculs.	Dollars.	Piculs.	Dollars.	Piculs.	Dollars.	Piculs.	Dollars.	Piculs.
Grass buttons	...	875	...	2,047	...	8,077	...	3,990	...	4,075	...	3,525	...
Cassia lignea	...	7,683	...	8,374	...	13,851	...	23,514	...	23,960	...	24,680	...
Chinware	...	2,042	...	1,843	...	2,378	...	9,209	...	88,765	...	88,769	...
Crackers, fireworks	...	13,255	...	71,400	...	11,313	...	20,304	...	21,474	...	14,961	...
Grasscloth	...	188	...	4,738	...	495	...	387	...	203,423	...	93,568	...
Indigo, dry	...	3,892	...	3,502	...	2,956	...	2,355	...	3,182	...	3,387	...
Ivoryware	...	97	...	84	...	119	...	137	...	66	...	67	...
Lacquered ware	...	433	...	600	...	58,600	...	92,090	...	688	...	22,063	...
Mitting	...	41,548	...	24,994	...	30,824	...	30,050	...	539,421	...	91,161	...
Musk	...	5,107	...	7	...	57,681	...	59,730	...	89,898	...	29,145	...
Preserves	...	14,600	...	4,340	...	54,090	...	33,250	...	80,470	...	132,705	...
Rhubarb	...	6,091	...	202	...	7,236	...	6,308	...	9,359	...	7,810	...
Silk, raw and thrown	...	5,306	...	3,684	...	2,859	...	75,448	...	826	...	4,951,311	...
" piece goods	...	3,537	...	3,912	...	1,215,017	...	4,399,105	...	9,258	...	9,273	...
" ribbons and sashes	...	400	...	4,369	...	3,318,931	...	504,278	...	3,686	...	5,143	...
" and cotton mixtures	...	197	...	300,800	...	3,363	...	2,720,048	...	3,997	...	3,493,685	...
Sugar	...	43,000	...	143	...	777	...	637,669	...	624	...	491,365	...
Tea, black	...	192,000	...	43,000	...	90,391	...	131,574	...	140	...	190	...
Tea, green	...	47,000	...	135,318	...	80,093	...	637,669	...	215,636	...	2,948,324	...
Vermilion	...	1,100	...	46,000	...	18,331	...	3,057,657	...	74,815	...	421,651	...
	...		...	960	...	1,691	...	977,003	...	371,810	...	14,677	...
	...		...		...		...	52,608	...	250	...	5,167	...

N.B.—The above statement includes Exports both to foreign countries and to native ports.

British Consulate, Canton, March 31, 1868. (Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON, Consul.

No. 6.

Consul Fittock to Mr. Hammond.—(Received May 18.)

Sir,

Ningpo, March 7, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to forward you herewith copy of my despatch to Sir R. Alcock, K.C.B., dated 5th instant, inclosing the Trade Returns of the port, and my Commercial Report for the year 1867.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. FITTOCK.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

Consul Fittock to Sir R. Alcock.

Sir,

Ningpo, March 5, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the following Returns, together with my Report on the Trade of this port during the past year:—

1. A Return of the British and Foreign Shipping entered Inwards, amounting to 185,082 tons, against 191,083 tons in 1866, or a decrease of 6,001 tons.

2. A Return of the British and Foreign Shipping, cleared Outwards, amounting to 182,955 tons in 1866, or an increase of 7,550 tons in 1867.

3. Synoptical Table of the Foreign Import Trade, amounting to 6,965,550 Haikwan taels, against 6,408,091 in 1866, or an increase of 557,459 taels in 1867, or deducting all re-exports a nett increase of 326,752 taels.

4. Synoptical Table of the Principal Exports, showing an aggregate of 7,280,403 taels, against 6,433,810 taels, or an increase of 844,593 taels in 1867.

5. Synoptical Return of Re-exports during 1867, amounting to 230,707 taels.

6. A Return of the Duties and Tonnage Dues paid to the Chinese Government upon the Trade and Shipping during the year, amounting to 418,918 taels, against 392,271 taels in 1866. This Table also shows the amount received for coast trade duties in 1867 to have been 33,683 taels, against 32,682 taels in 1866.

7. Comparative Table of the Principal Articles of Foreign Imports in 1866 and 1867, showing their quantity and average value.

8. A similar Statement of the Exports during the two years.

On referring to the import and export Returns, it will be observed that, deducting the value of re-exports, the nett estimated value of the trade of Ningpo for 1867 is 14,015,246 taels, against 12,662,015 taels in 1866, or an increase in 1867 of 1,353,231 taels, which is satisfactorily indicative of the steady progress and prosperity of the port.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. FITTOCK.

Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

*Report on the Commerce of Ningpo for the Year 1867.**Shipping.*

It will be seen, on referring to the following Tables, that there was about an equal decrease of tonnage entering and leaving the port during the past year under the British and German flags as contrasted with the previous year. As regards the falling off in the former, this is attributable to some interruption in the regular running of the steamer between this port and Shanghae; whilst the decrease in the latter would appear to indicate that this class of vessels had been in somewhat less demand for the carrying trade. Deducting the decrease in the tonnage entered inwards from the increase of tonnage cleared outwards, there is a small increase of tonnage in favour of the past year of 1,549 tons:—

							Tons.
British.	1867	..	..	..	..	..	71,005
	1866	..	..	..	..	..	76,101
Decrease		..	..	..	..	..	5,096
American.	1867	.	..	..	..	..	77,163
	1866	.	..	..	..	..	77,636
Decrease		..	..	..	..	..	473
Danish.	1867	..	..	..	..	..	739
	1866	..	..	..	..	..	358
Increase		..	..	..	..	..	381
French.	1867	..	..	..	..	..	1,080
	1866	..	..	..	..	..	345
Increase		..	..	..	..	..	735
Belgian.	1867	..	..	..	..	..	316
	1866	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bremen.	1867	..	..	..	..	..	7,034
	1867	..	..	..	..	..	5,474
Prussian.	1867	.	..	..	..	..	3,494
	1867	..	..	..	..	..	16,006
Total North German		..	..	..	..	..	21,303
Ditto. 1866		..	..	..	..	..	5,297
Decrease		..	..	..	..	..	8,642
Siam, &c.	1867	.	..	..	..	..	7,521
	1866	..	..	..	..	..	1,121
Increase		..	..	..	..	..	8,604
Chinese lorchas.	1867	..	..	..	..	..	7,562
	1866	..	..	..	..	..	1,042
Increase		..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE of Vessels Cleared.

	1866.		1867.		Increase, 1867.		Decrease, 1867.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	307	78,193	272	69,791	...	...	33	8,402
American	141	85,781	136	76,414	...	...	5	9,367
French	3	379	4	1,080	1	701	...	...
Danish	2	348	3	521	1	173	...	...
German	47	13,466	49	13,674	2	208	...	...
Prussian	9	2,285	20	8,470	11	1,185	...	...
Russian	1	237	...	...	...	...	1	237
Sundry vessels	23	6,872	25	9,404	2	2,532	...	...
Chinese lorchas	124	7,841	137	8,706	18	865	...	...
Total	657	175,405	647	182,955	...	7,550	10	...

Imports.

As predicted by Mr. Forrest, in his Report of last year, there has been a decided increase in the imports. In 1866 the total cast up to 6,408,091 taels; the result of 1867 is 6,965,550 taels, or an increase of 557,459 taels.

It is satisfactory to observe, in contrasting these two Tables, that the improvement in the import of foreign cotton and woollen fabrics is very striking. The estimated value of cotton goods brought to this market in 1866 was 567,310 taels, whilst in the last year it is set down at 1,001,490 taels, or an increase of 434,180 taels in value; but when we consider that cotton fabrics were far dearer in 1866 than in 1867, it will appear that, great as the increase is in the value of those imported in the last year, there is a still more gratifying result in the quantities introduced, viz., in 1866 the number of cotton piece goods imported was 170,467 pieces, against 353,296 pieces in the past year, or more than double the quantity imported in the previous year. And there is good reason to hope that foreign cotton textiles will be brought into far more extended use as they become better known to the 30,000,000 inhabitants of this province, and about an equal population in the provinces without seaboard, of which Ningpo is the open shipping port; more assuredly would this result follow if the means of transit could be improved, so as to reduce the cost of transport into the interior.

The above remarks will apply in almost an equally satisfactory manner to the prospects of an improved demand for foreign woollen goods. In 1866 the value of these was placed at 108,906 taels; in the past year, at 175,481 taels, or an increase of 66,575 taels.

The fluctuation in the annual imports of rice is very peculiar; in some years the quantity introduced is enormous, in others almost insignificant; in 1866 it stood at 145,014 piculs; last year's result shows 299,843 piculs, or more than double. Mr. Forrest imputed the large decrease in the importation of rice in 1866 to the agricultural prosperity of the province; and this view is apparently confirmed by the fact of the increase shown in the imports of 1867, the harvest of the previous year having almost entirely failed, through a drought, which was viewed as a national calamity, and promised in this and other provinces to give rise to popular disturbances of a most serious character. The remedy for deficient harvests in China is generally found in a resort to the superabundant markets of Siam; and, from a foreign point of view, the fluctuations in the annual imports is chiefly interesting on account of the impulse given to the employment of foreign tonnage in its carriage.

Metals.—Almost all metals, except tin, show a falling off from last year, attributable to no particular cause.

Coals.—There is an increase of about 1,000 tons on last year; at present nearly all the coal is imported from Sydney, but there is no reason why the limited demand should not be supplied from the native mines, if these were only worked, of which there appears at length to be some prospect as regards those, at all events, in the adjoining Province of Kiangsu.

Opium.—As at most other ports this drug forms the principal article of import. In 1866, the quantity imported was 4,486 piculs, valued at 2,183,984 taels; whilst in 1867, it was 5,136 piculs, valued at 2,354,873 taels, or an increase in the latter year of 650 piculs, value 170,889 taels. In a commercial point of view the drug is chiefly of importance in this market as providing the necessary element for conducting the barter trade in native products, comparatively little bullion being either imported or exported.

Its baneful effects are not noticeable in the general population, and its use is looked upon as essentially a luxury amongst the well-to-do classes. It is a notorious fact, that in Japan where opium is prohibited, the baneful effects of indulgence in ardent spirits, such as samsboo, lead to an infinitely greater amount of crime in that country than the addiction to opium-smoking does in this; and the above remarks will, I believe, equally apply to the incitements to crime among the populations of large European towns. Indeed, I think it would be found, that however pernicious the use of the drug may be to those who actually indulge in it, the consequences are seldom, if ever, injurious to others, which is quite the reverse of the consequences generally resulting from over-indulgence in other stimulants, as our own criminal annals and the recent occurrences in Japan but too certainly indicate.

Exports.

Tea.—Notwithstanding the continuance of all the difficulties which have to be encountered in bringing teas to this port from the producing districts, as fully detailed in Mr. Forrest's Report last year, it is satisfactory to be able to report an increase of 1,647,584 lbs., valued at 1,037,933 taels in 1867, as compared with 1866. And this, notwithstanding another disastrous market in Europe, the total estimated value of tea (which is all green), exported from this port may be stated as follows:—

				Value.	
				Lbs.	£
1863	..	..	..	4,846,254	280,000
1864	..	..	..	7,862,561	500,000
1865	..	..	..	9,596,483	751,385
1866	..	..	..	13,797,232	1,017,930
1867	..	..	..	15,444,816	1,312,110

This result continues to realize the prediction contained in my Report on the Trade of 1864, "that Ningpo was in a fair way of asserting her natural right to become the tea depôt of the Province of Chekiang."

Silk.—Raw and manufactured, the export of which, in 1865, was valued at 400,000*l.*, had fallen, in 1866, to 210,000*l.*, has still further dwindled during the past year to little over 150,000*l.* This result is no doubt attributable to the fact already reported, that, owing to the obstructions to its reaching this port from the silk districts, it continues to find its way by the more unobstructed way to Shanghai, to which port it all ultimately proceeds in search of a market, and there it forms the chief item in barter, in connection with opium and bills of exchange.

Raw Cotton.—The statement in last year's Report that this staple had

once more reverted to the purely native trade has been confirmed, and it is no longer of any direct importance to the foreign merchant, except as affording employment for tonnage: its cultivation is also again giving way to the more certainly remunerative rice-fields.

Duties and Tonnage Dues.

Owing to the mode of keeping the accounts at the Custom-house, the duties, as well as tonnage dues, are shown as levied on the vessels instead of the goods, so that it is impossible to say more than that the result was favourable to the Imperial Revenue during the past year, the result being for 1867, 452,601 taels as against 424,913 taels in 1866, or an improvement of 27,688 taels, against which I am not aware of any fresh charges.

Pilotage Regulations.

The new code promulgated under the sanction of the foreign Ministers at Peking, came into local operation on the 1st October, and apparently promises to work well.

Police.

The Municipal Police Force organized in 1862, for affording protection in the foreign settlement, at the time of the occupation of the city by the rebels, became extinct at the end of July last, through the resignation of the Municipal Council, for want of the requisite funds to be derived from voluntary contributions.

A mixed force of foreigners and Chinese has since been organized by the local authorities under their own control, and the entire cost of which is to be defrayed by them. The force has been in existence eight months, and is found to work satisfactorily.

In concluding this Report, it is gratifying to be able to state, that the rich Province of Chekiang is in the enjoyment of profound tranquillity; and there is apparently no reason to apprehend any interruption to the present promising prospects of the Government and people alike.

Ningpo, March 5, 1868.

(Signed)

W. H. FITTOCK.

(No. 1.)—NINGPO Trade Returns, 1867.

VESSELS ENTERED.

Nationality.	In Cargo.	In Ballast.	In Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	Total.
	Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	260	22	68,498	2,507	282	71,005
Danish	5	..	739	..	5	739
French	4	..	1,080	..	4	1,080
Belgian	1	..	316	..	1	316
Dutch	3	..	867	..	3	867
Norway	1	..	214	..	1	214
American	132	5	74,860	2,303	137	77,163
North German—						
Bremen	26	..	7,034	..	26	7,034
Hamburgh	20	..	5,474	..	20	5,474
Prussian	19	1	3,430	64	20	3,494
Total North German ..	65	1	15,938	64	66	16,002
Siam.. ..	21	..	8,642	..	21	8,642
Customs lorchas ..	140	1	8,552	52	141	8,604
Total 1867	632	29	180,156	4,926	661	185,082
Total 1866	635	19	185,174	5,909	654	191,083
Decrease	3	..	5,018	983	..	6,001
Increase	..	10	..	..	7	..

(Signed)

W. H. FITTOCK, *Consul.**Ningpo, March 7, 1868.*

(No. 2.)—NINGPO Trade Returns, 1867.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Nationality.	In Cargo.	In Ballast.	In Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	Total.
	Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	246	26	62,799	6,992	272	69,791
Danish	1	2	227	294	3	521
French	3	1	711	264	4	1,080
Belgian	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dutch	5	..	1,183	..	5	1,183
Sweden	1	..	333	..	1	333
Norway	1	..	214	..	..	214
American	129	7	72,970	3,444	136	76,414
North German—						
Bremen	22	7	5,996	2,204	29	8,200
Hamburgh	15	5	3,758	1,716	20	5,474
Prussian	18	2	3,068	402	20	3,470
Total North German ..	..	..	..	..	69	10,144
Siam.. ..	18	..	7,674	..	18	7,674
Customs lorchas ..	136	1	8,527	179	137	8,706
Total 1867	595	52	167,460	15,495	647	182,955
Total 1866	605	52	162,528	12,877	657	175,405
Increase 1867	..	..	4,932	2,618	..	7,550
Decrease 1867	10	..	..	..	10	..

(Signed)

W. H. FITTOCK, *Consul.**Ningpo, March 7, 1868.*

(No. 3.)—NINGPO TRADE RETURNS, 1867.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Name of Goods.	Classifier.	From British Colonies and Straits Possessions.	From Hong Kong.	From Manilla, Siam, and Japan.	From Shanghai.	From Chinese Coast Ports.	Total.	Value in Haikwan taels.
Cotton piece goods—								
Drills	Pieces	..	..	..	8,847	..	8,847	44,420
Shirtings, dyed	"	..	..	..	2,457	..	2,457	7,271
" grey	"	..	..	..	224,765	..	224,765	674,295
" white	"	..	..	..	8,350	..	8,350	29,223
T-cloths	"	..	..	..	32,854	..	32,854	82,135
Handkerchiefs	"	..	..	..	37,200	..	37,200	2,170
Chintzes	"	..	..	..	7,565	..	7,565	11,347
Canvas	"	..	..	..	101	..	101	505
Velveteens and velvet	"	..	..	..	2,965	..	2,965	19,726
Cottonades	"	..	..	..	1,755	..	1,755	5,265
Miscellaneous	"	..	..	..	26,437	..	26,437	125,131
Woolens—								
Camlets	"	..	..	..	4,412	..	4,412	67,945
Long ells	"	..	..	..	2,740	..	2,740	17,810
Spanish stripes	"	..	..	..	2,542	..	2,542	45,756
Woolen and cotton mixtures	"	..	..	..	170	..	170	1,190
Miscellaneous	"	..	..	..	1,551	..	1,551	26,577
Coals	Tons	2,098	..	..	229	..	2,327	16,203
Metals—								
Iron	Piculs	..	475	..	11,655	783 90	12,914 40	28,971
Quicksilver	"	..	..	..	16 88	11 20	28 8	1,264
Lead	"	..	100	..	7,864	..	7,964 52	39,323
Tin	"	993 65	4,507 19	226 4	14,545 95	3,094 41	23,367 24	397,242
Tin plates	"	..	..	..	696 86	..	696 86	2,787
Steel	"	..	..	..	1,061 63	..	1,061 63	4,246

Name of Goods.	Classifier.	From British Colonies and Straits Possessions.	From Hong Kong.	From Manilla, Siam, and Japan.	From Shanghai.	From Chinese Coast Ports.	Total.	Value in Haikwan taels.
Opium—	Piculs	..	..	..	25 0	..	25 0	10,300
Persian and Turkey	..	..	..	..	4,013 38	..	4,013 38	1,886,289
Malwa	..	..	..	..	682 80	..	682 80	300,432
Patna	..	..	..	..	415 40	..	415 40	157,852
Benares	..	4,367 34	101,227 1	167,726 22	1,441 20	25,081 18	299,843 35	419,778
Rice ..	..	..	4,615 20	7,897 87	..	1,519 64	14,032 71	56,130
Sugar, brown	..	..	4,825 27	8,624 26	864 78	2,516 91	16,831 22	100,987
„ white	..	..	1,323 13	173 43	878 89	8,650 79	11,026 24	30,558
Rattans ..	..	..	555 20	6,724 10	..	..	7,297 30	7,279
Timber, red	..	1,413 70	..	0 70	..	..	1,414 40	5,658
„ sandal	..	..	2,116 50	1,062 50	..	..	3,179 0	4,769
„ ebony	..	..	..	..	6,335	..	6,335	16,856
„ sundry	{	292 0	3,261 67	7,095 92	1,013	..	10,649 59	405
Umbrellas	..	..	..	..	552 94	..	1,377 72	12,422
Indigo ..	..	..	824 78	..	61 48	..	5,989 53	31,577
Pepper ..	..	..	340 40	3,081 2	1,032 9	2,506 63	1,276 99	15,952
Biche de mer	..	..	187 43	11 37	..	46 10	1,020 0	1,428
Wheat ..	..	..	1,020 0	..	..	..	241 22	23,927
Ginseng ..	..	..	16 40	..	168 19	56 63	16 52	17,146
Birds' nests	..	..	1 72	3 30	9 96	1 54	..	..

Haikwan taels.

Estimated value of other Imports, principally belonging to China Coast trade .. 2,202,064

Total value of Imports, 1867 .. 6,965,550

Total value of Imports, 1866 .. 6,408,091

Increase, 1867 .. 557,459

British Consulate, Ningpo, March 7, 1868.

(Signed)

W. H. FITTOCK, Consul.

(No. 4.)—TABLE of Principal Exports.

Name of Goods.	Classifier.	Straits and British Colonies.	Hong Kong.	Manila, Siam, and Japan.	Shanghai.	China Coast and River Ports.	Total.	Value.
Tea, green ..	Piculs	..	8 50	..	115,836 12½	..	115,836 12½	} 3,938,428
" leaf ..	"	..	..	..	568 17	..	568 17	
Silk, raw ..	"	..	..	..	925 40	..	925 40	
" manufactured ..	"	..	55 68	2 5	54 94	129 35	242 2	370,160
Cotton, raw ..	"	..	12,802 10	..	39,575 72	22,255 76	74,643 58	93,735
Copper, old ..	"	..	38 0	4 40	..	..	42 40	1,075,773
" ware ..	"	..	98 0	0 80	..	..	98 80	339
Fish, salt ..	"	..	4 67	..	..	..	4 69	5,928
Nankeens ..	"	..	128 44	..	217 53	721 83	1,067 90	19
Paper ..	"	..	26 19	..	441 67	6 35	474 21	42,711
Peas and beans ..	"	..	4,579 91	..	1,062 5	2,687 33	8,329 29	1,986
Mats, straw ..	"	..	112,785	60	342,467	96,118	551,230	14,528
Tinfoil ..	Pieces	..	1 90	..	4 20	..	6 10	29,810
Medicines ..	Piculs	..	3,543 60	..	17,041 81	7,422 52	28,007 93	120
Joss-stick powder ..	"	..	..	..	6,895 56	..	6,895 56	204,231
Paper fans ..	"	..	28,685	..	1,956,315	..	1,985,000	6,895
Wool, sheeps ..	Piculs	..	161 98	..	51 20	6 16	219 34	59,549
Kittysols ..	Pieces	..	16,950	16,360	12,655	16,830	62,795	1,955
Cuttle fish ..	Piculs	..	903 30	..	27,700 14	14,040 70	42,644 12	6,279
Sundry, chiefly belonging to coast trade, in foreign bottoms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137,182
Total 1867 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190,775
Total 1866 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,280,403
Increase 1867 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,435,810

Ningpo, March 7, 1868.

(Signed)

W. H. FITTOCK, Consul.

(No. 5.)—TABLE of Principal Re-exports.

Name of Goods.	Classifier.	Hong Kong.	Shanghai.	Coast and River Ports.	Total.	Value in Haikwan Taels.
Opium—						
Malwa	Piculs	...	58 0	3 0	61 0	28,270
Patna	"	...	16 80	7 20	24 0	10,560
Fersian	"	...	5 0	...	...	2,100
Fabrics—						
Drills	Pieces	...	286	60	346	1,730
Shirtings	"	...	750	2,780	3,530	9,050
Brocades	"	...	100	500	600	2,400
Camlets	"	...	200	902	1,102	16,530
Spanish stripes	"	...	80	72	102	1,836
Lustres	"	...	259	730	989	5,934
Flannel	Yards	...	920	220	1,140	285
Sundries	Pieces	...	442	655	...	3,621
Metals—						
Iron, hoop	Piculs	...	176 10	144 0	320	698
" wire	"	...	62 20	...	62 20	311
Steel	"	...	124 32	...	124 32	497
Tin	"	84 0	116	124 15	334 15	5,030
Lead	"	...	154 0	1,558 27	1,732 27	6,063
Pepper	"	...	1,261 33	2,219 64	3,480 97	17,388
Sugar, brown	"	...	493 17	1,150 44	1,643 61	4,928
" white	"	...	1 61	...	1 61	48
Silk piece goods	"	13 94	...	9 27	23 21	11,140
Sundry re-exports	"	...	...	...	...	102,288
Total	...	...	...	...	...	230,707

British Consulate, Ningpo, March 7, 1868.

(Signed)

W. H. FITTOCK, Consul.

(No. 6.)—DUTIES collected during the Year 1867.

Nationalities of Vessels.	Coast Trade Duties.			Import Duties.			Export Duties.			Tonnage Dues.			Total, including Coast Trade Duties.			Total, excluding Coast Trade Duties.		
	T.	M.	C.	T.	M.	C.	T.	M.	C.	T.	M.	C.	T.	M.	C.	T.	M.	C.
British ..	11,066	4	3	23,327	4	5	164,831	5	0	2,782	5	0	201,907	9	0	190,841	4	5
American ..	6,981	8	0	14,821	7	8	176,023	6	5	650	8	0	198,478	0	4	191,496	2	3
Prussian ..	2,229	8	2	1,206	2	1	1,696	0	4	205	9	0	5,337	9	8	3,108	1	5
Hamburgh ..	3,038	9	3	1,339	6	6	1,195	7	9	639	2	0	6,213	5	9	3,174	6	6
Bremen ..	6,082	7	1	2,899	7	5	4,420	5	5	744	0	0	14,147	0	1	8,064	3	0
Danish ..	436	6	8	221	9	4	44	3	1	2	2	0	705	1	3	268	4	5
French ..	693	2	6	51	1	5	720	1	7	109	2	0	1,573	7	8	880	5	2
Dutch ..	426	2	9	106	3	8	776	7	0	206	0	0	1,515	3	8	1,089	0	9
Norwegian ..	..	..	..	1,472	3	1	21	5	6	85	6	0	1,579	4	7	1,579	4	7
Siamese ..	..	..	..	7,623	1	0	1,620	1	6	2,902	4	0	12,157	2	1	12,145	6	6
Chinese ..	2,715	7	2	401	6	9	5,692	2	6	76	5	0	8,886	1	8	6,170	4	6
Total ..	33,683	2	6	53,471	4	5	357,042	7	3	8,404	3	0	452,601	7	1	418,918	4	8
" 1866 ..	32,682	0	0	74,192	0	0	311,990	0	0	15,634	0	0	424,913	0	0	392,271	0	0
Increase, 1867 ..	1,001	0	0	..	..	..	45,052	0	0	..	..	..	27,688	0	0	26,647	0	0
Decrease, 1867 ..	..	..	..	20,721	0	0	..	..	..	7,230	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Signed) W. H. FITTOCK, Consul.

British Consulate, Ningpo, March 7, 1868.

(No. 7.)—A COMPARATIVE TABLE of the Principal Articles (and Average Prices) of the Foreign Trade at Ningpo during the Year ending December 31, 1867.

IMPORTS.

			1866.			1867.		
			Quantity.	Value.	Average Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Average Value.
Cotton Piece Goods—	Drills	..	3,641	24,137	Taels. 6·90	8,847	Taels. 44,420	Taels. 5·0
	Shirtings	..	143,630	431,300	3·10	235,572	710,791	3·0
	T-cloth	..	6,917	20,751	3·0	32,854	82,135	2·55
	Chintzes	..	2,650	5,360	2·0	7,565	11,347	1·50
	Velveteens and velvet	..	1,666	10,646	6·40	2,965	19,726	6·50
Woolens—								
Camlets	..	..	1,913	29,651	15·20	4,412	67,945	15·25
Long ells	..	..	1,987	11,922	6	2,740	17,810	6·50
Spanish stripes	..	..	1,986	39,726	15	2,542	45,756	18
Woolen and cotton mixtures	..	..	393	2,358	6	170	1,190	7
Metals—								
Iron—	..	..	20,325	48,216	2·70	12,914	28,971	2·25
Lead—	..	..	2,939	20,575	7	7,964	39,323	5
Tin ..	..	..	21,853	326,230	14 to 15	23,367	397,242	17
Opium—								
Patna	..	..	982	419,700	440·50	682	300,432	430·40
Malwa	..	..	3,373	1,687,125	500	4,013	1,886,289	450
Sugar—								
Brown	..	..	25,762	102,970	3·95	14,032	56,130	4
White	..	..	11,795	82,570	7·0	16,831	100,987	6
Rice ..	..	..	145,014	197,167	1·35	299,843	410,778	1·35

Ningpo, March 7, 1868.

(Signed)

W. H. FITTOCK, Consul.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE of Principal Articles of Export during 1866 and 1867.

Goods.		1866.			1867.		
		Amount.	Value.	Average Value.	Amount.	Value.	Average Value.
Tea—			H. Taels.	H. Taels.		H. Taels.	H. Taels.
Green	..	102,126 47	2,859,537	28	115,836 12½	3,938,428	33
Leaf..	..	956 31	23,907	25	..		
Silk—							
Raw..	..	1,039 28	436,498	430	925 40	370,160	400
Piece goods	..	244 36	182,634	748	242 2	93,735	380
Cotton ..	..	33,727	594,284	17 55	74,643 58	1,075,773	13
Copper, old	..	14 20	150	10 50	42 40	339	8
Fish, salt..	..	32,431 96	157,215	4 62	4 61	19	4 10
Paper ..	..	891 38	8,607	9	474 21	1,986	4 30
Mats, straw	..	456,038	45,248	About 10 or 11 per tael	551,230	29,810	About 17 per tael
Tinfoil ..	..	39 94	769	18	6 10	120	20
Paper fans	..	1,119,593	28,423	38 to 40 per tael	1,985,000	59,549	About 33 per tael

(Signed) W. H. FITTOCK, Consul.

Ningpo, March 7, 1868.

No. 7.

Consul Winchester to Lord Stanley.—(Received May 18.)

My Lord,

Shanghai, March 31, 1868.

HAVING learnt from Mr. Fitzroy, the Commissioner of Customs at this port, that certain alterations in the form of the Trade Returns would delay their publication until the end of May, I asked that gentleman to be good enough to furnish me with the proofs of such portions as might be already completed. This he has very obligingly acceded to.

The documents received from the Custom-house enable me to make up Returns correspondent to Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 11, as forwarded last year, which, together with an explanatory Memorandum, are herewith inclosed.

The remainder of the Returns, together with observations received from resident mercantile firms, will be forwarded with the annual trade letter when the printed Returns are complete.

A copy of this despatch, &c., has been forwarded to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER.

Inclosure in No. 7.

Memorandum to accompany the Trade Returns of the Port of Shanghai, for the Year 1867.

I.—IMPORTS.

	1867.	1866.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
British goods—	18,830,512	16,909,350	1,421,162	...
Manufactures	702,461	700,992	1,469	...
Metals	450,749	656,670	...	205,921
Miscellaneous	23,771,098	25,058,022	...	1,286,924
Indian and Colonial produce	43,254,820	43,325,084	1,422,631	1,492,845
Total exclusive of treasure	502,836	4,531,159	...	4,029,323
Total treasure imported				
Total value of British Imports, showing increase and decrease . .	43,757,656	47,856,193	1,422,631	5,522,168

Total decrease on British Imports, 4,098,537 taels.

The large decrease in imports for this year is mainly due to the importation of treasure, which in itself is less than 4,000,000 taels of 1866. There has also been a large decrease in the amount of opium imported; it computes to about 1,200,000 taels less than last year. Against these there is a large increase in goods imported direct from Great Britain, such as lustres and orleans; over 1,500,000 taels in excess of last year. T-cloths also show an increase of, say, over 600,000 taels. On the whole, it will be seen that the direct trade in all classes of goods (excluding treasure and opium) has greatly increased, and there is no doubt that this port has partially recovered from the great depression of trade from which it has been suffering.

II.—EXPORTS.

	1867.	1866.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Silk	9,820,186	9,565,933	254,253	...
Black tea	8,580,674	7,031,180	1,549,494	...
Green tea	3,053,459	2,629,417	424,042	...
Cotton	15,976	467,476	...	451,500
Miscellaneous	149,066	272,483	...	123,417
Total British Exports, showing increase and decrease	21,619,361	19,966,489	2,227,789	574,917

As will be seen, the increase in British exports is chiefly due to the immense increase in the exportation of tea; nearly 2,000,000 taels in excess of last year. Silk also has slightly increased; whereas, on the other hand, the exportation of cotton is, and has been since the civil war in America ceased, gradually decreasing.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TONNAGE.

ENTRIES.

	1867.	1866.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British vessels, square rigged	475,946	512,655	...	36,709
Ditto, small craft	8,991	6,436	2,555	...
Total relative British entries, showing increase and decrease	484,937	519,091	2,555	36,709
Foreign vessels, square rigged (exclusive of British)	303,694	294,440	9,254	...
Ditto, small craft (ditto)	12,906	1,845	11,561	...
Total relative foreign entries, showing increase	316,600	295,785	20,815	...
Total British and foreign entries showing decrease	801,537	814,876	...	13,339

CLEARANCES.

	1867.	1866.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British vessels, square rigged	481,336	504,576	...	23,240
Ditto, small craft	9,324	6,309	3,015	...
Total relative British clearances, showing increase and decrease	490,660	510,885	3,015	23,240
Foreign vessels, square rigged (exclusive of British)	302,807	295,768	7,039	...
Ditto, small craft (ditto)	13,194	951	12,243	...
Total relative foreign clearances, showing increase	316,001	296,719	19,282	...
Total British and foreign clearances, showing decrease	806,661	807,604	...	1,037

(No. 1).—RETURN of the British Import Trade at the Port of Shanghai, for the Year ended December 31, 1867.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	From Great Britain.		From Hong Kong.		From Australia and Colonies.		From Singapore and Straits.		From India.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton piece goods—	Pieces	2,030,998	Taels.	86,976	Taels.	...	Taels.	...	Taels.	...	Taels.
Shirtings, plain, grey	...	239,433	663,147	30,465	82,926	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shirtings, plain, white	...	49,616	147,782	3,166	9,065	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shirtings, dyed	...	597,295	1,315,515	15,314	30,300	...	...	...	...	...	...
T-cloths	...	69,267	215,856	9,805	8,638	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shirtings, spots, and brocades, white...	...	135,191	488,015	1,628	1,628	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shirtings, spots, and brocades, dyed	...	444	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drills, grey	...	35,160	161,680	2,089	8,655	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drills, spots, and brocades	...	62,795	247,550	9,710	9,710	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drills, grey	...	4,086	30,538	5,395	26,040	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drills, spots, and brocades	...	8,379	15,890	100	850	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheerings	...	18,077	76,517	199	796	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeans	...	206,283	456,939	5,486	11,830	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chintzes and furnitures	...	66,440	1,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey red cloth, or cambrics	...	97,307	101,086	14,735	39,131	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damasks, dyed	...	33,839	178,410	1,845	9,722	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velvets	...	13,908	242,306	953	6,950	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fustians	...	1,602	144,615	48	380	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambrics	...	9,440	10,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Levins	...	15,021	32,886	700	2,325	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muslins	...	18,407	49,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dimities	...	5,944	4,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domestic, grey	...	2,298	20,588	400	4,150	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twills	...	766	12,042	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tafachelus	...	6,350	9,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ginghams	...	...	2,660	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cottonades, unclassified	...	16,308	14,880	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs	Dozens	131,012	37,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton yarn	Piculs	1,228 35	100,820	2,728	1,797	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolen goods—	Pieces	404 83	50,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alpacas	...	12,307	24,950	...	440	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blankets	Pairs	9,570	62,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombazettes	Pieces	2,769	32,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buntings	...	118	13,320	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camlets, English	...	73,796	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camlets, Dutch	...	1,080	1,217 345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
imitation	...	4,726	24,900	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	47,610	400	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	From Great Britain.		From Hong Kong.		From Australia and Colonies.		From Singapore and Straits.		From India.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cloth, broad, medium, and habit	Pieces	25,545	Tsels. 650,669	4,400	Tsels. 129,642	...	Tsels. ...	...	Tsels. ...	...	Tsels. ...
" narrow	"	...	254	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Russian	"	5,171	132,619	500	19,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish stripes	"	54,569	715,967	71	884	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolens, unclashed	"	4,394	37,216	208	1,508	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flannels	"	2,489	30,503	187	769	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lastings	"	29,801	360,092	204	2,870	...	...	...	...	...	...
" crape	"	8,875	79,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" imitation	"	9,947	76,800	875	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long ells	"	128,928	854,353	3,000	21,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lustres and orleans, plain and figured	"	472,807	2,508,395	1,120	6,335	...	...	...	...	...	...
Casimires	"	1,869	13,111	4	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reps	"	220	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poplins	"	75	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cloth, pilot	"	1	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool and cotton mixtures	"	43,445	241,735	29	205	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool and China grass mixtures	"	1,100	4,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool and silk mixtures	"	1,100	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linen	"	1,507	13,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" and cotton mixtures	"	2,580	15,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	2,669	16,752	604	4,003	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cloth, oiled	Bols	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk, raw	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" waste and refuse	Picals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" cocoons	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" worms' eggs	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ribbons	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" piece goods	Pieces	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" and cotton mixtures	"	340	2,300	314	2,060	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copper bars	Picals	53	80	324	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
" rods	"	72	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" sheet	"	96	16	13	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
" nails	"	170	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" old	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ware	"	43	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" wire	"	7	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron, rail, rod, and bar	"	68,270	86	2,116	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
" hoop	"	100	230	47	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
" nails	"	60	62	135	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
" plates and sheets	"	8,907	45	285	88	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHINA.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	From Great Britain.		From Hong Kong.		From Australia and Colonies.		From Singapore and Straits.		From India.	
		Quantity.	Value. Tels.	Quantity.	Value. Tels.	Quantity.	Value. Tels.	Quantity.	Value. Tels.	Quantity.	Value. Tels.
Metals—											
Iron, galvanized	Piculs	40	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" pig and kettledge	"	4,591 44	3,975	816 68	3,182	...	...	...	...	...	...
" manufactured	"	1,300 7	4,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" unmanufactured	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ware	"	634 90	3,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" wire	"	1,051 83	8,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead in pigs	"	25,730 18	116,060	3,898 43	18,390	...	...	...	...	...	...
" sheet	"	219 89	785	17 45	108	...	...	...	...	...	...
" tea	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quicksilver	"	...	...	1,737 32	89,141	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solder	"	1 90	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spelter	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	"	1,475 92	7,570	6 20	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin slabs	"	...	...	10,774 58	181,320	...	...	...	...	...	...
" plates	"	486	2,894	1,952 1	13,942	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ware	"	11 76	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yellow metal and nails	"	1,900 36	47,389	34 40	370	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc	"	25 68	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, brown	"	...	...	5,470 60	23,730	...	...	...	...	...	...
" white	"	...	...	285	1,746	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wools	Tons	27,561	336,628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Undries—											
Agar agar	Piculs	...	...	556 60	2,995	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alum green	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amber	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anchor and chains	"	13 40	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asafetida...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Awabi	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboo	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" shoots, dried	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bark, Japan	Dozens	43	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barometers and thermometers.	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bicho de mar, black	Piculs	...	...	769 80	20,207	...	...	...	...	...	...
" white	"	...	...	2,494 21	30,929	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betel nuts	"	...	...	2,177 60	7,214	...	...	...	...	...	...
" husk	"	...	...	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belts, elastic	Dozens	300	300	921	848	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	Piculs	...	...	31 68	4,105	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 2nd quality	"	...	...	109 9	16,042	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 3rd quality	"	...	...	...	22,279	...	...	...	...	...	...
Box	"	0 59	7	237 88	2,012	...	...	...	...	...	...

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	From Great Britain.		From Hong Kong.		From Australia and Colonies.		From Singapore and Straits.		From India.	
		Quantity.	Value. Tels.	Quantity.	Value. Tels.	Quantity.	Value. Tels.	Quantity.	Value. Tels.	Quantity.	Value. Tels.
Sundries—											
Fans, feather	Pieces	...	...	3,884	316	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feathers, peacocks'	"	...	...	14,985	943	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Kingfishers'	"	...	...	70,857	5,664	...	...	...	...	...	...
Felt, sheathing and roofing	Value	...	1,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood, ...	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish, dried	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" salt	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" cuttle	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" shell	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" skin	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" maws	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flint	"	3,276	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour	"	...	...	6,436 50	22,550	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fungus	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier	"	...	...	92 85	594	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gamboge	"	...	...	5 81	234	...	...	...	...	...	...
Galangal	"	...	...	322 78	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ginseng, American, crude	"	...	...	38 51	1,930	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Japan, 2nd quality	"	...	...	380 78	41,552	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " " 3rd quality	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass, window	Boxes	1,035	3,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glue	Piculs	8 22	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold and silver thread, imitation	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram	"	...	...	14 88	8,635	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grass cloth, fine	"	...	...	34 50	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gum, myrrh	"	...	...	147 45	950	...	...	...	...	...	...
" rosin	"	8 50	17	16 50	537	...	...	...	...	...	...
" arabic	"	0 4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" oilbannum	"	...	...	1,196	5,358	...	...	...	...	...	...
" dragons' blood	"	...	...	17 54	495	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hard ware	Value	...	2,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp	Piculs	...	887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" twine	"	...	...	32 20	448	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides, cow and buffalo	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hops	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horns, cow and buffalo	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" deer's, old	"	5 0	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" rhinoceros	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" sheep	"	...	...	17 52	837	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	8 50	170	...	...	...	...	...	...

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	From Great Britain.		From Hong Kong.		From Australia and Colonies.		From Singapore and Straits.		From India.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sundries--											
Indigo, liquid	Piculs	10 15	329	14	425						
India rubber	"										
Isinglass	"										
Lacquered ware	"										
Lamp black	"										
Leather	"										
Leather cloth	"										
Lily flowers, dried	Gross	7 0	39	239	69						
Looking glasses	Piculs	110 39	2841	35 69	680						
Lotus nuts	Pieces	208 7	431			51 98	850	179 87	702		
Lotus nuts	Piculs	200									
Mace	Value		1,340		75						
Mangrove bark	Piculs										
Matches, wax	"										
Matches, wood	Gross										
Matting	"										
Meat, dried	"	2,042	2,724	304 77	30						
Medicine	"	2,752	2,018	846	788						
Mirrors	"	25	424	2,243	1,577						
Mushrooms	Piculs										
Musical boxes and instruments	Pieces	251	1,158	130 73	938						
Mussels, dried	Piculs										
Needles	Value		1,715	18	530						
Nutmegs	Piculs										
Nuts, white	Piculs	49,500	18,350	84,435	23,370						
Oakum	Mille										
Oats	Piculs										
Ochre	Value		796		40						
Oil, castor	Pieces			367 60	1,051						
Oil, fish	Piculs	21 46	35	30	15						
Oil, kerosine	Gallons										
Oil, lined	Piculs										
Oil, paint	Gallons										
Oil, petroleum	Piculs										
Oil, rape seed	Gallons										
Oil, tea	Piculs	10	5								
Optical instruments	Piculs										
Orange peel	Value		310								
Paints, assorted	Piculs										
Paper, 1st quality	Piculs	2,920 69	13,863	137 50	2,470						
	"			1 16	65						

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	From Great Britain.		From Hong Kong.		From Australia and Colonies.		From Singapore and Straits.		From India.	
		Quantity.	Value. Taeis.	Quantity.	Value. Taeis.	Quantity.	Value. Taeis.	Quantity.	Value. Taeis.	Quantity.	Value. Taeis.
Sundries—											
Turpentine	Gallons	2,254	1,492	980	880						
Ultramarine	Piculs	36	549	97	1,708						
Umbrellas, cotton	Dozens	149	494	8	100						
silk		1,239	25,974	99	1,676						
Vanish	Piculs	82 25	1,145								
Vegetables, dried			650 20								
Vermilion	pairs	0 50		2,311	21,747						
Watches	Value				597						
Watchmakers' tools	Piculs										
Wax, vegetable											
bees'				41	298						
Weds, elastic	Pieces										
Whiting	Piculs	18 28	610								
Wood, camagon				986 97	1,817						
ebony											
fragrant				22 17	2,055						
garoo				204 68	410						
laka				37 70	76						
red				405	650						
rose				13,086 52	72,566						
sandal				31,661 63	83,423						
sapan					400						
scale				221 41	1,856						
scented	Piculs			1 20	52						
ware											
Opium—											
Malwa	Piculs										
Petra											
Benares											
Persian											
Total...			18,480,210		1,854,249		475,574		139,796		22,304,991

SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING.

SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING.			Taels.
Value of Imports from Great Britain			18,480,210
22	22	India	22,304,991
23	23	Hong Kong	1,854,249
24	24	Australia	475,574
25	25	Singapore	139,796
26	26		
27	27		
Total Value of British Imports (exclusive of Treasure)			43,254,820

British Consulate, Shanghai, March 31, 1868.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, Consul.

(No. 2.)—A SUMMARY of Return No. 1, showing the Total Value of British Imports for the Year ended December 31, 1867.

I.—BRITISH GOODS.

Manufactures—	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Cotton	9,913,173		
Woollen	8,361,824		
Linen	50,160		
Silk and cotton mixtures ..	5,355		
		18,330,512	
Metals—			
Iron	208,803		
Lead	135,243		
Tin	197,228		
Copper	16,531		
Yellow metal and other metals	144,656		
		702,461	
Miscellaneous—			
Coal	336,628		
Needles	41,700		
Rope	12,966		
Umbrellas	28,244		
Oil	11,465		
Matches	7,057		
Brass buttons	4,377		
Sundries	8,312		
		450,749	
			19,483,722

II.—INDIAN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.

Opium	22,304,991		
Rice	66,218		
Sugar	58,453		
Coal	420,655		
Pepper	204,029		
Timber	17,508		
Wood	186,324		
Birds' nests	44,438		
Rattans and bicho de mer ..	106,768		
Sundries	361,714		
		..	23,771,098
Total British Imports exclusive of treasure	..	..	43,254,820
Total treasure imported	..	..	502,836
Grand total, British Imports	..	..	43,757,656

British Consulate, Shanghai, March 31, 1868.

(Signed) CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, *Consul.*

(No. 3.)—RETURN of the British Export Trade at the Port of Shanghai, during the Year ended December 31, 1867.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	To Great Britain.		To India.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Silk—			Taels.		Taels.
Raw	Piculs	23,567 90	9,427,160	631 10	252,400
Refuse or waste	"	1,630 96	65,200	...	...
Coarse and wild	"	16 61	2,491	...	...
Thrown	"	150 73	64,060	...	...
Piece goods, fine	"	...	...	1 10	550
" coarse	"	...	...	...	...
Worms' eggs	"	...	...	...	...
Cocoons	"	82 40	8,325	...	...
Caps	Pieces	...	...	...	...
Tea—					
Black	Piculs	317,800 28	8,580,607	2 50	67
Green	"	87,005 28	3,045,175	236 70	8,384
Brick	"	10 59	84	...	...
Dust	"	18 43	165	...	...
Cotton, raw	"	998 40	15,976	...	...
Aniseed, star	"	...	...	...	...
Alum, white	"	...	...	...	...
Bags, grass	Pieces	...	...	...	...
" hemp	"	...	...	...	...
Beans and peas	Piculs	...	...	...	...
Bamboo leaves	"	...	...	...	...
" ware	"	...	...	...	...
Books, native	"	...	...	...	...
Bran, rice	"	...	...	...	...
Brass buttons	"	...	...	...	...
" ware	"	...	...	...	...
Bricks	Pieces	...	...	...	...
Carpets, native	"	...	...	...	...
Camphor	Piculs	...	...	...	...
Cantharides	"	3 0	190	...	...
Chunam	"	...	...	...	...
Chow chow	"	...	...	...	...
China root	"	...	...	...	...
Chinaware, coarse	"	...	...	...	...
" fine	"	1 50	50	...	...
Collars, silk	Pieces	...	...	...	...
Copper, old	Piculs	...	...	...	...
" ware	"	1 86	96	...	...
Cotton seed	"	...	...	...	...
" waste	"	...	...	...	...
Curios	Value	...	7,205	...	...
Dates, red	Piculs	...	...	...	...
Dye stuff	"	...	...	...	...
Earthenware	"	...	...	...	...
Eggs, preserved	Pieces	...	...	...	...
Fans, paper	"	...	...	...	...
Fire crackers	Piculs	...	...	...	...
Fish, salted	"	...	...	...	...
" skins	"	...	...	...	...
" lines	"	...	...	...	...
Flour, rice	"	...	...	...	...
Flower bulbs	Value	...	...	...	...
" plants	Piculs	...	...	...	...
Garlic	"	...	...	...	...
Glue, cow	"	...	...	...	...
Grass cloth, coarse	"	...	...	...	...
" fine	"	...	...	...	...
Ground nuts	"	...	...	...	...
Gypsum	"	...	...	...	...
Hair, camels'	"	12 90	129	...	...
" goats'	"	...	...	...	...
" cow	"	...	...	...	...
Hams	"	...	...	...	...
Hemp	"	460 51	3,748	...	...
" twine	"	...	...	...	...
Hides, cow	"	...	...	...	...
Hoof, cow and buffalo	"	...	...	...	...
Horns, cow	"	...	...	...	...
" sheep	"	...	...	...	...
Horn ware	"	...	...	...	...
Indigo, liquid	"	...	...	...	...
" dried	"	...	...	...	...
Iron ware	"	...	...	...	...
Ink	"	1 72	490	...	...
Joss sticks	"	...	...	...	...
" paper	"	...	...	...	...
Lamp wick	"	...	...	...	...
Lacquer ware	"	...	...	...	...

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	To Great Britain.		To India.	
		Quantity.	Value. Tais.	Quantity.	Value. Tais.
Lead, tea	Piculs	...	...	...	...
Leather	...	...	...	...	...
" ware	...	...	...	...	...
Lily flowers, dried	...	25 0	250	...	...
Liquorice	...	...	...	...	...
Lime	...	...	...	...	...
Lotus nuts	...	...	...	...	...
Lung-ngans, dried	...	...	...	...	...
" pulp	...	...	...	...	...
Mats, straw	Pieces	...	...	...	...
" tea and silk	...	...	...	...	...
Matting	Rolls	...	...	...	...
Medicine	Piculs	...	...	...	...
Musk	...	2 56	13,550	...	...
Nankeens	...	5 30	150	...	...
Nut galls	...	6,330 99	50,042	...	...
Oil, pea	...	...	...	...	...
" wood	...	...	...	...	...
" vegetable	...	...	...	...	...
" rape seed	...	...	...	...	...
" ground nut	...	...	...	...	...
Opium, prepared	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, assorted	...	...	...	...	...
Paper, 1st quality	...	...	...	...	...
" 2nd quality	...	...	...	...	...
Palampores	Pieces	...	...	...	...
Pens, Chinese	...	...	...	...	...
Pewter ware	Piculs	...	...	...	...
Pictures, glass	Pieces	...	...	...	...
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...
Plasters	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions, dried	Piculs	...	...	...	...
Preserves	...	...	...	...	...
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...
Rattan ware	...	...	...	...	...
" split	...	...	...	...	...
Rhubarb	...	1,045 84	65,998	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...
Safflower	...	...	...	...	...
Samshoo	...	...	...	...	...
Sea blubber	...	...	...	...	...
Soap, native	...	2 0	6	...	...
" stone	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, sheep	Pieces	...	...	...	...
Shoes, satin	Pairs	...	...	...	...
Stones, granite	Pieces	...	...	...	...
Stockings, cotton	Pairs	...	...	...	...
Straw braid	Piculs	...	...	...	...
Sugar candy	...	...	...	...	...
" brown	...	...	...	...	...
" white	...	...	...	...	...
Tin foil	...	...	...	...	...
" ware	...	...	...	...	...
Towels	...	...	...	...	...
Toys	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas, paper	Packages	1	30	...	...
Varnish	Pieces	...	...	...	...
Vegetables, dried	Piculs	...	...	...	...
Vermicelli	...	...	...	...	...
Vermilion	...	...	...	...	...
Wool, camels'	...	824 84	4,496	...	...
" sheep	...	272 14	2,387	...	...
Wood ware	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	21,358,080	...	261,301

SUMMARY OF FOREGOING.

Value of Exports to Great Britain	Tais.
Ditto to India	21,358,080
	261,301

Total Value of British Exports (exclusive of treasure) 21,619,361

(Signed) CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, *Consul.*
British Consulate, Shanghai, March 31, 1868.

(No. 4.)—A SUMMARY of Return No. 3, showing the Total Value of British Export Trade at Shanghae, during the Year 1867.

						Taels.
Black Tea	..	..	..	..	..	8,580,674
Green tea	..	..	..	..	..	3,053,459
Silk	..	..	..	..	..	9,820,186
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	15,976
Rhubarb	..	..	..	..	..	65,998
Nut galls	..	..	..	..	..	50,042
Musk	..	..	..	..	..	13,550
Wool	..	..	..	..	..	7,083
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	12,393

Total value of British Exports . . . 21,619,361

(Signed) CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, *Consul.*
British Consulate, Shanghae, March 31, 1868.

* It has been found impossible to obtain an exact statement of the amount of Treasure imported and exported.

- * Return No. 1, British Import Trade.
- * " No. 2, Summary of British Imports.
- * " No. 3, British Export Trade.
- * " No. 4, Summary of British Exports.
- † " No. 5, Summary of all Foreign Trade.
- † " No. 6, Coast and River Trade in Foreign Bottoms.
- * " No. 7, British Shipping.
- * " No. 8, Foreign Shipping.
- * " No. 9, Summary of Treasure.
- † " No. 10, " " Coast Trade.
- † " No. 11, Duties and Tonnage Dues.
- † " No. 12, General Summary.

A Memorandum comparing the foregoing Returns and Summaries with those of the previous year. §

Aggregate Memorandum, composed of notices on the more important staples of trade, as furnished by some of the principal resident merchants. This may be considered as representing faithfully the views of those interested, care having been taken to retain the language of the writers.

Memorandum relative to the condition of real property in Shanghai.

Printed copies of Trade Returns for Shanghai issued by the maritime Customs.

Printed Land List of the British Consulate.

A glance at the totals of the summaries of the trade of the port, discloses on the whole a satisfactory condition of trade during the year 1867. The grand total of British Imports is less only by about 75,000 taels than the amount shown in the Returns of 1866. When the items are examined it is found that the decrease is referrible to articles such as coal, opium, and Straits produce; and that there has been a noticeable increase in the value of the manufactured goods and metals in which the industry of the United Kingdom is more immediately concerned.

In exports in British ships there is an increase of over 1,600,000 taels, which is distributed over the three important staples of green and black teas, and silk.

Return No. 5 is intended to exhibit at a general view the whole foreign trade of the port during the past year.

Imports and exports, exclusive of treasure, give in round numbers 75,000,000 of taels, or 25,000,000% sterling in 1867, against 72,000,000 of taels, or 24,000,000% sterling in 1866.

The very noticeable diminution in the amount of treasure given as imported from abroad during 1867, as compared with 1866, indicates, I believe, some defect in the arrangements of the Customs for obtaining information on this very important point, for there has certainly been a considerable importation into China of bullion in the vessels of the Pacific Mail Steam Company, direct from California, for to the facility with which silver is obtained from Mexico by this route, the low rate of exchange ruling during the year has been attributed. The opening of the Pacific Mail Line is considered by bankers and brokers as likely to operate a notable reduction in the average rates of exchange, and to make money cheaper in the China trade than it has ever been before; a

* The Returns marked (*) were forwarded in my despatch of March 31.

† " " (†) are forwarded herewith.

† " " (†) will be forwarded when the 2nd Part of the Customs

Returns is received.

§ Forwarded completed, so far as possible, in despatch of the 31st of March last.

|| Part 2 has not yet been published, and will be sent hereafter.

very important consequence, and one likely to promote its development in many ways.

Tonnage.—The number of entries and clearances of British vessels has considerably decreased as compared with the previous years. 875 and 869 ships entered and cleared in 1867, give a tonnage of 475,946, and 481,336 respectively, as against corresponding figures in 1866, 938—945; and 512,655—504,576.

On referring to the Return No. 8, it will be observed that to the reduction in the amount of British tonnage, the general diminution of foreign tonnage for the year is mainly attributable. There is a marked increase in the North German shipping, the entries of which give 111 vessels of 38,219 tons, as compared with the collective amounts of Prussian, Hanse Town, Hanover, and Oldenburg shipping in 1866, 88 ships of the burthen of 29,420 tons.

Some part of the decrease of British shipping is owing to the withdrawal of a British steamer, purchased by the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, and withdrawn from the Ningpo line, the frequent entry and clearance of which helped to swell our former totals; but unquestionably the low rates of freight which prevailed during 1866, have also tended to lessen the attraction of the port to English shipping generally. The thrift with which North German vessels are worked, due as it is to the unostentatious character of the race, has enabled vessels of the new flag to find remunerative employment in coasting charters, which form a slender inducement to the higher class of English vessels. The low rates paid for materials and wages in Northern Germany, enable the vessels under that flag to compete for the prizes of the Chinese coasting trade at great advantage; and the consolidation of their petty ensigns under the flag of a great nation will, doubtless, tend to inspire a confidence on the part of foreign shippers, to which the former divided control was antagonistic.

During the past year no new feature has been developed in the trade of Shanghai. I do not intend, therefore, to trouble you with a review of the several staples which go to form the general aggregate. That has been better done in the collective Memorandum composed of the valuable notices furnished by the mercantile friends, who have, as in former years, consented to aid me with their practical knowledge and experience. I shall content myself with a few general remarks.

The year 1866 closed on a state of depression never before witnessed in the China trade. An entire want of confidence prevailed, and the most sinister rumours in regard to the stability of firms resident in China were current. The preservation of peace on the continent of Europe was generally regarded as very doubtful. The trade in silk, the most luxurious of all articles, indicated, by a headlong fall in the home market, the unfavourable influence of these warlike apprehensions. Prepared by three years of continuous failure, the more respectable firms were anxious to profit by the lessons of caution and economy which their losses had so dearly taught them. When the seasons for tea and silk commenced in May, men were prepared to hold aloof from purchases till a reasonable scale of prices was restored. The market accordingly opened for silk at 50 taels, and for tea at from 6 to 8 taels, below the rates of 1866. The ruling of such prices would have ensured uniformly profitable operations, but the ordinary course of transactions was suddenly affected by incidental causes of more than usual importance. Capitalists at home, connected financially with the China trade, had become impressed with the idea that the funds of the resident houses were much restricted, and their spirit of enterprise damped by previous losses, and that now was the time

to make large profits by initiating independent operations in the China trade. Accordingly, special agents, experts, members of suspended firms, were encouraged to establish themselves purely as Commission Agents, and furnished with magnificent credits. Men who had barely escaped the ordeal of the Courts of Bankruptcy, and inspectors of tea and silk, to whom, under ordinary circumstances, a moderate salary would have formed the height of ambition, suddenly appeared in the market as the purchasers of cargoes. The prices of tea and silk continued to rise, and prudent merchants held their hands, when suddenly the whole black tea export market was convulsed by the wild and unjustifiable operations of the firm of Mackeller and Co., at Hankow. After a time the teas which these parties had so unwarrantably purchased were thrown on the market, and rates fell to a point not much in excess of those with which the season opened.

Fortunately for the operators in tea, a somewhat short export, combined with the rapidly growing wants of the foreign consumer, came to their aid, and the general out-turn of the operations of the season has proved to be a moderate success. With silk too, the non-disturbance of the peace of Europe led to a gradual improvement in the home markets.

The principal feature in imports has been the continued expansion of the northern trade. The disposition and capacity of these provinces to take off our manufactures, though tested, has not been fully probed. Large and satisfactory as the trade has been, it must have been conducted by the Chinese purchasers under the greatest disadvantages: viz., insecurity of transport from the operations of civil war, and exactions from the combatants on both sides. If the trade has reached its present point under this state of things, what would it not have attained had the country enjoyed tranquillity under a strong and regular Government? But, alas, from the banks of the Yang-tze, opposite Chinkiang, to the walls of Tien-tsin, the hordes of the Nien-fei have roamed at will in spite of the ill-directed efforts of the Imperial Chiefs.

When my last year's trade letter was penned, 3rd April, 1867, landed property and real estate had reached their lowest point of depression; with revived commerce, property has to some extent recovered its value. Most of the vacant houses have found occupants; confidence in the future prosperity of the settlement begins to make itself felt as an element of prospective value. Though the extravagant rents of former years are no longer attainable, premises of a suitable character for commercial purposes command tenants at remunerative rates.

In a social and general point of view the commercial improvement has made itself felt. While caution and moderate ideas still exert their influence, they are not deepened by the gloom and despair which were recently visible. A confident feeling in the China trade becoming once more profitable begins to revive in men's breasts. A succession of failures has weeded out much that was unsound in the general state of affairs, and the closure of the weaker banks has removed the mad competition which afforded undue facilities to speculators.

The produce season about to open seems to offer a fair prospect of success, unless it is sacrificed by the ruinous ardour of unwise competition, and but for the interruption of the Tien-tsin trade by the appearance of the Nienfei on the banks of the Peiho, the chances of the import market might have been esteemed equally favourable.

The vicissitudes and losses which have characterized foreign trade in China are traceable to the over-trading of those interested, whether resident in China or Europe, at a time when misfortune had not taught the value of thrift and economy in the conduct of business. In spite of intestine disorder of every kind, the trade itself on the Great River and

with the northern ports has steadily increased. It cannot, indeed, be expected to yield the astonishing prizes of former times, because the profits, increased as they are and will be, have to be distributed over a circle of persons greatly augmented in number. But that well-considered enterprize can still meet its fitting reward is illustrated by the history of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company during the past year. At the close of 1866, through the addition to its fleet of six powerful vessels, and the purchase of an extensive wharfage, this Company had contracted a debt of nearly 700,000 taels. At the close of 1867 the whole had been wiped out, and a considerable sum carried to reserve, by freight returns of fabulous magnitude. This Company comes before the public under American protection and control, though English capital has been freely invested in it. The absence of facilities for the local formation and registration of English limited companies has stood in the way of British firms working their vessels on the same principle, and so conciliating the support of individual shippers; and the Union Steam Navigation Company, whose vessels are under English colours, though encouraged by a fair measure of success, hesitates to extend its operations on the present imperfect basis.

The business of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company is conducted principally in vessels of the build and machinery employed on the American rivers. Convenient as these steamers are, in respect of construction, they are more expensive, inflammable, and less durable than iron vessels which would naturally be constructed in England. But the engineers of the Thames and the Clyde have up to this time evaded to connect their regulations with the construction of vessels built on the unsightly principle of the hog frame, and the substitution of the ancient walking beam for the ingenious appliances of modern times.

The exclusive protection of such a Company gives an advantage to American commerce of no ordinary character, an advantage beyond that of employing a certain number of vessels under the United States' flag. The American firms and agents concerned in the management become the bankers of the cities that are scattered along the course of the Yangtze. Advances are made to the Chinese owners on the cargo as it is shipped for Shanghai, and lucrative returns are received on brief hypothecations of every description of goods.

I think it very desirable that Her Majesty's Government should take into consideration the best means of enabling her subjects, living within her extra-territorial jurisdiction of China, to form and register on the spot limited companies for purposes of trade and navigation within the dominions of the Emperor of China. Any Order in Council, providing for this end, should contemplate the holding of a certain number of shares by foreigners. A very considerable proportion of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's shares is held by native Chinese, whose interests thus become beneficially engaged with American commerce. The Supreme Court might easily be made to supply the necessary machinery of registration.

With these remarks I bring to a conclusion the observations which the Trade Returns of 1867 have suggested.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES A. WINCHESTER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

(No. 5.)—A SUMMARY of Foreign Trade at the Port of Shanghai, for the Year ended December 31, 1867.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
British—	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Great Britain	18,480,210	21,358,060	
Hong Kong	1,854,249	..	
India	22,304,991	261,301	
Australia	475,574	..	
Singapore	139,796	..	
	43,254,820	21,619,361	64,874,181
Other Countries—			
United States of America.. ..	695,901	4,319,868	
Continent of Europe	38,716	2,251,330	
Japan.. .. .	2,046,998	973,292	
Philippine Islands	419,298	37,569	
Russian Settlements	2,964	16,783	
Siam	111,837	9,871	
	3,315,714	7,608,713	10,924,427
Total Imports and Exports (exclusive of Treasure)	..	..	75,798,608
Treasure—			
Great Britain	309,696	..	
Hong Kong	193,140	96,621	
Total British	..	..	
Marseilles	632,921	..	
Japan.. .. .	218,966	10,125	
Total Treasure Imported and Exported	1,354,723	106,746	1,461,469

Inclosure 3 in No. 8.

Abstract of Mercantile Opinions on the Trade of Shanghai during 1867.

THE following extracts from Memoranda supplied by merchants at this port and from trade circulars will assist in forming a clear view of the present state of trade :—

IMPORTS.

Textile Fabrics.

The import trade of Shanghai for the year 1867 has, taken in its entirety, certainly not been one of profit to the foreign merchant. At the commencement of the year, stocks of nearly all classes of goods, though not excessive, were ample for Chinese wants, and the heavy English cost of these necessitated high prices on this side to bring the goods out without loss. But to obtain these high prices, combination on the part of the foreign importers was necessary—which combination, at all times difficult in China, was throughout the year almost impossible, when many of the holders of goods were from various causes obliged to sell at a loss. Chinese combination, on the other hand, induced a lower

scale of prices than those of the previous year, and resulted in heavy losses to foreign merchants.

The general aspect of affairs was not such as to induce much speculation by foreigners in English manufactures, and hence one cause for the comparatively high rate of prices in 1866 having little or no effect during the year just closed. The market for many classes of goods was also materially affected by the state of affairs in the north of China. For many months the canals leading from Tien-tsin to the interior were nearly dry, and it was necessary to send such goods as were really wanted into the country by overland carriage, at a greatly increased cost, thereby diminishing the consumption. The scarcity of water, too, had its effects upon the grain crop, causing great distress among a class of Chinese formerly accustomed to invest freely in foreign manufactures. But, notwithstanding all these drawbacks, the maxim of lower prices leading to increased consumption, has been amply verified in the Shanghai market, while the lower cost of English goods will enable merchants to meet the natives on more equal terms.

Grey Shirtings.—The staple article of our imports have not fluctuated so much as in 1866, the lowest point being 2·35 taels per piece for 8 lbs. at the close of the year, and the highest 2·90 taels for the same weight during parts of July and August, though this latter price did not represent a *bonâ fide* market, being caused by foreign and Chinese speculation consequent on exaggerated accounts of improvement from the north of China.

A rough calculation shows the average cost of 8½ lbs. of grey shirtings in Shanghai during 1867 to have been 13s. per piece, while the current prices in Shanghai throughout the year, taken at an average exchange for six months' bank bills, only yield a return to England of 12s. 3d. per piece; 7 lbs. shirtings have fluctuated more than 8½ lbs., considering their low cost, 9s. 10d. to 10s. Shirtings have generally found ready buyers, though being wanted only for certain districts their prompt disposal cannot be relied on. In the grey shirting market, December 1861, when 8½ lbs. goods were selling in Shanghai at 1·83 taels per piece (exchange 6s. 2d.), the price of native cotton was 8 or 8·50 taels per picul; while, in December 1867, the price of 8½ lbs. was 2·40 taels per piece (exchange 6s.), and that of native cotton 16·50 or 17 taels per picul; thus showing that English goods should, on present terms, be able to compete favourably with native manufactures. The import of grey shirtings into Shanghai from foreign ports during 1867, was about 8 per cent. more than that of 1866, and this would have been materially increased had a number of overdue vessels delivered their cargoes before the close of the year.

White Shirtings.—The import of these into Shanghai during 1867 showed a falling off of 32 per cent., the average price of 64 per cent. received throughout the year being nearly 2·65 taels per piece, which, by Gribbles' Tables at 6s. 2d. exchange, represents a cost in England of 12s. 6d. per piece, or 6d. per piece less than the average laid down cost of 8·4 lbs. grey shirtings in 1867. The cause of these low prices in Shanghai was the dullness of the Tien-tsin market during the usually active season.

T-cloths.—The import of these into Shanghai during 1867 shows an increase of about 200 per cent. over that of 1866, and the average market price for 6 or 7 lbs. cloth, 32 inches, was 1·70 taels; 2·30 taels per piece, equal to a cost in England (by before-named Tables, at 6s. 2d. exchange) of 7s. 9d. and 10s. 9d. respectively. The prices obtained for these goods have varied greatly throughout the season, sales in some cases showing a fair profit, in others resulting in severe losses.

Fancy Cotton Goods have been in large supply throughout the year, and in most cases have shown a very unfavourable result to the importers, as their cost in England was relatively higher than their value in Shanghai, and the Tien-tsin trade materially diminished consumption, thus keeping prices at a low point. The trade is a very hazardous one, and requires special care and attention, since those goods not especially suited to the wants of the place have to be sold at a ruinous sacrifice.

Turkey Red Cambrics were in fair inquiry at the beginning of the year, but the smallness of the Japan and Tien-tsin demand caused prices to recede; and latterly sales were effected with some difficulty and at reduced rates.

Chintzes.—Well-selected patterns of these goods have realized comparatively fair prices; while ill-assorted patterns or inferior qualities have been sold with difficulty.

Woollens.

Long Ells.—The quantity of these imported into Shanghai was 132,000 pieces, against 135,000 pieces in 1866. The prices for various colours have ranged very irregularly, scarlet at one time having been in active demand, while at another, dark-blue only was asked for; and similarly with some other colours. The demand for Hankow fell considerably short of what was expected; and, owing to this, some holders failed to realize at the proper time.

Camlets.—Owing principally to a more general practice of shipping direct from England to Japan, the imports were 78,000 pieces, against 123,000 pieces in 1866. Stocks were heavy at the beginning of the year; and as the demand for Japan and the Chinese markets was limited, prices gradually fell, being at the close of the year 2 taels under those current at the commencement.

Spanish Stripes, Lastings, &c., have in most instances given no profit to importers, though occasional lots of the latter, suitable for the Japan market, may be taken as exceptions.

Figured Orleans and Plain Orleans have shown an import for 1867 excessive as compared with that of 1866, and the accumulation of stocks has caused prices steadily to decline throughout the year. The losses incurred by the importation of this class of goods must materially have affected the interests of Shanghai. Some few other classes of Yorkshire goods have, on the other hand, when well selected, paid a profit, but they do not call for any special notice.

Metals.

Lead, owing to the quantity required for packing teas, takes the first position under the heading of metals. When we consider that the tea exported hence requires some 50,000 piculs annually for packing purposes, the amount imported during the past year bears but a small ratio to the quantity required. It is disputed whether the natives laid in abundant stock when the market was almost glutted, or whether they supply their requirements from the country's resources. The chief importations of lead arrive from Great Britain, and amounted in 1867 to 30,000 piculs, against 67,000 piculs in 1866. Prices have ranged from 4.80 taels to 5.30 taels per picul.

Iron.—The demand for this commodity—principally nail, rod, and bar—has lately been on the increase, the import during 1867 having been 70,000 piculs, against 97,000 piculs in 1866, and 122,000 piculs in 1865. Prices during the present year have ranged from 2.20 taels to 3.10 taels per picul. The supplies are chiefly drawn from Great Britain.

Tin.—The consumption is decidedly on the increase, though the low range of prices has induced importers to try the Southern markets during the past year. The import during 1867 amounted to 19,000 piculs, against 10,000 piculs in 1866, while prices have ranged from 18 taels to 19.50 taels per picul.

Quicksilver is obtained alone from San Francisco. Local consumption has entirely ceased, all importations finding their way to Hankow and other ports of the Yang-tsze. The imports in 1867 amounted to 2,600 piculs, against 1,000 piculs in 1866. Prices varied from 49 taels to 50 taels per picul.

Steel, obtained from Europe, is consumed principally at Ningpo and Tien-tsin. Imports for 1867, 2,800 piculs, against 3,300 piculs in 1866. Prices from 3.70 taels to 4.40 taels per picul.

Copper is obtained only in small quantities from Japan, and scarcely forms an article of commerce.

Spelter.—Importation forbidden by Treaty.

Other metallic manufactures are in limited request, with the exception of tin plates, the import of which in 1867 amounted to 2,300 piculs, against 700 piculs in 1866. Prices have ranged from 4.10 taels to 7 taels per box.

Coal.

The consumption of coals from Great Britain is fast decreasing, the import during 1867 having been 40,900 tons, against 60,705 tons for the previous year. This material decrease is mainly owing to the fact that the cheaper productions of Australia, Japan, and Formosa have come into more general use. In consequence of short arrivals, the prices for American coals have been gradually advancing. The Chinese are about the only purchasers, and need but a limited quantity. Australian coals show a considerable decrease in the imports for 1867, against those for the previous year. High rates of freight from Australia have kept back more ample supplies, and raised the prices. Japan coals show a falling off in supplies of late, many of the vessels having turned out inferior coals, and thus checked the sale to a great extent. Formosa coals: the imports for 1866 and 1867 were about at the usual figures; the average price was also the same.

SHANGHAE Export Tables for the Twelve Months ending December 16, 1866 and 1867.

Shanghai.	Tons.	Plain Cottons.	Coloured Cottons.	Printed Cottons.	Value.	Twist.	Value.	Woolens.	Worsted.	Value.	Long Ells.	Value.
		Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	£	Lbs.	£	Pieces.	Pieces.	£		£
Total for 12 months, 1867	43,404	138,507,387	10,928,298	5,540,184	2,855,651	441,232	30,595	156,362	259,646	869,736	78,340	152,258
Total for 12 months, 1866	41,749	122,880,366	11,721,536	5,929,964	3,227,484	70,800	6,796	204,044	204,775	1,031,247	49,470	95,751

Opium.

Malwa.—Although the quantity imported during the past year, as compared with previous ones, has been considerable, yet the trade generally has been disappointing both to importers and native dealers. The reason of this has been that prices have, for the most part, ruled high in India; while, owing to the regular supplies coming forward, the China markets have been weakened. The consumption, however, has been large, notwithstanding that the native drug, though vastly inferior, has greatly increased.

Bengal Drug.—During the year 1867, a more satisfactory trade has been driven in this than in Malwa, for the supplies have been moderate, and the consumption in the South has materially increased.

Persian Opium which, from its comparative cheapness, is gradually attracting the attention of the Chinese, has been imported to a fair extent, and bids fair shortly to be largely consumed here.

COMPARATIVE IMPORT of Opium to Shanghai during the year 1867, and Comparative Value in sterling:—

	1867.	1866.	Value. 1867.
			£
Malwa, imported	30,019½ chests	28,079 chests	4,950,000
Bengal, "	10,439 "	11,096 "	2,250,000
Persian, "	157 "	..	18,840

The highest price of Malwa was in February ..	..	600 taels
The lowest " " November ..	..	488 "
The highest price of Patna was in March ..	..	520 "
The lowest " " June ..	..	440 "

Persian drug is generally saleable at 100 taels below the price of Malwa, and has ruled at about 400 taels throughout.

Sugar.

Black and Brown Sugars were in fair demand at average prices, white sugars being saleable only in small quantities. In the end of February the prices of coarse sugars gave way, while those for brown and white improved. Throughout March there were considerable purchases of brown sugar for the Japan market; this kind advanced as high as 4 taels 7 mace per picul. In May the demand ceased, and the article fell back from 1 mace to 2 mace. In the end of June shipments from Japan recommenced, but the spring rates were not again obtained. In the fall of the year the demand ceased, and sugars of all kinds became difficult of sale. Black, which at the beginning of the year ruled from 3·2 to 4 taels, was quoted 2·6 taels to 3·2 taels. Browns declined from 4·5 taels to 3·4 taels; while white, on an average, had declined 6 mace per picul. The year closed with these unpromising features. The general result is the conviction that the sugar trade at this and the Yang-tsze ports was very much overdone during the year 1867.

Straits Produce.

January.—Rattans in good demand—2·8 to 5 taels. Sandal-wood also inquired for.

February.—The same.

March.—Rattans still in good demand, at an advance of 2 mace per picul. Sapan wood inquired for about the end of this month. Pepper and betel in good request. Towards the end of April, the market for Straits produce became very dull.

This state of things continued till June. In July and August the new stocks came to hand, and an active market was maintained till October, when it again became torpid, owing to the increase in stocks.

Throughout the year the different articles comprised in this category were saleable at fair remunerative rates. There was a good deal of fluctuation in prices, moderate arrivals causing the market at times to drop.

EXPORTS.

Silk.

THE new year opened with about 1,000 bales of China silk remaining unsold on this market, and with but small expectation of any further supplies of any extent being brought down from the country, until the arrival of the new silk. The prices ruling were very high, No. 3 sattu (always taken by the trade as the standard of quotations), costing on the 1st of January 580 or 595 taels per picul of 133½ lbs., at an exchange of 6s. 5d. per tael, equal to 32s. 3d., or 33s. 1d. per lb.; and at the end of April, when the season may be said to have come to a close, the price for the same description of silk was 585 taels (exchange, 6s. 0½d.)

The export for the first five months amounted to 2,851 bales to England; 662 to France; 151 to Bombay; and 25 to Hong Kong. Total, 3,689 bales.

The first small musters which were brought down from the country about the end of the month of May, indicated that the silk, although good in colour and quality, was defective in size, and this proved to be the case on the arrival of 1,000 bales in the first week in June. The market was immediately opened at 490 to 520 taels for best chops. In consequence of favourable advices from Europe, by the end of June prices had advanced to 565 taels 5 mace 5 candarines, and in the beginning of July to 585 to 590 taels, after which prices gradually declined till the end of the year, when the same silk ruled at 515 taels. Exchange, 6s. 2d.

The year closed with an unsold stock of about 1,500 bales remaining on the market, and a probability of a further 7,000 or 8,000 bales to be received.

EXPORT for the Seven Months ending December 31, 1867.

Export to England	25,707 bales.
„ France	6,227 „
„ Bombay	730 „
„ Hong Kong	266 „
Total	32,930 bales.

From all accounts received from the silk-producing districts, it would appear that the cultivation of the mulberry-tree is being carried on to nearly as great an extent as previous to the political disturbances which greatly interfered with this extensive branch of industry, and should the country remain quiet, it is safe to anticipate that there will be a steadily-growing increase in the silk trade.

Tea.

Black Tea.—The position of the market at the commencement of the year was in many respects similar to that of 1865, the shipments of the previous year having been of so disastrous a nature that confidence in the article was entirely shaken. Transactions in congous during the first four months were on a small scale, but prices, which were forced down to 1 tael per picul, gradually rallied, and at the end of April, when the business of the season was virtually closed, they were quoted at $1\frac{1}{2}$ taels higher.

At Hankow, whence our supplies of congous are received, first muster of the new crop arrived freely about May, soon after which a large and general business was done, as many as 83 chops, or say 54,600 chests, having met with buyers as early as the 1st June.

Here, at Shanghai, the market was opened on the 5th of June by the settlement of a small chop of Kieu-tuk congou at 32 taels per picul, or about the same as the opening rates of last year.

In June only a moderate business was transacted, and at weakening prices, more especially for a fair and medium descriptions.

During July, settlements took place on a fairly large scale at irregular rates.

In the first half of August the dispiriting advices received from the London market caused a decline in values of 1 tael or 2 taels per picul, and during the latter end of the month a further reduction of 1 tael was established.

In September a recovery in prices of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ tael was made: operations were effected to only a limited extent.

In October a further advance of 1 tael 2 cents per picul was established, and 1 tael per picul for inferior kinds, but settlements were on a small scale, principally owing to the undesirability of the stock on offer.

In the first half of November operations were confined to narrow limits, but latest settlements showed an improvement in values of not less than 1 or 2 taels per picul.

In the first half of December a large business was transacted, and the firmness of holders enabled them to raise their quotations 1 or 2 taels per picul. Only a small business was done during the second half of the month, but values were fully maintained.

The steady and continuous rise in prices during the last quarter of the year may for the most part be traced to the favourable reception given to the first shipments in the London market.

It may be worthy of mention that the quantity of black tea sent to Russia by way of Tien-tsin was far in excess of that sent in the previous year.

Green Teas were dealt in largely in January, at about previous rates for the best kinds, while a considerable decline took place for the inferior kinds.

In the end of February a steady demand sprung up, and prices advanced about 2 taels per picul.

During March, April, May, and the first half of June, trade was dull, and prices declined for the commoner kinds, of which the stock solely consisted.

In the end of July the new Tien-kais began to arrive.

In August a fair number of settlements took place; new Tychows arrived, and a fair trade was done in these, and for the latter very high rates were paid.

In September new Moyune teas came in, and in the first half of the month settlements were almost entirely on English account at average

prices, but later, the American buyers entered the market, and forced prices up about 2 taels per picul.

During the last three months of the year prices gradually rose, and a good business was done both by American and English buyers.

SETTLEMENTS and Re-shipments of Tea for the Year 1867, compared with 1866 and 1865.

	1867.	1866.	1865.
Black	352,219 chests	323,000 chests	288,060 chests
Green	473,457 half-chests	355,880 half-chests	423,098 half-chests
Total ..	825,686 packages	678,800 packages	711,158 packages

EXPORT of Tea from Shanghae and the Yang-tsze Ports to Great Britain, for the Years 1867, 1866, and 1865, comparatively.

	1867.	1866.	1865.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Black.. ..	45,969,103	46,522,900	43,169,000
Green.. ..	11,697,929	10,633,800	11,990,500
Total ..	57,667,032	57,156,700	55,159,600

EXPORT of Tea from Shanghae and the Yang-tsze Ports to the United States for the Years 1867, 1866, and 1865 respectively.

	1867.	1866.	1865.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Black.. ..	32,227	27,600	327,800
Green.. ..	15,946,349	13,769,200	13,120,000
Total ..	15,978,576	13,796,800	13,447,800

Additional Memoranda on Tea Trade.

THE year 1867, or, more properly speaking, the period known to merchants as the season 1867 to 1868, commencing on the 1st of June, 1867, and ending nominally on the 31st of May, 1868, has proved itself thus far a beneficent contrast to its four predecessors. Although by no means a season of marked success, it stands out as the first really satisfactory year that merchants have enjoyed since the new order of things brought about by the opening of the Yang-tsze trade since 1861, has come into force. The feverish excitement that attended the first realization of the long cherished hope of the actual establishment of foreigners in the heart of the tea districts themselves in that year has been followed by a long reaction of which there is little doubt that the year 1867 has seen the end. The idea so steadily pursued both by the merchants here and by consumers at home, that the nearer to the place of production, the cheaper the produce, appeared to be partially realized in that first year, but subsequent bitter experience has shown that in China at least, in pushing into the country, we do but run after a shadow. The peculiar circumstances under which foreign trade is carried on in China, lead to the belief that this assertion, based, as many might object, on the short experience of seven years, only rests on facts which are likely to last at least another generation, and that in this, as in many other respects, anomalies drawn from western experience

are falsified in this country. A short recapitulation will show in how far this period may be classed as a new era, and in what respect the year 1867 may be regarded as inaugurating a settled change for the better.

The opening of the Yang-tsze River by the allied fleet in 1860, and the introduction of foreign craft on its bosom, may be likened to the piercing of a dam through which an enormous temporary rush is followed by complete stagnation. Sealed up by the prolonged rebel occupation, this great channel had long ceased to serve as a means of communication between the interior and the sea-board provinces of the empire, the trade of which had been forced into such circuitous routes that it had nearly ceased altogether. Thus on their arrival in Hankow, merchants found the Chinese only too delighted to find buyers for their produce on the spot, and to thus avoid the enormous risk and delay hitherto imposed upon them in transporting it to the sea-board by a land route, and through a country almost in a state of complete anarchy. Our merchants bought their tea at prices much below the average of former years, and, mistaking the true cause, naturally congratulated themselves on this splendid fulfilment of their prophecies and justification of the war. No less were people at home carried away by the success of the new ports; an enthusiastic rush of capital took place; the number of firms engaged in the trade was nearly trebled; and it was apparently forgotten that the quantity of tea to trade in remained the same. To the great astonishment of the natives they saw themselves offered an advance of nearly 50 per cent. in 1862 for the same article that they were only too glad to sell at the prices of 1861. Losses ensued, but, buoyed up by the general excitement and by the rise in land, they had no effect in curtailing operations in 1863. In 1864, the warning notes of the revulsion that occurred in 1865 and 1866, were sounded, and the scarcity of ready money, though credit was still plentiful, was such that the rate of exchange advanced to an unprecedented figure. Tea, again, failed to realize the high cost conceded to the Chinese in Hankow by the shippers, and many firms were brought to the verge of ruin. But a short respite occurred in the autumn of 1865, owing to the sudden manifestation of a speculative feeling on the London market, which only lasted long enough to induce a further serious rise in prices out here, before collapsing entirely. The losses of this year sealed the fate of many tottering houses; yet even then, and notwithstanding the severe financial crisis, purchasing of the 1866 crop in Hankow continued throughout the year at extreme rates, resulting again in heavy losses at home. It is a curious fact that, during all this long period of high prices at the ports nearest to the tea districts in Shanghae, the tea men were willing to sell at much lower comparative rates, and it would appear that the losses sustained by the large China houses on operations conducted through their Hankow branches, are leading to a return to Shanghae as the more profitable market. The same practice holds good of our own, in which, owing to the facilities afforded to them by the Yang-tsze navigation, it is found that the Chinese are able to undersell the British merchant. At length, however, a more prudent spirit was shown in 1867, and the result, as stated above, is an approach to better times in 1868. The consumption in England seems to be fast overtaking the supply, which, in 1867, was fully 5,000,000 lbs. below the average. It is generally supposed that China is equal to any demand that may be made upon her resources, and that the supply from this country is merely a question of price. This, however, is not the case; in fact, so great has been the drain upon the country, caused by the foreign demand, that an actual scarcity has been brought on, and many of the poorer population have been compelled to exchange their favourite infusion for pure hot water. To this heavy demand, caused chiefly by the consumption

in Great Britain and her Colonies, a consumption which has almost doubled itself in the last ten years, as well as to the opening of the new ports, is attributed the falling off in quality, which has led to the herb being latterly classed in London as a perishable article. The tree shrubs on many plantations have been overworked, while on others they have been wild for want of hands to tend them.

The recovery of the country from the depopulations caused by the Taepings can be at best but gradual, and it seems doubtful whether China will, for the next few years, be able to supply the full wants of the tea-drinking world, even supplemented as she is by Japan and India. In this case there will be no fear of our home markets being overstocked by excessive shipments, though, on the other hand, the temptation to sanguine buyers to concede extreme rates is largely increased. Still, in reporting the season of 1867 as a favourable one, all believe we have but the commencement of a series. The tea buyers have been weeded out, and branch establishments suppressed, until we are hardly again likely to see a house divided against itself by the competition of its own branches among themselves for one and the same parcel of goods. The difficulty of judging the character of any tea in China has been seriously enhanced by our approach to the tea districts. Formerly this delicate herb required to be so well fired and packed by the Chinese as to stand the long overland journey from the tea districts to Canton, where it often came into the hands of the foreign shipper a whole year after it had been picked. Now, within six months of the time that the leaf was growing, we find the prepared article actually in the hands of the home consumer. A careless manipulation, and an insecure kind of packing, has thus been gradually adopted by the Chinese, who find all that is wanted, is that the tea should arrive unimpaired into the godown of the foreign merchant, often not three days' journey from the up-country packing-house. The fragrant smell of the newly-dried herb deceives the buyer, whose home correspondent comes into possession of a totally flavourless preparation.

The subordinate part allotted to the cultivation of the tea-plant in China is one of the most striking facts observed by the traveller in the country. When he first arrives in the tea districts he is led to imagine himself still only on their confines; isolated patches here and there meet his eye, in place of the wholesale plantations he had looked forward to, and on inquiry he finds that among the enumeration of taxable lands sent in to the Emperor, tea land is entirely ignored. In fact, until recently, the up-country farmer, who persists in growing an inferior paddy almost on the highest mountain tops, on the theory that each district should, as nearly be possible, be self-supporting, grew a few shrubs in the corner of his garden, or gathered his own requirements from the wild hill plant. Although of late years the country people have begun to see the value placed on a hitherto almost worthless herb, the cultivation of the high tea plant is still far from being carried on in a really systematic manner, and five or six piculs is a large average yield for an individual farm.

The local and transit dues collected on tea amount, as far as our experience goes, to fully 50 per cent. on the first cost, and it is amusing to see a correspondence being carried on by the Chambers of Commerce as to the propriety of reducing tea export duty by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while these heavy inland charges continue to be levied *ad libitum*. These bring in nothing to the Imperial Treasury, tea plantations, as we have just shown, being hardly yet recognized in China. The arbitrary and uncertain dues imposed by the officials through whose districts the teas must pass, is the cause of many anomalies in the internal trade. Sometimes a whole crop is deflected from one side of a range of mountains to the other, and the

prosperity of large towns, which exist by the transport trade, seriously imperilled. Thus, in one year, owing to a heavy increase in the Che-kiang charges, teas grown on the banks of the Upper Chien-tang, Kiang, or Hang-chow River, were carried back up stream, and carried across the Wuyuen Mountains, to a river flowing into the Poyang Lake, and thence into the Yang-tsze. In our immediate neighbourhood a curious instance of the perverse fiscal arrangements of the Chinese still exists. When this, and the neighbouring provinces, had been at last completely pacified through the intervention of foreign arms, it was expected that the old town at Hang-chow would gradually acquire its ancient importance as a transshipping port for the Tychow teas on their way to Shanghai, a trade which formerly gave large employment to a numerous population. Coming via Hang-chow the teas arrive without further transshipment or trouble direct by the Grand Canal to Shanghai. It was not, however, in the personal interest of the Viceroy of Che-kiang (who resides at Hang-chow) that this, his residence, should share in the profit of the resumed trade. Had he permitted the teas to follow their natural route to this port, a small transit due is all that he could have collected himself, while the large revenue derived from the export duty would have been left for the Shanghai Superintendent of Trade to manipulate, he therefore imposed a prohibition tax on the transit of tea through Hang-chow, and deflected the carriage entirely to Ningpo, to reach which port no less than three transshipments were necessary; thence it is brought by foreign steamer to Shanghai, having previously paid the whole export duty in Ningpo, in the province of Che-kiang, in his own Viceroyship. This is one of the numberless instances that might be cited of the result of the Chinese system of government in a decayed age, when the officials care only for the profits to be derived from their own individual prefectures.

In summing up the results of the past tea season to British traders, we find, on the whole, a subject for congratulation. The sad experience of a long series of disastrous years is beginning to bear fruit, and a healthy reaction apparently awaits those who have survived them. Except in so far that any great breakdown of any important branch of our trade (such as the tea trade undoubtedly is) affects indirectly the prosperity of the whole people, the public at home has benefited by the ruinous competition that has existed here; and it seems probable that with better times to the China merchant will come high prices to the home consumer.

TOTAL Export of Tea from Shanghai for the Season 1867-68 against 1866-67:—

			1867-68.	1866-67.
			Lbs.	Lbs.
Black ..	..	..	45,000,000	47,250,000
Green ..	..	..	11,000,000	9,250,000
Total ..	..	..	56,000,000	56,500,000

At the end of the season a stock of old tea, consisting of about 8,000 packages, was carried over into the present season, whereas, this year, every chest has been sent forward. This fact shows how very small was the yield of the 1867 crop, more especially in black tea; and that, should by chance a similar deficiency occur this year, a real tea famine would be brought about, the present tea requirements of Great Britain amounting to nearly 150,000,000 pounds.

Additional Memoranda on Metals.

METALS Imported and Exported during 1867 and 1866:—

IMPORTED.

	Iron, Nail-rod, and Bar.	Lead.	Tin, in Slabs.	Tin, in Plates.	Steel.	Quicksilver.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
1867	70,165	29,867	18,402	2,603	2,797	2,579
1866	77,726	62,476	9,885	455	3,480	1,041

EXPORTED.

	Iron, Bar and Nail-rod.	Lead.	Tin, in Plates.	Tin, in Bar.	Steel.	Quicksilver.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
1867	30,780	36,247	25,984	2,470	1,951	2,083

Lead.—The price of lead here, during the latter half of the year 1866, not being high enough to tempt many speculations, the import for the first seven months of the year 1867 only amounted to 1,047 piculs; the smallness of this quantity no doubt attracted attention, for, during the last five months, 19,380 piculs, or about two-thirds of the entire import, were received. The amount of lead re-exported to the Yang-tsze, and Northern ports, Ningpo, &c., was 36,247 piculs, or 6,380 piculs in excess of receipts; in addition to this the local consumption has to be taken into consideration. There is no very satisfactory method of discovering how much is disposed of in this way, but the quantity, no doubt, is very large. Altogether the stock at the commencement of the year 1868 must have been reduced about 10,000 piculs below what it was at the beginning of 1867; and as the quantity known to be on board vessels on their way here was small, it is highly probable that prices during the greater part of 1868 will be much higher than during the preceding year; whether this will cause China merchants, which is usually the case directly they see a chance of making a fair profit, to rush in and ship two or three times more than they ought, and thus cause a low range of prices and destroy all their chances of profit on lead for a year or two to come, remains to be seen.

Tin.—The quantity imported is nearly twice as large this year as last; but, notwithstanding this, the demands at the outports has caused a re-export of 7,500 piculs more than was received during the year, and the price was about 1 tael (or, say 5 per cent.) higher than at the same time last year, and with every prospect of a further advance.

Quicksilver.—The import is two and a-half times as large as 1866, but, as there has been a fair demand, the price has remained with scarcely any variation all through the year. Quicksilver is sent over from California to some of the banks here, in lieu of the more precious metals, as a means of laying down funds.

Inclosure 4 in No. 8.

Memorandum on Land and House Property during 1867.

THERE are not so many properties unlet as there were on the corresponding date last year, yet we cannot report any improvement in rentals; on the contrary, they have had a downward tendency the whole time. We find that landlords generally are more willing now to accept even a low rental in preference to allowing their property to remain untenanted. The rentals now attainable are too low to tempt capitalists to invest money in building more houses, and this will continue to be the case till the greater proportion of those houses which are now unlet have found tenants, or until a greater fall takes place in the price of land and building materials. We are not aware that there have been during the past year any *bonâ fide* sales of really good land in the foreign quarter of the settlement at cheap rates; when any such lots have been offered, they have generally been bought in by the owner or the mortgagee. Few owners are willing to part with their lots at prices stated to be the market rates. On the other hand, there are not any buyers to be found who will give the prices demanded by the landholders. There is not any reasonable prospect of a greater fall in the value of building materials. Bricks are being sold at a very moderate profit on their cost of manufacture, and all the timber used in building houses at this place has to be imported from other parts of China or from foreign countries, and the freight chargeable on such cargo is not likely to be less than it now is for some time to come. All the stone used here in the construction of buildings has also to be brought from a great distance, and it is too expensive to be made use of except where brick or woodwork cannot supply its place. Lime may become cheaper. The greater portion of that which is brought here comes from the neighbourhood of the Tai-hu Lake, and several of the kilns which remained unemployed while that district was in the occupation of the rebels, are now in working order again.

If we had to form an opinion on the condition of trade at this place during the past year merely from the demand for and rentals required for house-property, we should come to the conclusion that there was not any sign of a falling off in the amount of business; but whether that business had been conducted in a very profitable manner, we should entertain strong doubts.

Chinese Houses, &c., in the British Settlement.—On the whole, we think a slight improvement has taken place during the past year, there being fewer houses of this description untenanted, but rentals generally have not increased. Several natives from Tien-tsin have opened hotels here for the accommodation of the native merchants who come to Shanghai from the Northern ports to purchase opium and other foreign goods. Under this head we might also notice the increasing number of native visitors to the port, who come here on business or pleasure, or both combined.

French Settlement, American ditto (or Hong-Que).—Not any material change has taken place during the year as regards the value of land and house-properties situated in either of these Settlements. The mere fact of rentals being lower there, is not a sufficient inducement to entice foreign or native residents from the British Settlement.

Consul Winchester to Lord Stanley.—(Received July 27.)

My Lord,

Shanghai, May 21, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inclose additional Memoranda on opium, and Return 11, Duties levied at this port, both of which form a part of the Trade Returns for the year ended the 31st of December, 1867.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 9.

Additional Memoranda on Opium.

THE course of the opium market at this port during the year 1867 has been characterized by the absence of speculative action, which has similarly marked the trade of the last two years. The importation from India has been almost uniformly unprofitable, advances in value having been generally of temporary duration, and followed by a more than equivalent decline. The causes may probably be traced to the previous undue inflation of prices, which necessitated a gradual contraction; and also, in the case of Malwa, to the disturbing influences of insurrectionary troubles in the most important centres of consumption.

It is stated that the cultivation of the poppy-plant is being considerably increased in the Western provinces of China, but the reports want confirmation; and hitherto the deliveries of Indian drug, though slightly smaller than those of the preceding year, do not appear to have been materially interfered with by any increased production of native-grown opium.

COMPARATIVE DELIVERIES.

				Malwa.	Patna.
1865	..	..	Chests ..	21,335	11,232
1866	..	..	" ..	28,079	11,096
1867	..	..	" ..	27,367	10,110

The highest price attained by Patna was 520 taels, and occurred in March; the lowest, 425 taels, was quoted in May. The mean of the monthly average of highest and lowest has been 466 taels.

The highest prices of Malwa occurred in February and March, when 600 taels were paid; the lowest in November and December, when the quotations fell to 490 taels. The mean of the monthly average of highest and lowest has been 550 taels.

Inclosure 2 in No. 9.

(No. 11.)—RETURN of all Duties on Foreign Trade and Tonnage paid to Chinese Government at Shanghai during the Year 1867.

Flags.		Import Duties.		Export Duties.		Tonnage Dues.		Coast Trade Duty.		Total.	
		H.T.	m. c. c.	H.T.	m. c. c.	H.T.	m. c. c.	H.T.	m. c. c.	H.T.	m. c. c.
..	..	655,149	6 9 9	327,850	7 1 4	61,918	8 0 0	89,548	0 1 8	1,134,467	2 3 1
..	..	51,712	4 8 9	67,866	5 0 7	7,357	5 5 6	41,228	4 5 9	168,165	0 1 1
..	..	10,511	4 1 0	101,765	0 6 0	2,656	7 8 0	475	7 8 7	115,409	0 3 7
..	..	13,352	9 8 9	12,714	4 8 8	6,862	8 6 5	14,961	8 8 1	47,892	2 2 3
..	..	52	6 9 9	..	..	199	2 0 0	..	..	251	8 9 9
..	..	1,505	1 2 5	147	1 0 6	257	5 0 0	87	3 7 7	1,997	1 0 8
..	..	1,909	9 8 8	1,373	8 5 7	827	9 0 0	3,086	3 2 3	7,198	5 6 8
..	..	4,183	8 6 2	2,883	3 3 2	857	0 0 0	166	0 0 8	8,090	2 0 2
..	..	5,222	2 2 9	711	1 4 6	1,083	0 8 8	..	..	7,016	4 6 3
..	..	40	7 5 0	121	0 1 2	247	2 0 0	..	..	408	9 6 2
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7 0 0	..	..	6	7 0 0
..	..	70	7 9 6	..	..	482	6 3 2	..	..	553	4 2 8
..	..	31	9 3 0	1,195	1 2 2	130	7 5 0	2,387	1 1 9	3,744	9 2 1
Total	..	743,743	9 6 6	516,628	3 4 4	82,887	9 7 1	151,941	4 7 2	1,495,201	7 5 3
Amount of Drawbacks to be deducted											
						..	..	10,030	5 6 7	10,030	5 6 7
Net Coast Trade Duty											
						..	..	141,910	9 0 5		
Net amount of Duties received											
						..	..	..	..	1,485,171	1 8 6
Opium Duties						..	..	..	..	819,178	6 8 5
Transit Dues						..	..	..	..	6,538	8 6 7
Total ..											
						..	..	..	..	2,310,888	7 3 8

No. 10.

Acting Vice-Consul Alabaster to Lord Stanley.—(Received June 6.)

My Lord,

Che-foo, March 31, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to forward a copy of the Trade Returns of this port for the year 1867.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CHALONER ALABASTER.

Inclosure in No. 10.

Acting Vice-Consul Alabaster to Sir R. Alcock.

Sir,

Che-foo, February 1, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Excellency's information, the Returns of Trade for the port of Che-foo during the year 1867, and such observations as I have thought desirable.

These Returns are chiefly made up from information afforded me by the Commissioner of Customs, to whose courtesy in the matter I am much indebted. They show the whole foreign trade, as this information appeared to me of more importance than the details of the imports and exports under the British flag; the Special Returns showing the share of the trade possessed by us.

Export Trade.—The Returns of the export trade show a falling off of over 1,500,000 taels, being nearly one-half of the whole value. Of this defect, over 1,000,000 taels is the value of goods exported.

EXPORTS.

GOODS.			TREASURE.		
	To Foreign Ports.	To Chinese Ports.	To Foreign Ports.	To Chinese Ports.	Total.
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
1867 ..	191,294	1,376,475	29,200	1,599,612	3,196,581
1866 ..	782,144	1,871,419	40,800	2,015,494	4,709,857
Deficit ..	590,850	494,944	11,600	415,882	1,513,276

The deficit is accounted for by the disturbed state of the country, the diversion of some of the beancake trade to Newchwang, and the ceasing of the export of cotton. It is hoped that it will be remedied in future years by the opening of the mines; the increased export of silk, hemp, and peas; the recovery of the beancake trade; the development of means of communication; and the restoration of tranquillity in the interior.

Import Trade.—The Returns of the import trade show a nearly equal falling off, of which the value of 1,274,638 taels, is that of goods.

IMPORTS.

GOODS.			TREASURE.		
	Total.	Net.	From Foreign Ports.	From Chinese Ports.	Total.
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
1867 ..	5,022,146	4,697,604	7,400	313,999	5,343,545
1866 ..	6,341,503	5,972,242	26,504	254,549	6,622,556
Deficit ..	..	1,319,357	1,274,638	..	1,279,011

This is owing to the large falling off in the import of opium, paper, sugar, and silk piece-goods, owing to the disturbed state of the interior. The import of foreign cotton manufactures has largely increased.

Shipping.—The Shipping Returns show a falling off to the extent of 13,000 tons in vessels entering, and 9,000 tons in vessels clearing, owing in great measure to the falling off of the beancake trade. I am assured that this depression is merely temporary. Of the 181 English vessels entered, 96—of an aggregate tonnage of 38,943—are steamers; 3—of a tonnage of 1,376—vessels direct from England; and the remainder coasters. There are now two Companies regularly running steamers to this port and Tien-tsin—Trantmann and Co., who have two English steamers; and the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, who have three American and one English steamer on the line. During the last year several steamers have gone hence to Newchwang; and there seems a possibility of a line of steamers between Shanghai, Che-foo, and Newchwang being eventually established; even now, in the summer, we are never more than a week without a steamer north or south, and I am informed that with the further facilities, the number of steamers calling here will be increased. The larger number of the sailing-vessels trading here are small German vessels, which bring Chinese produce up from the South, and take down beancake in return. Of the British ships, the majority are what are called country ships owned by Singapore Chinamen. The grievances under which shipping here suffers are, I understand, the difficulty in the way of shipping and discharging cargo during the north-west and south-east gales which blow at recurring intervals, and the detention of steamers. The first would be remedied by the construction of a breakwater, but it is doubtful whether the work is not one of greater magnitude than the interests concerned. The second has already been represented to Peking, and the regulations complained of are already slightly relaxed.

Export Trade.—I append three Returns of the export trade of the port:—

1. Table showing the actual exports and their destination;
2. Table of Exports to British ports;
3. A comparative Table for the last four years of the chief articles of export.

It will be seen that the export trade of this port is chiefly to the Chinese ports of Shanghai, Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.

						Taels.
Shanghai	..	..	..	..	..	247,655
Swatow	..	..	..	..	..	252,827
Amoy	..	..	..	..	..	365,782
Foo-chow	..	..	..	..	..	132,301
All Chinese ports	..	..	..	..	..	1,376,475
Foreign ports	..	..	..	..	..	191,294
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,567,769

The exports to foreign countries forming at present a comparatively small proportion of the total amount, but I am of opinion that this will to some degree change in future years. The export trade in foreign bottoms to the Chinese ports of Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow will increase as the junks become fewer in number; but the exports to foreign countries and to Shanghai for reshipment may be expected to increase in a far larger ratio:—

1. As the trade with Japan is more fully developed, that country this year taking produce to the value of 20,000 taels in excess of last year.

2. With the development of the mineral resources of the country, which will furnish a valuable article of export.

3. With the increased export of raw silk and hemp.

4. With the increased prosperity of the Russian Settlements on the Amoor, for the supply of which Che-foo seems the most favourable port.

5. The opening of the Corea for the trade with which Che-foo must necessarily be the depôt.

The whole export trade has largely fallen off during the year, the presence of the Neinfei rebels having stopped communication with the interior for over six months, and caused the partial destruction of many of the crops, black dates, for instance, having fallen off one-half.

The increased facilities obtained for the bean-cake trade at Newchwang also acted unfavourably on the export here, and, combined with the high price demanded by the Northern men, and the determination of the Southern traders to resist their exactions, even by temporary stoppage of the trade, it led to a very large falling off in our chief article of export, that of bean-cake, and the result of its manufacture, bean-oil, which has dwindled down from 19,156 piculs in 1864, and 25,532 piculs in 1865, to 5,496 piculs only in 1867.

Cotton, which during the American troubles was largely exported, has now almost ceased to figure in the statistics, its price being too high to admit of profitable export. Only 2,914 piculs were exported this year, against 34,302 piculs in 1866, and 61,805 piculs in 1864. It is of good quality, but is in considerable local demand, and the surplus produce is more favourably exported via Chin-kiang.

Straw Hats.—The trade in straw-braid and straw hats shows an increase of 1,463 piculs of braid, worth 29,276 taels, having been exported, against 1,450 piculs last year, and 607 piculs in 1865; straw hats also having increased from 16,078 last year, to 82,504 this. These hats are largely used in Central China, and it may eventually become an important article of commerce.

A cognate article of export, that of felt caps, of which 14,582, worth 1,167 taels, were exported, suffers from a too high rate of duty. Cheap, durable, and extremely comfortable, they only require to be known to be largely consumed by foreign countries. So far as my experience goes, they are the most convenient travelling caps in cold weather.

Carpets, which figure among the exports, are the so-called Turkey carpets of Europe, which are made in this Province, requiring only a little improvement in design and size to suit the foreign market.

Fish.—The trade in salt and dried fish is important, and in future years may become still more considerable. The export of dried prawns amount to 1,035,000 taels value. Cod are fine and abundant, costing a short distance from Che-foo about 10*d.* each. Mackerel are caught in large quantities, and dried in the spring; and the Che-foo herring and Che-foo oyster have already a reputation in the foreign ports in China.

Fruit.—With increased steam communication also the trade in fruit will increase. Pears, apples, plums, apricots, and cherries, are produced in abundance. Apricot kernels, the so-called almonds, of the value of 2,803 taels; fresh fruit of the value of 2,792 taels; ground-nuts of 1,170 taels; dried persimmons of 3,875 taels; walnuts of 2,775 taels—appear in the Returns.

Medicines.—The export trade in drugs is also large, amounting this year to no less than 109,612 taels value, 35,000 taels of which are represented by ginseng, chiefly Corean. Last year only half a picul was exported, which has sprung this season to 15: it is all smuggled from the

Corea, and the increase is to be attributed to the approaches being once more open now the French Expeditionary Force has been withdrawn. The supply is far from meeting demand, and were the Corea opened, the trade in this article alone would prove a source of wealth. The other chief drugs are—liquorice, musk, rhubarb, and various medicines, representing a value of 51,041 taels.

Deer's Horns, used for medicinal purposes, show a large increase on the two past years.

Animal Tallow, being the melted-down tails of the Shan-tung sheep, shows an increase of 818 piculs this year, against 3·27 in 1865, and 65 in 1864.

Tobacco.—The export of tobacco has fallen off. Abundant and cheap, the raw leaf costing about 3*d.* per lb., the natives seem unable to prepare it, and it is used here simply dried. I have smoked some prepared by sailors in the European manner, and found it very tolerable, but rather deficient in strength and flavour. This is probably from want of attention in drying, or perhaps from want of care in protecting the growing leaf from the heavy rains, to which we are occasionally subject.

Seeds.—Melon, salisburia, and sesamum, show a remarkable falling-off, chiefly, I believe, owing to the presence of the Neinafei in the country at the time when the crops are ready for in-gathering.

Vermicelli.—This is the more probable, as the export of vermicelli, much of which is made on the spot and immediate neighbourhood, maintains its position, showing the large amount of over 42,000 piculs, or nearly 3,000 tons, worth over 190,000 taels.

Silk.—The export of silk goods, or “pongees,” has fallen off, partly in consequence of the rebel raid, partly of the absurdly high prices demanded by the producers. During the autumn I visited Ninghai, the centre of the cultivation of Ailanthus silk, and was asked 6 dollars for a roll similar to what the officers of the “Barracouta” purchased in 1857 for 2 dollars. There is no reason for the increase in price: the crops have not failed, nor has the demand exceeded the possible supply, but the native of Shan-tung is obtusely avaricious, and ignorantly demands ruinous prices, even to his own loss. Could this silk be introduced at home at its proper cost, it would necessarily commend itself, as its durable properties are unsurpassed by any other fabric. The Ailanthus worm and its product are too well known to require any notice from me, but the item of yellow silk, which for the first time appears in the Table of Exports, requires special attention being drawn to it. It is a general supposition that all yellow silk comes from Sze-chuen, and is most readily exported from Han-kow, but I am informed that it is largely produced in this province, and I have this autumn observed musters repeatedly in the market. A market has also been found for the raw brown silk, which hitherto has been looked on unfavourably by the energetic merchant to whom Che-foo owes so much, and in future years I have no doubt the export will largely increase. The same merchant, Mr. Fergusson, is also devoting his attention to a fibrous plant called Che-foo hemp, which is largely grown in the Province, being used by the natives for the manufacture of rope-string, a small quantity of which figures in the Table of Export, although the present high duty presses heavily on it. I have sent some to a botanist, and in my next Report hope to be able to give some information regarding this possible future staple.

Import Trade.—The Returns of the import trade are five:—

1. Table showing the actual imports.
2. A comparative Table of the chief imports for the last four years.
3. A Table of imports from British ports.

4. Table showing import of opium.

						Taels.
Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	..	429,356
Swatow	..	..	..	..	..	423,275
Shanghai	..	..	..	..	..	2,506,694
Foreign ports	..	..	..	..	..	340,500
Total	..	..	..	..	..	5,022,146

5. A Table showing import of textile manufactures. The chief import trade is from the Chinese ports of Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Swatow; the direct importation of goods from Europe being an innovation.

The following are the total values of the trade with foreign ports:—

					Imports.	Exports.
					Taels.	Taels.
England	..	..	..	..	111,223	..
Australia	..	..	..	..	10,080	..
Hong Kong	..	..	..	..	429,356	116,907
Straits	..	..	..	..	9,820	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	79,989	73,389
Russian Settlements	..	..	..	..	87,491	1,463
Siam	..	..	..	..	42,697	..

Coals.—The first cargo from England was a cargo of coals imported direct from Cardiff in the British ship “Finzel,” the tonnage dues on which vessel were, at my instance, remitted as a recognition of the importance of trade. The “Finzel” was followed by several other coal ships, and by a vessel bringing a cargo of piece goods and metals. Although so far unfortunate that high prices were given for the goods at home, and that the market here was disturbed by the propinquity of the rebels, I learn that the speculation has proved successful. As the direct importer saves in the additional freight from Shanghai to Che-foo, pilotage and wharfage dues there, storage, landing and re-shipping charges, pilfering, commissions and innumerable other outlays, he is able to sell the goods at a rate which enables him to compete with advantage with the native manufacturers. I understand the trade will be further developed in the coming year, and it is confidently hoped that it will enable the resident foreign merchants to recover the trade slipping so fast out of their hands, while it leads to a large increase in the demand for foreign goods by bringing the manufacturer and the consumer into more direct communication.

The Trade with Australia is so far merely an import one in coal, and unless Che-foo become a naval depôt, either for the English or French Government, must continue to be limited to the partial supply of the steamers running to Tien-tsin, for which this is a convenient coaling station. During the past year 720 tons of Australian coal, 2,151 tons of English, 287 tons of Japan, and 772 tons of Chinese coal have been imported.

The Trade with Hong Kong is scarcely to be considered trade with a foreign port. Hong Kong is the depôt for the south, as Shanghai for the north, of China, and as none of the imports thence are of native production, so none of the exports thither are for local consumption.

The Direct Trade with the Straits appears small, but, in reality, is considerable. The Straits vessels come in the early spring to Amoy, bring up in the summer cargoes of sugar, paper, &c., thence return with cargoes of beancake to Swatow, and so back to the Straits, although the direct imports and exports therefore appear small in the Returns, a very large portion of the trade is in reality absorbed by the Straits, and by—

The Trade to Siam, which, comparatively small in the Returns, is shown to be large by the number of vessels under the Siamese flag which annually visit the port in the course of the round voyage above described. During this year 23 Siamese vessels of 10,143 tons in all entered, and 27 of 12,265 tons in all cleared with cargoes, and a large number of the English and Hamburgh vessels visiting the port are engaged in the same trade.

The Import Trade from Japan is important: in that the foreigner competes with his Chinese rivals on a fairer footing than in most of the other branches of trade. The import of Japanese seaweed this year reaches 22,223 piculs, worth 50,000 taels, against 18,535 piculs in 1866, and 6,573 in 1864. Isinglass, to the value of 8,934 taels, appears in the list of imports thence, and Japanese paper might probably be introduced with advantage.

Seaweed.—The import of Russian seaweed has fallen off to 56,168 piculs against 75,546 piculs last year, owing to the short crop. The other chief imports from the Russian settlements are beche de mer, fungus, deers' horns, medicines, skins, and firewood. Of these the import of deers' horns, skins, and firewood will probably largely increase. The furs used in Shantung are, at present, chiefly brought down overland, but could be more cheaply brought from the Russian settlements by foreign vessels, and the large forests of Russian Tartary will, in future years, supply the great demand here for firewood, which is scarce and expensive. The trade with these settlements is, however, at present in its infancy, and we do not yet know either its capacities or requirements. Excellent vegetables are produced there, and may, in future years, figure in the list of imports; and, during the autumn, valuable gold-fields were discovered which the Russian Government is taking energetic measures to exploit.

The trade imports from Shanghai, amounting in value to 2,506,694 taels, show a falling off of 933,457 taels. This must be chiefly attributed to the falling off in the opium trade, Table of which I annex, and the differential value of that article in the past year. From this it will be seen that the net import fell short by 1,061 chests of that in 1866; but it nevertheless compares favourably with that of 1865 and 1864. The amount has been kept up by the demand for the Gulf ports, as, for six months, no considerable quantity could be sent into the Interior. The highest price ruling for opium during the year has been—

Tael.

Malwa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patna	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..

The lowest—

Tael.

Malwa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patna	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..

The import of textile fabrics shows an increase as by the following Table. From this it will be seen that the port has in the last year consumed—

					Value.
					Tael.
Cotton goods	..	..	Pieces	.. 345,984	872,682
Grass cloth	..	..	Piculs	.. 1,788 96	79,155
Silk goods	..	..	..	..	429,321
Woollen goods	..	..	Pieces	.. 34,452	590,283

The import of cotton and woollens showing a large increase, that of grass-cloth and silk goods a decrease. The increase in the import of cotton goods is most remarkable, the trade having increased by 136,011 pieces or more than half that of last year, notwithstanding the difficulty of introducing goods into the interior, and is accounted for by the increasing junk trade with the Gulf ports and the damage done by the rebels in the manufacturing districts in the interior. This last solution, if true, proves the oft-made assertion that cost is the limit of demand for foreign manufactures and not want of a market. Having myself seen the enormous quantities of native cloth manufactured in the cotton districts lying north of the Yang-tze northwards, communication with which, overland, has this year been interrupted, I am inclined to attach some credence to the report. Unfortunately, no statistics are obtainable with reference to native manufacturers. Next year, with lower prices at home and the development of the direct trade, it will be seen whether the conjecture be accurate or not. At least it is interesting and worthy of note that in a bad year, with interrupted communications and a large falling-off in the general trade, the demand for British cotton manufactures has so largely increased. The articles showing an increase are dyed brocades, which have steadily advanced from 2,897 pieces in 1864, 4,707 in 1865, to 13,218 in this year; white brocades which have recovered the falling-off of the last two years; chintzes, showing an increase of 1,000 pieces, or one-fifth of the whole import; damasks, drills, which, from 1,300 in 1864, and 5,292 in 1865, have sprung to 17,254 of the value of 65,958 taels this year; jeans, dyed, spotted shirtings, the import of which is nearly three times that of last year, and six times that of 1864; grey shirtings, which show an advance of 25,000 pieces, reaching 165,005 in all, against 140,477 last year, and 55,619 in 1864, when shirtings were at their highest price; white shirtings, spotted white shirtings, *T*-cloths, which have risen to 58,130 pieces against 19,891 last, and 30 and 23,000 in previous years; Turkey reds concludes the series of Manchester goods showing an increase, and have more than doubled in former years.

The only goods showing a decrease are handkerchiefs and dyed shirtings, which show a certain falling off.

The values ruling during the year are approximately :—

		Per piece.			Per piece.
		T. M.			T. M.
Brocades	..	3 20	Grey shirtings ..	..	2 70
„ white ..	..	2 70	White „ ..	..	2 80
Chintzes ..	..	2 10	Spotted „ ..	..	2 70
Drills ..	..	4 30	<i>T</i> -cloths ..	..	2 10
Dyed shirtings ..	..	3 20	Turkey reds ..	..	2 50

The import of woollens is, this year, an important item in the trade. 34,452 pieces of the value of 590,283 taels appearing in the Returns. This is to be attributed partially to the derangement of the raw cotton supply, partially to an increased adoption of foreign woollen manufactures, and to the low prices ruling. The woollen manufacturer has here to contend with wadded cottons, Russian manufactures and furs. The first are preferred for their warmth, lightness, and cheap cost, but are cumbrous and unwieldly; the second, imported overland, recommend themselves by superior cheapness; but, as they are far less durable, this preference is likely to become annually less. The third must always continue, the cold in winter being so intense that fur clothing is a necessity.

The chief articles, showing an increase, are camlets imported to the

value of 23,400 taels, which show an increase of 928 pieces. Lastings, which have steadily advanced from 105 pieces, in 1864, to 700, and an inferior kind, which, not figuring in former Returns, is now imported to to the extent of over 3,000 pieces valued at over 19,000 taels. The chief worsted manufactures, that of lustres, now imported to the value of 111,936, shows the notable increase of 14,773 pieces, or a total of 14,773 pieces, or a total of 20,520 pieces, against 5,747 in 1866, and 1,289 in 1864. Figured Orleans show an increase of 1,593, and woollen mixtures have now more than tripled on former years. Bombazettes, crape, long ells, and Spanish stripes, show a decrease.

The following are the values of woollens during the year:—

			Per Piece.				Per Piece.
			T. M.				T. M.
Alpacas ..	..	..	18 0	Habit cloth ..	..	..	35 0
			Per pair	Lastings ..	..	..	14 0
Blankets .	..	..	5 0	„ imitation ..	..	..	6 0
			Per piece	Long ells ..	..	..	7 0
Bombazettes ..	..	..	5 20	Lustres, figured ..	..	..	6 0
Buntings .	..	..	5 10	Orleans .	..	..	5 50
Camlets ..	..	..	15 0	Spanish stripes ..	..	..	37 0
„ imitation ..	..	..	6 50	„ inferior ..	..	..	16 0
Crape ..	..	..	9 0	Damasks ..	..	..	9 0
Flannels .	..	..	20 0	Mixtures ..	..	..	5 60

Silk Manufactures show a falling off, probably in consequence of the distress felt in the interior, but still figure to the value of 429,321 dollars, the decrease being chiefly in the import of piece goods which show 77.13 piculs falling off; it has been thought that foreign silks might be introduced with advantage, and a small consignment has been introduced but scarcely successfully; there can be no doubt of the superiority of the foreign article, but it is difficult to introduce a new and more expensive fabric in an economical country like China. The remaining article of textile manufacture, grass cloth, also shows a large falling off, I imagine for the same reasons.

Foreign Sundries.—Birmingham goods, and what the Americans call notions, show a falling off.

Matches.—The import of matches having with the disturbed state of the country fallen off to 13,207 gross against 19,828 gross in 1866; the bulk of the import are inferior German matches, attempts at the imitation of which are now being made in the interior, but during the last year Bryant and May's safety matches have been introduced, and seem to commend themselves to the Chinese consumers.

Candles.—The supply of foreign candles is at present in its infancy; the native candle is made by hand, of slush coated with wax, but experiment has shown me that they are far less economical than foreign manufactures. The only thing necessary is the adaptation of the foreign candle to the native holder, which at present is a metal spike; if foreign manufacturers would either adapt their goods to this form of candlestick, or would with every packet give a tin holder to fit on the present spiked sticks, in a few years intelligent agents would procure a large market.

Kerosine Lamps have been introduced during the year, and are steadily winning their way into use. While the supply of glasses and oil is uncertain, there are difficulties in the way of their adoption; but with better demand the supply is becoming more regular.

Cheap mirrors, opium lamps, beads, elastic belts, buttons, clocks, window glass, musical boxes, stereoscopes and photographs, razors, shovels, and umbrellas appear in the list, but none to any large amount.

Needles, with which, as matches, the North of China is entirely supplied by foreign countries, have fallen off to 36,000,000 against 95,000,000 last year, but compare favourably with previous years.

Metals.—The import of metals figures in the return to the value of 58,000 taels, a comparatively small amount. Iron bar, nail rods, lead showing a decrease; quicksilver and tin, an increase on last year. I cannot account for the decreased import as the demand at Yentai alone would, I should have supposed, consumed a larger quantity. A large manufacture of nails flourishes here, and all varieties of blacksmiths' work are carried on with energy and skill.

Sugar and Paper.—The important articles of sugar and paper the staples of the native import trade, as bean-cake and peas are of the export, show a deplorable falling off. Sugar is exported from Swatow, Amoy, Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Siam direct, and the total import this year is 174,205 piculs, of the value of 608,947 taels. Brown sugar shows a falling off of 65,641 piculs; white sugar, of 2,460 piculs; sugar candy, of 9,960 piculs, in the import of 1866, but they nearly equal that of 1865. It was noted in last year's Report that the import had been excessive, and the trade is feeling the reaction of over speculation. I understand that much of the sugar imported is distributed by junk to the Gulf ports, and that some finds its way to the Corea. Paper imported to the value of 335,540 taels, or 35,830 piculs, shows a similar falling off, first quality figuring to the amount of 5,099 piculs only, against 12,717, 9,715, and 8,463 in the last three years; and second quality showing a decrease of nearly 3,000 piculs on last year.

Rice, which appears among the imports, is not much used by the natives, who live chiefly on bread or corn cakes; the import is chiefly for the southern merchants and their dependants, who are a daily increasing item in the population of the port. Among the other imports, arsenic, chinaware, isinglass, and indigo show an increase, but betel nuts, pepper, and the important article of sapan wood show a decrease. It would take too much space to notice every article of import, but it will be seen from the above that there is every hope of the import trade increasing in future years.

I append two special Returns, the one showing the amount of treasure exported and imported during the year.

The second showing the export, import, and tonnage duties collected from the various foreign nationalities trading here.

Return of Treasure.—The returns of treasure, which shows a large falling off on past years, exhibit the enormous balance of trade against the port, nearly 1,500,000 being exported in excess of the import. This must continue of course until some valuable article of export can be found, but it will be observed that with some ports the export and import nearly balance, showing the necessity of banking agencies. An employé of the Comptoir d'Escompte visited this port in the course of the past year, but I imagine the trade is not yet considered of sufficient importance to justify the establishment of a special agency by a foreign bank, and at present there is no native bank of sufficient standing to command the perfect confidence of foreigners or even Chinese.

Return of Duties.—This Return shows the large share of the trade absorbed by British shipping: of a total of 238,911 taels, the revenue of the port, 95,461, or more than one-third, have been paid under the British flag. The Prussian contribution is the next largest in amount, followed by the American, Hamburg, and Siamese. The opium duties it will be seen from the heaviest item, and of this British trade has contributed 49,677, more than double that collected under the American, and five times that

under the Prussian flag. The tonnage dues amount to 12,846 taels, and in return for this the Chinese Government maintains a very admirable lighthouse and a convenient landing-place; but a large amount of overplus must remain in their hands, and the merchants demand that it should be applied to the three works still urgently required for the convenience of the trade—a quay or bund along the face of the town, a breakwater, and a lighthouse on the Shantung Promontory. As next year a harbourmaster and staff are to be appointed, the amount of tonnage dues at the command of the Chinese Government will be somewhat reduced, but the surplus would seem to be more fairly devoted to the above works than, as I am informed it is at present, to the maintenance of the Peking College.

I now briefly notice a few general questions of interest to the foreign trade of this port.

Importation of Goods under Transit Certificate.—Since the establishment of this port no application has been made for a transit certificate, and no attempt has been made to take advantage of the XXVIIIth Article of the Treaty, and introduce foreign goods into the interior under theegis of foreign protection. This is to be accounted for partially by the absence of oppressive local dues in the interior consequent on the means of communication; in the south, water carriage offers every facility for the establishment of barriers, here goods being taken by cart, a circuit over the fields easily evades an oppressive toll, but I hope to see in future years the establishment of a corps of intelligent bagmen who will introduce foreign manufactures and inventions, the system of fairs and markets under which the inland trade is conducted offering facilities not found in the South. Foreign padlocks, locks, stoves, cutlery, pencils, buttons, note books, clocks, watches, and innumerable other wares require, like needles and matches, but to be introduced to find an enormous sale.

Mines.—It being acknowledged that the foreign merchant competes at great disadvantage with the natives of the country in many branches of the trade of the port, it becomes of great importance to develop those sources of wealth, in the exploitation of which his peculiar faculties place him in a favourable position. Judging from the experience of steam navigation, the foreigner would have no rival to fear, if scientific mining were permitted, and the greatest possible facilities exist in the neighbourhood for its establishment. Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and coal being all found in the province; so far little has been done. During the autumn two American gentlemen made an attempt to work a gold mine at Ping-tu, some eighty miles distant, but were stopped after four days by the local authorities. An attempt has been made to open a supposed coal mine, distant some seventeen miles from this, so far without opposition, but the work has during the winter been temporarily abandoned. A visit also was made by me to a gold mine, distant fifteen miles from this, the washings beneath which are worked by the natives. This, and the procuring rich specimens of lead ore from the hills behind Ninghai, some forty miles to the east of this; iron ore from about the same distance west; and copper ore, this last not so far, of a rich description, from the immediate neighbourhood, concludes the history of Che-foo mining for 1867.

The local authorities are opposed to the opening of the mines from a consciousness of their inability to keep order among the large and turbulent population that would be attracted, and their apprehensions are so far well founded that the smallest band of discontented villagers set them at defiance; but it is hoped that the large promise of revenue to be derived from royalties upon them may eventually induce the Central Government to authorize the concession desired to foreigners of the privilege of mining. As it is, I believe a capitalist might through a Chinaman

purchase the right of working some of the mines in the more immediate neighbourhood, and that a little tact might bring about the introduction of foreign scientific appliances in their working without very serious opposition.

Railways.—The arguments in favour of the opening the mines apply even more strongly to the concession of railways, the construction and working of which would afford a valuable field for foreign skill and capital, while they developed the resources of the Empire. During the last year, there has been considerable controversy in the Shanghai papers relative to the respective advantages of Che-foo and Tien-tsin as termini of prospective railways to Peking and the interior of the north of China. It is objected to Che-foo, that a line starting from it would have to cross several mountain ranges, but although the present cart road does for the first ninety miles cross several low elevations, a road might be led through the vallies, which I am assured by a skilled engineer, and have noticed by personal observations, would necessitate no cuttings of importance, and it is uncontrovertible that for two months of the year, at least, Tien-tsin is unapproachable by sea, whatever the respective advantages of Chin-kiang or Hankow, at least as regards Tien-tsin, Che-foo seems the more desirable terminus. Accustomed to the teeming population and mighty cities of the south, Che-foo and its neighbouring cities appear thinly populated, but it is always accessible, and I am assured that further inland than I have yet been able to penetrate, large towns and abundant populations are to be met with.

Free Port.—Urgent appeals are, from time to time, made by the merchants for the establishment of Che-foo as a free port. By this the merchant would, at the same time, avoid payment of duty on unsold goods and the injury which would be done his property by the establishment by the Chinese Government of bonded warehouses. As Che-foo is surrounded by hills, and is accessible only by a limited number of passes, it is said the Chinese Government could as readily collect the duties at barriers established at these as at present through the Custom-house, and that the landing and shipment of goods would be much facilitated. Che-foo is, to a certain and daily increasing extent a depôt, and goods are brought here for re-export to the Gulf ports by junk, as well as for inland absorption, but little is brought here for reshipment to other foreign ports, and, until the Russian trade is further developed, and the Corea opened, I am of opinion that, if fair facilities were given the merchants for storing their goods under bond either in their own or in Government warehouses, for transshipping goods, and for speedy landing and shipment of goods by steamers, no strong arguments would remain in favour of the adoption of the scheme.

Foreign Custom-house.—I regret to say, however, that the foreign Custom-house is, at this port, inimical to the interests of the honest foreign merchant. Were the foreign trade the chief trade of the port, and the preventive service efficient, a regular equal system would be to the advantage of the merchant who desired to act honestly and fairly. But the greater portion of the trade is Chinese and under a different Custom-house, and the preventive service is so insufficient that while the honest merchant is refused reasonable facilities and exposed to every variety of vexatious annoyance, the dishonest merchant can smuggle with impunity. The Tariff has been so arranged that foreign goods could compete fairly with native manufactures if the legal dues on each be equally exacted, but under the present system it is said the foreign trader is made to pay his full liability, while the native, by winking at a fraud on the part of the collector, can escape with the payment of 75 per cent. or even less. The Customs staff also is so small that, whereas in cases of transhipment it is

declared to be necessary for goods to make a detour of some three miles, frequently exposed to a dangerous sea in doing so, no measures are taken to prevent the dishonest merchant landing his contraband wares without any formality whatever. The first difficulty might be met by placing the whole trade under the one system, could this be done without driving the native trade away to the neighbouring ports, but I am informed that the Customs service could not increase its staff without large increase of expense, and that the destruction of its chief recommendation in the eyes of the Central Government.

Increased Revenue--Great complaints also are made by the foreign merchants of the power given the foreign Custom-house employés in the confiscation of goods, and it is undoubted that there is here, at least, a strong inclination to insist on penalties for accidental errors. It is said that the decision of persons who have an interest direct or indirect in the increasing the confiscation fund cannot be satisfactory, and that the Treaty exempts British property from the action of Chinese tribunals, but the Custom-house arrogates the right of confiscating without reference to the Consul, and when its decision is set aside by appeal to Peking, arbitrarily refuses compensation. Were no confiscation allowed to take effect without the sanction of the Consul, and goods released under bond, pending reference to Peking, this grievance would be considerably alleviated, for as at present it cannot be expected that the Minister should find time on the instant to sift the evidence of every petty case referred to him, so it is manifestly unjust that the merchant whose goods are unjustly detained, should be refused compensation for his loss of market, interest, &c

In conclusion, although it may at first sight appear out of place in a Trade Report, I think it desirable to notice the progress of Missionary operations in this district.

There are two English societies, each represented by an energetic Minister at work, the London Mission and the Baptists, living away from the town in villages. In its neighbourhood the missionaries are not only unmolested, but have, by their moderation, piety, and charity, obtained considerable influence. The Mandarins feel no jealousy of their progress, as they make no attempts to interpose between their converts and their natural authorities. The literati feel no apprehension, as they do not direct their efforts against the traditions handed down by the sages and scholars of antiquity, and the common people look up to them with feelings of gratitude for the assistance always readily extended in times of sickness or distress. I do not think the progress of a religion is fairly shown by Tables showing the number of nominal Christians, but I am convinced that the Mission work is advancing, as I hear on all sides good reports of the English missionaries; their schools are filled, and their attendance at the chapels each Sunday appears larger than on that preceding, and so long as they continue devoting their efforts to making their listeners Christians, and not members of religious organizations, I have little doubt that their labours will continue as successful as they have been heretofore.

Your, &c.

(Signed) CHALONER ALABASTER.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the Principal Articles of Import for the Years 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867.

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Decrease or Increase.
Arsenic ..	Piculs	350 23	853 30	949 94	1,349 55	Increase.
Betel nuts ..	"	2,606 61	3,509 47	3,173 43	1,201 25	Decrease.
Brass buttons ..	"	380 51	518 76	581 50	298 22	"
China ware, coarse	"	1,990 21	635 69	1,163 83	2,065 1	Increase.
Cotton piece goods—						
Brocades, dyed ..	Pieces	2,897	4,707	7,466	13 218	"
" white ..	"	5,197	4,350	2,400	5,650	"
Chintzes ..	"	3,411	7,464	4,311	5,450	"
Damasks ..	"	480	1,380	260	1,450	"
Drills ..	"	1,300	5,292	8,179	17,254	"
Handkerchiefs ..	Dozens	1,808	1,096	1,268	643	"
Jeans ..	Pieces	1,195	"	"	1,313	Decrease.
Shirtings, dyed ..	"	664	1,227	3,724	2,856	Increase.
" grey ..	"	2,429	1,950	5,550 0	15,348	Decrease.
" white ..	"	55,619	154,610	140,477	165,005	Increase.
" spotted ..	"	5,316	19,863	10,033	13,529	"
T-cloths ..	"	5,202	5,950	8,798	12,898	"
Turkey red cloths ..	"	23,401	30,860	19,891	58,130	"
Glass, window ..	"	4,836	8,098	7,595	15,884	"
Glass cloth, coarse	Square feet.	173,300	123,800	125,800	4,700	Decrease.
" fine ..	Piculs	572 15	688 25	2,325 79	1,555 26	"
Indigo, dry ..	"	48 35	24 76	79 39	193 70	Increase.
Isinglass ..	"	585 5	269 77	439 29	597 71	"
Matches ..	"	14 40	0 40	108 22	247 0	"
Metals—	Gross	3,383	7,675	10,828	13,207	Decrease.
Iron, bar ..	Piculs	7,051 45	7,855 64	4,003 60	1,500 35	"
Iron nail rod ..	"	6,773 65	4,797 13	6,645 30	5,691 1	"
Lead ..	"	8,398 43	9,875 15	3,420 22	417 48	"
Quicksilver ..	"	11 56	180 79	16 50	68 88	Increase.
Tin ..	"	448 58	1,168 35	368 54	1,051 14	"

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Decrease or Increase.
Needles ..	Pieces ..	1,632,200	26,316,000	95,921,000	35,284,000	Decrease.
Oil, wood ..	Piculs ..	3	177 96	664 33	864 92	Increase.
Opium, Malwa ..	" ..	1,308 81	2,468 27	3,799 14	2,828 89	Decrease.
" Benares ..	" ..	"	31 12	58 80	45 60	"
" Patna ..	" ..	82 84	171 75	152 17	95 98	"
" Persian ..	" ..	"	"	6 0	"	"
" prepared ..	" ..	10 15	15 21	27 57	3 31	Decrease.
Paper, 1st quality ..	" ..	8,463 94	9,715 41	12,717 16	5,099 6	"
" 2nd quality ..	" ..	33,092 21	17,783 83	33,401 30	30,731 70	"
Pepper, black ..	" ..	17,272 41	6,789 37	4,849 40	2,160 50	"
Rice ..	" ..	"	200 0	350 0	5,294 65	Increase.
Seaweed, Japan ..	" ..	6,573 48	23,691 18	18,535 85	22,223 74	"
" Russian ..	" ..	"	17,733 12	75,546 28	56,168 82	Decrease.
Sugar, brown ..	" ..	199,486 6	129,935 73	190,811 27	125,169 87	"
" candy ..	" ..	4,860 41	4,002 96	7,656 20	5,196 37	"
" white ..	" ..	68,249 46	49,785 65	54,185 5	44,223 64	"
Silk piece goods ..	" ..	157 5	316 86	512 24	435 11	"
" ribbons ..	" ..	27 79	14 33	48 17	95 30	Increase.
" thread ..	" ..	1 91	7 83	29 74	20 34	Decrease.
" and cotton mixtures ..	" ..	"	22 14	37 18	37 91	"
Bombazettes ..	Pieces ..	173	530	230	119	Decrease.
Carlets ..	" ..	108	602	886	1,814	Increase.
Crape ..	" ..	"	2,473	470	120	Decrease.
Lastings ..	" ..	105	519	370	700	Increase.
Long ells ..	" ..	1,122	777	1,620	920	Decrease.
Lustres ..	" ..	1,289	11,333	5,747	20,520	Increase.
Orleans, figured ..	" ..	2,956	1,320	2,107	8,700	"
Spanish stripes ..	" ..	488	1,064	833	589	Decrease.
Woollen and cotton mixtures ..	" ..	700	657	710	2,230	Increase.
Wood, sapan ..	Piculs ..	2,839 37	21,755 18	33,872 96	10,850 62	Decrease.

TABLE showing Imports from Great Britain and English Ports.

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	Great Britain.	Hong Kong.	Straits.	Australia.	Total Imports from Foreign Countries.
Asafetida ..	Piculs	..	16 55	..	..	16 55
Betel nuts ..	"	..	454 5	..	..	454 5
" husks ..	"	..	28 0	..	..	28 0
Pezoar ..	"	..	0 5	..	..	0 5
Birds' nests ..	"	..	55 0	..	..	55 0
Canes, malacca ..	Pieces	..	10,050	..	..	10,050
Cardamums ..	Piculs	..	11 35	..	..	12 83
Cassia lignea ..	"	..	46 59	..	..	94 19
Clams, dried ..	"	..	2 10	..	..	32 9
Clocks ..	Pieces	..	11	..	..	11
Cloves ..	Piculs	..	0 33	1 65	..	1 98
Coals ..	Tons	2,151	..	..	720	3,158
Cotton piece goods—						
Brocades, dyed ..	Pieces	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
" white ..	"	1,000	50	..	..	1,050
Chintzes ..	"	200	420	..	..	670
Drills ..	"	15	1,110	..	..	1,125
Handkerchiefs ..	Dozens	..	43	..	..	43
Shirtings, dyed ..	Pieces	..	6	..	..	6
" grey ..	"	18,000	2,300	..	..	20,300
" white ..	"	1,200	374	..	..	1,574
" spotted ..	"	1,000	249	..	..	1,249
T-cloaks ..	"	2,000	1,600	..	..	3,600
Turkey reds ..	"	500	4,209	..	..	4,709
Feathers ..	Pieces	..	36,370	..	..	36,370
Fish maws ..	Piculs	..	4 85	..	..	5 87
Flints ..	"	..	33	..	..	33 0
Flour ..	"	..	217 50	..	..	217 50

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	Great Britain.	Hong Kong.	Straits.	Australia.	Total Imports. from Foreign Countries.
Ginseng ..	Piculs	..	27 65	..	..	27 65
Glass, window ..	Square feet	..	4,200	..	..	4,200
Gum, dragons' blood ..	Piculs	..	2 31	..	..	2 31
" myrrh ..	"	..	229 93	..	..	229 93
" olibanum ..	"	..	233 20	..	..	233 20
Hide, elephants ..	"	..	1 50	..	..	1 50
Horns, rhinoceros ..	"	..	6 75	..	..	6 75
Mangrove bark ..	"	..	48 0	..	..	48 0
Matches ..	Gross	..	3,815	..	..	3,815
Mats, straw ..	Pieces	..	7,150	..	..	7,150
Medicines ..	Piculs	..	240 15	..	..	1,066 69
Metals—						
Iron bar ..	"	171 36	1,104 15	..	..	1,275 51
" nails ..	"	..	1 90	..	..	1 90
" nail rod ..	"	1,260 0	3,359 6	..	..	4,619 6
" nail wire ..	"	..	0 28	..	..	0 28
Lead ..	"	254 28	163 20	..	..	417 48
Quicksilver ..	"	..	9 27	..	..	9 27
Steel ..	"	..	386 0	..	..	386 0
Tin ..	"	..	584 38	..	..	623 64
Needles ..	Pieces	..	6,060,000	..	..	7,060,000
Nutgalls ..	Piculs	..	51 13	..	..	51 13
Nutmegs ..	"	..	7 77	..	..	7 77
Opium, Malwa ..	"	..	318 50	..	..	318 50
" Patna ..	"	..	10 80	..	..	10 80
" prepared ..	"	..	0 18	..	..	0 18
Peel, orange ..	"	..	67 40	..	..	1,444 54
Pepper, black ..	"	..	1,498 70	430 0	..	1,930 0
" white ..	"	..	15 0	..	..	20 60
" putchuk ..	"	..	100 12	..	..	113 94
Rattans ..	"	..	168 0	24 0	..	192 0

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	Great Britain.	Hong Kong.	Straits.	Australia.	Total Imports from Foreign Countries.
Rice	Piculs	..	2,825 6	147 0	..	3,922 0
Seaweed ..	"	..	408 20	..	..	73,632 29
Shells, tortoise ..	"	..	9 0	..	..	10 70
Sugar, brown ..	"	..	29,328 0	2,323 20	..	41,258 7
" white ..	"	..	2,257 77	13 50	..	3,638 87
Timber poles ..	"	..	87 0	..	..	140 0
Tortoise shell ..	"	..	0 22	..	..	0 22
Wood, fire ..	"	..	51 0	..	..	2,537 0
" red ..	"	..	63 0	..	..	220 0
" sapan ..	"	..	10,052 20	..	..	10,812 62
Woolens—						
Blankets ..	Pairs	..	38	..	..	38
Bombazettes ..	Pieces	..	24	..	..	24
Camlets ..	"	..	44	..	..	44
Lastings ..	"	..	110	..	..	110
Long ells ..	"	..	40	..	..	40
Lustres, figured ..	"	600	54	..	..	654
Spanish stripes ..	"	..	24	..	..	24
" " inferior ..	"	..	5	..	..	5

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	Foreign Countries.	Chinese Ports.	Shanghai.	Net Imports.	Value.	Re-exports.	Total Imports.	1865.	Increase or Decrease.
Silk—										
Embroidered	Piculs..	..	..	45 28	45 28	45,280	..	45 28	50 56	-5 28
Floss ..	" "	..	..	15 82	15 82	6,644	..	15 82	..	..
Piece goods ..	" "	2 30	..	..	434 16	303,912	0 95	435 11	512 24	-77 13
Ribbons ..	" "	0 62	..	..	93 38	44,822	1 92	95 30	48 17	+47 13
Sashes ..	" "	..	..	..	1 14	433	..	1 14	2 26	-1 12
Tassels ..	" "	..	..	..	8 75	3,850	..	8 75	5 7	+3 68
Thread ..	" "	38	..	..	20 34	8,543	..	20 34	29 74	-9 40
Silk and cotton mixtures	" "	..	..	..	37 91	11,373	..	37 91	37 18	+0 73
						429,321				
Woollens—										
Alpacas ..	Pieces..	..	..	1	1	18	..	1	..	+1
Blankets ..	Pairs ..	38	..	..	38	190	..	38	..	+38
Bombazettes ..	Pieces..	24	..	..	119	619	..	119	230	-111
Buntings ..	" "	..	..	200	200	1,020	..	200	..	+200
Camlets ..	" "	44	..	1,770	1,604	23,400	210	1,814	886	+928
" imitation	" "	..	..	150	150	975	..	150	..	..
Crape ..	" "	..	..	120	120	1,080	..	120	470	-350
Flannels ..	" "	..	..	21	21	420	..	21	..	+21
Habit cloth	" "	..	..	7	7	245	..	7	..	+7
Lastings ..	" "	110	..	500	700	9,800	..	700	370	+330
" imitation	" "	..	..	3,325	3,325	19,950	..	3,325	..	+3,325
Long ells..	" "	40	..	880	920	6,440	..	920	1,620	-700
Lustres, figured	" "	654	..	19,316	18,656	111,936	1,864	20,520	5,747	+14,773
Orleans, figured	" "	..	..	3,200	3,700	20,356	..	3,700	2,107	+1,593
Spanish stripes	" "	24	..	565	589	21,793	..	589	833	-244
" inferior	" "	5	..	..	5	80	..	5	..	+5
Woollen damasks	" "	..	..	1	1	9	..	1	..	+1
" mixtures ..	" "	..	..	2,130	2,130	11,928	100	2,230	710	+1,320
						590,283				
								34,452		

TREASURE Imported from and Exported to all ports in 1866 and 1867.

			Imported.		Exported.	
			1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.
			Taels.	Taels.	Toels.	Taels.
Hong Kong	..	..	6,000	7,380	11,150	2,500
Japan	..	..	1,400	424	8,050	9,200
Formosa	..	..	2,300	..	..	..
Amoy	..	..	20,000	3,600	24,400	1,100
Swatow	..	..	..	..	19,000	..
Ningpo	..	..	73,900	54,900	..	..
Shanghai	..	..	39,509	28,442	1,318,837	1,800,694
Tien-tsin	..	..	147,973	157,960	211,750	128,800
New-chwang	..	..	30,173	2,397	22,500	83,200
Passiett	..	..	..	2,000	10,000	29,100
Straits	..	..	..	9,700	..	..
Siam	..	..	..	7,000	..	..
Total	..	..	321,399	281,053	1,628,812	2,056,294

TABLE showing the Duties Paid under each Flag during the Year 1867.

Flag.	Opium.	Import.	Coast Trade.	Export.	Tonnage.	Total.	Total in 1866.
	Taels m. c. c.	Taels m. c. c.	Taels m. c. c.	Taels m. c. c.	Taels m. c. c.	Taels m. c. c.	Taels m. c. c.
American..	19,487 3 9 9	1,823 6 2 9	1,967 1 3 0	5,041 4 2 7	1,142 8 0 0	29,462 3 8 5	19,327 7 3 2
Bremen ..	480 0 0 0	1,262 4 7 0	1,746 0 3 5	3,371 7 1 8	661 2 0 0	7,521 4 2 3	15,711 6 6 3
British ..	49,677 0 0 0	11,718 1 3 7	5,536 4 8 5	24,778 5 4 2	3,751 6 0 0	95,461 7 6 4	158,056 0 2 0
Danish ..	1,185 0 0 0	154 1 9 5	702 8 1 8	2,641 6 7 9	472 0 0 0	5,155 6 9 2	9,986 0 3 0
Dutch ..	300 0 0 0	1,439 6 6 4	640 9 7 3	3,156 6 1 0	902 0 0 0	6,439 2 4 7	8,848 1 8 0
French ..	..	692 6 8 6	218 0 5 5	1,501 1 7 8	451 6 0 0	2,863 5 1 9	3,063 6 9 2
Hamburgh ..	3,762 0 0 0	3,558 4 6 9	6,337 2 4 9	13,585 9 4 9	1,740 0 0 0	29,283 6 6 7	40,921 2 3 5
Hawaiian ..	..	..	..	271 8 8 8	..	271 8 8 8	287 0 7 1
Norwegian ..	..	1,538 0 1 1	513 8 8 9	897 9 6 1	149 1 0 0	3,098 9 6 1	171 5 9 6
Oldenburg ..	450 0 0 0	120 0 0 0	56 3 6 2	610 0 2 2	115 2 0 0	1,351 5 8 4	2,413 4 9 9
Prussian ..	10,496 6 4 0	5,118 2 8 6	6,285 5 4 5	11,445 6 0 4	1,565 5 0 0	34,911 5 7 5	15,363 5 0 5
Siamese ..	978 0 0 0	9,300 1 7 3	363 5 0 2	10,535 6 2 0	1,895 6 0 0	23,072 8 9 5	41,666 4 3 2
Swedish ..	..	..	..	16 5 1 0	..	16 5 1 0	1,841 7 4 6
Total	86,816 0 3 9	37,025 7 2 0	24,368 0 4 3	77,854 7 0 8	12,846 6 0 0	238,911 1 1 0	322,974 0 8 9

TABLE of British Vessels Entered and Cleared during the Year 1867.

	Steamers.		Coasting Vessels.		Vessels direct from England.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
January ..	..	..	7	2,741	..	..
February ..	..	..	4	1,720	..	..
March ..	7	2,726	6	2,620	..	..
April ..	12	5,021	7	1,981	..	..
May ..	14	5,537	7	1,823	..	..
June ..	6	2,298	7	2,542	..	..
July ..	9	3,460	8	2,861	1	487
August..	6	2,193	12	4,836	..	..
September ..	7	2,975	10	3,580	..	..
October ..	15	7,124	7	2,067	..	..
November ..	14	5,259	5	1,658	1	461
December ..	6	2,350	2	564	1	426
	96	38,943	82	29,017	3	1,376

TABLE showing Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared under each Flag in 1867; Tonnage Dues Paid, &c.

	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.		Total in 1866.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.		Total in 1866.		Tonnage Dues.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Taels	c.
American	42	21,824	22	11,134	64	32,958	36	14,905	44	22,877	20	9,611	64	32,538	34	14,269	1,142	80
Bremen	14	3,632	2	596	16	4,228	41	14,411	17	4,401	1	422	18	4,823	40	13,045	661	20
British	120	45,883	61	23,720	181	69,603	216	14	140	52,730	42	17,051	182	69,781	215	80,232	3,751	60
Danish	4	1,023	5	1,084	9	2,107	15	3,632	10	2,397	..	..	10	2,397	18	3,642	472	0
Dutch	8	2,465	7	2,430	15	4,885	14	5,896	15	4,709	..	373	16	5,075	14	5,721	902	0
French	8	2,043	4	840	12	2,883	5	1,556	6	1,439	5	1,164	11	2,563	7	2,096	451	60
Hanoverian	44	13,198	10	3,279	54	16,477	63	21,661	53	16,218	1	412	54	16,630	69	22,057	1,740	0
Hawaiian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mecklenburg	..	..	..	151	1	150	2	454	1	150	..	..	1	150	2	454	..	..
Norwegian	..	..	..	680	7	1,938	3	801	7	1,938	..	..	7	1,938	8	801	149	10
Oldenburg	..	..	..	288	3	743	1	145	4	998	..	..	4	998	1	145	115	20
Portuguese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persian	..	..	..	5,096	61	14,204	44	11,223	59	13,845	8	993	62	14,838	42	10,877	1,565	50
Siamese	..	..	..	..	23	10,143	28	13,843	27	12,265	..	..	27	12,265	35	16,198	1,595	60
Swedish	..	..	..	300	1	301	4	1,073	1	301	..	..	1	301	4	1,073	..	..
Total	308	111,032	139	49,588	447	160,620	493	17,830	384	134,251	73	30,066	457	164,317	501	173,952	13,846	60

EXPORT TRADE.

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	Shanghai.	Swatow.	Amy.	Foo-chow.	Chinese Ports.	Foreign Ports.	1867.	Value.
Almonds ..	Piculs	25 60	9 80	10 80	..	200 23	..	200 23	2,803
Banances, Chefoo ..	"	64,548 0	151,121 26	132,896	36,082 0	387,564 6	3,240 0	390,804 6	332,183
Newchwang ..	"	..	105 60	..	144 0	249 60	..	249 60	189
Barley, pearl ..	"	..	313 80	75 99	..	917 79	..	917 79	2,160
Biche de mer ..	"	1 5	9 75	4 30	..	35 0	..	35 0	665
Broad cloth ..	Pieces	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	304
Buffalo bones ..	Piculs	..	..	27	..	27 0	..	27 0	8
sinews ..	Piculs	..	..	11	..	11 0	..	11 0	132
Canes ..	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	630	630	8
Caps, felt ..	"	7,570	..	2,040	1,486	14,582	..	14,582	1,167
silk ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	2
Carpets ..	"	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	21
Chestnuts ..	Piculs	..	15 58	119 70	..	313 12	..	313 12	688
Chilies ..	"	12 74	..	..	..	12 74	..	12 74	154
China ware ..	"	..	..	25	..	0 25	158 0	158 25	791
Cloth native ..	"	..	..	..	5 20	5 56	19 45	25 1	751
Cotton ..	"	..	708 87	740 57	1,069 80	2,781 14	132 90	2,914 4	711
clothing ..	"	..	..	0 48	..	0 48	3 45	3 93	255
thread ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	0 23	0 23	7
Curios ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
Dates, black ..	"	4,979 11	1,269 53	193 60	1,038 0	8,786 34	76 0	8,862 34	23,042
red ..	"	827 87	990 50	233 60	317 80	10,951 32	92 72	11,044 44	20,984
Earthenware ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	3 0	3 0	4
Fire crackers ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	1 30	1 30	20
Fish bones ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177
brains ..	"	..	..	..	..	1 97	..	1 97	72
cuttle ..	"	..	9 45	..	..	0 80	..	0 80	352
dried ..	"	1 50	..	0 60	..	45 40	..	45 40	7
salt ..	"	63 84	190 59	1,189 52	775 54	2,225 39	..	2,225 39	6,676
Fish, shell ..	"	..	..	62 10	104 0	202 10	..	202 10	1,000
Flour, potatoe ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	112 0	112 0	280

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	Shanghai.	Swatow.	Amoy.	Foo-chow.	Chinese Ports.	Foreign Ports.	1867.	Value.
Flour, wheaten ..	Piculs	40 0	54 0	..	..	114 0	..	114 0	260
Fruit, dried ..	"	17 50	..	..	..	152 69	..	152 69	403
" " fresh ..	"	1,070 50	211 80	681 80	180 43	2,888 91	74 54	2,962 91	2,792
Fungus..	"	28 23	34 0	67 7	..	139 71	..	139 71	2,514
Ginseng, beard ..	"	6 14	..	..	..	6 45	..	6 45	627
" " corean, 1st quality ..	"	10 54	..	..	0 31	15 88	..	15 88	22,232
" " 2nd quality ..	"	3 9	..	..	..	6 87	..	6 87	6,183
" " native ..	"	13 94	1 79	..	0 35	31 57	..	31 57	9,304
Ground nuts ..	"	..	7 1	..	149 0	428 20	40 0	468 20	1,170
Hair, camels ..	"	..	2 0	238 60	..	..	7 55	7 55	106
" " goats ..	"	..	..	..	..	197 70	..	197 70	989
Hats, straw ..	Pieces	75,282	20 0	480	..	82,504 0	..	82,504	6,180
Hemp ..	Piculs	17 0	782	..	..	17 0	..	17 0	204
Hides, buffalo ..	"	..	..	..	..	11 24	..	11 24	90
Hops ..	"	60 11	327 79	175 77	158 4	727 41	..	727 41	1,649
Horns, buffalo ..	"	..	..	..	..	18 0	31 50	49 50	248
" " deer, old ..	"	..	..	..	..	3 76	..	3 76	526
" " young ..	Pairs	267	3	..	..	386	..	386	11,580
Ironware ..	Piculs	0 12	2 70	..	..	2 83	..	2 83	24
Joss ornaments ..	"	1 0	..	..	..	1 0	..	1 0	45
Lacquered ware ..	"	..	..	0 35	..	0 35	..	0 35	13
Leather ..	"	..	..	0 36	..	0 36	..	0 36	3
Lily flowers ..	"	1 70	113 21	521 18	286 80	1,371 24	..	1,371 24	9,598
Liquorice ..	"	..	182 58	120 4	40 60	1,133 24	380 40	1,513 62	6,054
Maccaroni ..	"	14 79	..	..	..	14 79	..	14 79	53
Mats ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	440 0	440 0	53
Medicine ..	"	1,952 52	366 6	859 67	207 72	6,129 81	745 69	6,875 50	51,041
Musk ..	"	..	2,820 49	77 50	2,166 50	5,467 59	0 44	5,496 74	704
Oil, bean ..	"	15 60	..	..	..	73 52	29 15	159 52	24,735
Ox feet ..	"	14 0	..	..	..	195 0	86 0	276	1,755
Paper, 2nd quality ..	"	15,526 2	15,002 34	115,193 28	37,747 56	390,548 11	27,468 7	418,016 18	543,420
Peas ..	"	..	112 7	34 50	36 0	2,106 7	..	2,106 7	3,875
Persimmons, dried ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	Shanghai.	Swatow.	Amoy.	Foo-chow.	Chinese Ports.	Foreign Ports.	1867.	Value.
Pigs, salted	Piculs	277 50	..	..	..	277 50	15 0	15 0	60
Potatoes	"	..	..	..	..	..	63 50	341 0	338
Pork fat	"	10 20	..	..	..	10 20	..	10 20	91
Prawns, dried	"	..	..	3,478 76	26 0	3,516 96	..	3,516 96	35,170
Raisins..	"	3 35	..	..	..	30 15	..	30 15	303
Rice ..	"	..	..	..	..	172 60	..	172 60	397
Sanshoo	"	6 80	39 39	10 60	..	59 54	..	59 54	399
Seal blubber	"	..	10 0	..	..	96 80	..	96 80	111
Seeds, melon	"	61 0	242 1	335 60	846 0	2,483 71	3 40	2,487 11	5,969
" salisburia	"	15 50	95 99	54 21	..	544 51	..	544 51	1,168
" sesamum	"	290 62	..	98 5	10 88	399 55	..	399 55	1,079
Shoes ..	Pairs	..	..	..	8 60	..	66	66	59
Shrimps, salted	Piculs	348 97	146 68	5 74	11 40	558 3	..	728 44	10
Silk, pongees	"	25 54	..	..	..	25 54	..	25 54	116,550
" wild, raw	"	3 66	..	..	..	3 66	..	3 66	4,342
" yellow	"	..	..	11 0	..	11 56	..	11 56	952
Sinews ..	"	..	4,060	420	500	4,980	..	4,980	139
Skins ..	Pieces	..	..	25 10	..	25 10	..	25 10	199
Steel ..	Piculs	1,047 65	..	..	..	1,047 65	..	1,463 80	88
Straw braid	"	43 70	243 70	445 37	..	818 50	416 15	1,463 80	29,276
Tallow, animal	"	109 14	..	92 95	275 59	524 8	..	818 50	4,911
Tobacco, prepared	"	110 0	..	..	..	110 0	2 40	526 48	17,373
Turnips	"	51 50	..	..	..	51 50	..	110 0	770
Vegetables, fresh..	"	4 5	..	..	..	4 5	..	51 50	14
" salted	"	1,955 70	8,767 71	7,078 92	334 49	18,514 2	..	4 5	12
Vermicelli	"	505 45	123 26	300 76	24 70	1,116 37	23,960 81	42,474 83	191,137
Walnuts	"	3 7	..	..	..	3 7	..	1,116 37	2,775
Wax, yellow	"	..	..	..	..	13 45	..	3 7	141
" white	"	..	..	..	..	13 45	..	13 45	3,766
Wheat ..	"	..	..	510	..	1,696 26	..	1,696 26	2,205
Wood ware	"	..	..	..	..	1 10	..	1 10	22
Wool ..	"	4 50	4 53	..	..	66 63	..	66 63	466
Total ..	..	247,655 0	252,827 0	365,782 0	132,301 0	1,376,475 0	191,294 0	1,567,769 0	..

TABLE showing Exports to Great Britain and English Ports.

	Great Britain.	Hong Kong.	Straits.		Total Exports to Foreign Ports.
Camel's hair	..	7 55	..	..	7 55
Musk	..	0 44	..	..	0 44
Straw braid	..	415 45	..	..	416 15
Vermicelli	..	23,952 81	..	..	23,963 81

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the Principal Articles of Export for 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867.

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Beancakes, Chefoo	Piculs ..	615,297 59	755,052 98	749,506 96	390,804 6
New-chwang . . . .	.. ..	23,953 96	1,372 0	5,457 60	249 60
Caps, felt	Pieces ..	8,738	13,751	21,793	14,582
Cotton, raw	Piculs ..	61,805 3	19,141 92	34,302 32	2,914 4
Dates, black . . . . .	.. ..	11,689 35	13,150 48	16,544 23	8,862 34
" red . . . . .	.. ..	9,840 41	10,923 27	18,265 56	11,044 4
Fish, salt . . . . .	.. ..	1,160 79	2,228 99	4,412 81	2,225 39
Fungus . . . . .	.. ..	250 79	298 10	219 45	139 71
Ginseng, Corcan, 1st quality	.. ..	0 72	2 76	0 41	15 88
" 2nd quality . . . .	.. ..	8 88	8 16	8 81	6 87
" native . . . . .	.. ..	32 14	16 96	32 79	31 57
Hats, straw	Pieces ..	13,810	45,631	16,078	82,504
Hops	Piculs ..	1,453 36	2,125 54	736 75	727 41
Horns, deers, young	Pairs ..	1,071	74	184	386
Lily flowers	Piculs ..	4,575 9	4,431 82	2,620 90	1,371 24
Liquorice . . . . .	.. ..	2,038 52	1,672 76	3,909 56	1,513 62
Medicines . . . . .	.. ..	7,942 63	6,195 83	9,767 2	6,875 50
Oil, bean . . . . .	.. ..	19,156 5	25,532 81	7,388 52	5,496 74
Peas . . . . .	.. ..	651,098 77	470,471 44	550,108 42	418,016 18
Prawns, dried . . . . .	.. ..	3,890 49	4,878 76	11,646 56	3,516 96
Seed, melon . . . . .	.. ..	1,933 94	5,768 20	4,252 95	2,487 11
" Salisburian . . . . .	.. ..	671 64	83 40	553 64	544 51
" sesamum . . . . .	.. ..	4,746 50	1,965 41	1,585 8	399 55
Silk pongees . . . . .	.. ..	183 53	341 37	648 29	728 44
" wild, raw . . . . .	.. ..	..	61 85	73 64	25 54
Straw braid . . . . .	.. ..	1,689 39	607 3	1,450 80	1,463 80
Tallow, animal . . . . .	.. ..	86 34	65 22	327 58	518 50
Tobacco, prepared . . . . .	.. ..	1,765 96	732 11	961 2	526 48
Vermicelli . . . . .	.. ..	24,313 75	31,378 12	44,821 22	42,474 83
Wax, white . . . . .	.. ..	40 47	12 45	18 97	13 45
Wheat . . . . .	.. ..	14,240 54	59,538 95	8,020 71	1,696 26

TABLE OF IMPORTS.

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	Hong Kong.	Swatow.	Shanghai.	Net Imports.	Re-exported.	Total Imports.	Value.
Alum ..	Piculs	..	..	..	348 18	521 17	869 45	Taels. 696
Amber ..	"	..	..	..	0 17	..	0 17	60
Aniseed, star ..	"	180 64	..	..	162 58	24 60	186 68	2,926
Arsenic ..	"	259 82	141 39	..	1,081 12	268 43	1,349 55	8,649
Asafetida ..	"	..	..	9 20	25 75	..	25 75	695
Bamboos ..	Pieces	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	25
" brooms	"	..	..	..	500	..	500	10
" canes	"	..	..	..	17,859	..	17,859	214
" shoots	"	..	..	..	1 25	..	1 25	3
" split	Piculs	..	..	..	1,434 18	..	1,613 92	3,015
" ware	"	9 24	218 95	..	508 85	3 0	511 85	5,089
Beads, coral ..	"	..	..	..	0 27	..	0 27	170
" ..	"	..	..	..	0 82	..	0 82	338
" ..	"	..	..	..	1 26	..	1 26	28
" ..	"	..	..	..	46	..	46	46
" ..	Dozens	..	..	46	1,111 75	89 50	1,201 25	5,536
" ..	Piculs	..	..	..	28 0	..	28 0	25
Belts, elastic ..	"	..	..	..	0 32	..	0 32	1,536
Betel nuts ..	"	..	..	..	7 33	6 47	13 80	279
" husks ..	"	..	..	..	0 22	..	0 22	330
Bezoar ..	"	..	..	..	2 34	..	2 34	2,106
Biche de mer ..	"	..	..	..	0 20	..	0 20	80
Birds nests, 1st quality	"	..	..	0 22	4 23	..	4 23	70
" 2nd ..	"	..	..	..	54 43	..	54 43	789
" 3rd quality	"	..	..	..	79 98	3 20	83 18	2,400
Books ..	"	..	..	..	291 47	6 75	298 22	12,824
Borax ..	"	39 14	..	..	44	..	44	92
Brass ware ..	"	1 24	5 99	..	30,000	..	30,000	125
Buttons, Chinese	"	3 71	..	..	17 80	23 75	41 55	249
" foreign	Gross	..	..	44	0 82	..	0 82	3,936
Bricks ..	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camphor ..	Piculs	..	..	40 0	..	..	..	..
" ..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	Hong Kong.	Swatow.	Shanghai.	Net Imports.	Re-exported.	Total Imports.	Value.
								Taels.
Camphor, refined	Piculs	..	..	..	3 75	..	3 75	1,350
Canes, Malacca	Pieces	..	..	..	10,050	..	10,050	603
Canvas	Bolts	..	..	60	60	..	60	510
Capoor, cutcherry	Piculs	..	13 10	..	24 86	..	24 86	99
Caps, winter	Pieces	..	..	..	200	..	200	50
Cardamums, inferior	Piculs	..	..	..	18 74	6 0	24 74	431
Cardamums, superior	..	..	..	..	13 62	..	13 62	1,226
Carpets	..	..	..	..	100	..	100	140
Cassia, lignea	Pieces	94 19	..	..	94 19	..	94 19	1,225
Chalk, prepared	Piculs	..	..	..	59 10	..	59 10	210
Chinaware, coarse	..	15 10	1,168 32	..	2,026 63	38 38	2,065 1	10,133
Chinaware, fine	..	0 61	..	..	1 92	..	1 92	32
Cinnamon	..	..	..	..	52 18	..	52 18	2,609
Citrons, dried	..	..	..	..	9 39	..	9 39	140
Clams	..	..	..	14 45	42 13	4 41	46 54	1,464
Clocks, foreign	Pieces	..	..	22 0	33	..	33	164
Clocks, native	..	..	..	..	21	..	21	107
Clothing, cotton	Piculs	1 10	..	..	1 10	..	1 10	66
Cloves	..	..	..	..	4 71	..	4 71	43
Coal, foreign	Tons	..	..	100	3,233	25	3,258	48,990
Chinese	..	..	..	..	11,587	3,906	15,493	4,635
Cocoa nuts	Pieces	..	..	..	..	200	200	..
Coffee	Piculs	..	..	10 88	30 88	..	30 88	430
Cotton piece goods—	Foreign Countries.	..	Chinese Ports.	..	..	..	..	..
Brocades, dyed	1,000	..	..	12,218	12,968	250	13,218	41,498
Brocades, white	1,050	..	..	4,600	5,400	250	5,650	14,580
Chintzes	570	..	..	4,780	4,600	750	5,350	9,660
Cottonades	..	..	..	350	350	..	350	770
Damasks, dyed	..	300	..	1,150	1,450	..	1,450	10,150
Drills	..	980	1,260	14,869	15,339	1,770	17,109	65,958
Fustians	..	..	..	680	680	..	680	4,760

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	Foreign Countries.	Chinese Ports.	Shanghai.	Net Imports.	Re-exported.	Total Imports.	Value.
Cotton piece goods—								Taels.
Handkerchiefs	Dozens	43	..	600	643	..	643	450
Jaconets	Pieces	..	..	100	100	..	100	400
Jeans	"	..	..	1,313	1,313	..	1,313	3,939
Shirtings, dyed	"	6	..	2,856	2,656	200	2,856	8,499
" spotted	"	..	500	14,848	15,348	500	15,348	46,029
" grey	"	20,200	1,400	143,305	160,435	4,470	164,905	433,175
" white	"	1,424	50	11,905	13,729	650	13,379	35,641
" spotted	"	1,249	50	11,599	12,148	750	12,898	32,800
T-cloths	"	3,600	2,000	52,530	57,330	800	58,130	120,393
Tuckey red cloths	"	4,709	850	10,325	13,284	600	15,884	38,211
Velveteens..	"	..	..	190	190	..	190	1,140
		Hong Kong.	Swatow.					
Cornelian ware	Piculs	..	..	..	1 28	..	1 28	530
Cotton	"	..	..	..	260 0	..	260 0	3,902
Cushions	Pieces	..	..	..	18	..	18	13
Dates, red	Piculs	..	..	..	133 0	..	133 0	240
Dressing cases	Pieces	..	..	..	35	..	35	47
Drums	"	..	..	..	60	..	60	45
Dye stuff	Piculs	..	..	0 10	0 10	..	0 10	40
Earthenware, native	"	21 50	26 32	3 88	51 70	..	51 70	63
Fans, gauze	Pieces	..	..	..	2,123	..	2,123	233
" palm	"	80,000	..	..	164,500	..	164,500	658
" paper	"	80	25,320	..	266,375	4,200	270,576	5,594
Feathers, kingfishers	"	..	..	..	42,945	..	42,945	3,436
" dusters	"	4 95	1 52	..	9,700	..	9,700	222
Fire crackers..	Piculs	..	..	..	6 47	..	6 47	97
Fish maws	"	..	..	4 50	13 14	..	13 14	526
" skins	"	..	..	..	20 54	7 66	28 20	123
Flints	"	..	..	..	33 0	..	33 0	106
Flour	"	217 50	..	..	217 50	..	217 50	870
Flower roots	Pieces	..	..	..	5,000	..	5,000	35

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	Hong Kong.	Swatow.	Shanghai.	Net Imports.	Re-exported.	Total Imports.	Value.
Flowers, artificial	Piculs	..	..	..	0 54	..	0 54	Taels. 19
" dried	"	50 90	..	..	338 13	6 32	344 45	1,833
Fruits, dried ..	"	5 60	..	..	5 60	..	5 60	17
" fresh ..	"	..	210 57	..	288 22	..	288 21	816
Galangal ..	"	11 0	..	..	11 0	..	11 0	33
Ginger ..	"	376 0	632 73	..	1,616 38	..	1,616 38	2,586
Ginseng ..	"	..	..	..	..	1 38	60 0	..
" clarified	"	27 65	..	3 5	41 66	..	41 66	10,415
Glass ware ..	"	7 34	..	..	66 53	9 79	76 32	1,464
" window	Sq. feet	..	..	500	4,700	..	4,700	103
Glue ..	Piculs	..	..	..	13 2	..	13 2	234
Gold thread, imitation	"	..	..	..	0 50	..	0 50	35
Grass cloth, coarse	"	0 25	153 7	..	1,496 7	99 19	1,595 26	65,827
" fine	"	0 5	..	..	190 40	3 30	193 70	13,328
" Gunny bags ..	Pieces	..	..	..	2,400	..	2,400	82
Gum, dragon's blood	Piculs	..	..	..	3 30	..	3 30	60
" myrrh ..	"	..	..	..	229 92	..	229 92	1,724
" oilbanum	"	..	..	..	233 20	..	233 20	1,749
Hair, horse ..	"	..	0 67	..	0 67	..	0 67	20
Hartall	"	23 38	..	..	35 26	..	35 26	564
Hats, summer	Pieces	..	..	..	150	..	150	40
Hemp ..	Piculs	147 0	..	..	147 0	..	147 0	1,764
" bags ..	Pieces	2,500	..	..	99,600	400	100,000	5,526
" cloth ..	"	..	..	..	800	..	800	117
" skin ..	Piculs	..	..	..	100	..	100 0	250
" twine ..	"	..	..	..	0 69	..	0 69	25
Hide, elephants	"	1 50	..	..	1 50	..	1 50	5
Horns, deers ..	Pairs	..	..	..	62	..	62	1,736
" rhinoceros	Piculs	..	..	..	14 5	..	14 5	16,860
Indigo, dried ..	"	32 80	..	564 91	563 2	34 69	597 71	12,387
Ink ..	"	..	..	..	0 11	..	0 11	5
Inkstones ..	Pieces	..	..	..	34	..	34	17

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	Hong Kong.	Swatow.	Shanghai.	Net Imports.	Re-exported.	Total Imports.	Value.
Isinglass, native	Piculs	..	..	.. 14 10	1 8	2 16	3 24	Taels. 44
" foreign	"	..	..	..	223 33	20 96	244 29	8,934
Ivory ware	"	..	..	..	0 1	..	0 1	3
Jade stone ornaments	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	831
Joss ornaments	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
" sticks	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Lacquerware, Chinese	"	..	1 13	..	1 13	..	1 13	36
foreign	"	..	..	..	1 4	..	1 4	98
"	"	..	..	..	2 81	..	2 81	485
Lamp black	"	..	1 33	..	121 13	..	121 13	81
Lamps	Pieces	834	..	..	599	336	915	1,122
Lead, white	Piculs	0 90	..	..	229 36	..	224 36	1,680
" yellow	"	..	..	..	224 5	..	224 5	48
Leather ware	"	1 60	..	..	1 78	..	1 78	220
Lichees, dried	"	35 60	..	..	39 37	..	39 37	3,600
Linen and cotton mixtures	Pieces	..	600	..	600	..	600	3,812
Lungnan pulp	Piculs	..	..	..	293 25	..	293 25	38
Mangrove bark	"	..	..	..	48 0	..	48 0	11,347
Matches	Gross	..	..	9,392	13,157	..	13,157	96
Mats, rattan	Pieces	..	..	..	120	..	120	1,431
" straw	"	..	..	..	11,922	..	13,022	15,160
Medicines	Piculs	..	..	..	2,225 18	..	2,322 12	29
		Foreign Countries.						123
Metals—								36
Copper	Piculs	..	..	..	1 20	..	1 20	5,701
" ware	"	..	..	..	4 46	..	4 46	70
" nails	"	..	..	..	0 55	..	0 55	19,658
Iron, bar	"	1,275 51	..	224 84	1,500 35	..	1,500 35	47
" nails	"	1 90	..	12 75	14 65	..	14 65	687
" nail-rod	"	4,619 6	..	1,071 95	5,313 1	378 0	5,691 1	944
" sheet	"	11 20	..	..	11 20	..	11 20	
" wire	"	0 28	..	76	76 28	..	76 28	
Lead	"	417 48	..	..	171 48	246 0	417 48	

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	Foreign Countries.	Swatow.	Shanghai.	Net Imports.	Re-exported.	Total Imports.	Value.
Quicksilver	Piculs	9 27	..	59 61	68 88	..	68 88	Tael. 3,444
Steel	"	386 0	..	80 75	1,490 5	48 0	1,538 5	9,150
Tin	"	623 64	..	427 50	1,000 76	50 38	1,051 14	17,013
Tin foil	"	3 70	..	49 65	53 35	..	53 35	961
Zinc	"	..	..	21 74	21 74	..	21 74	156
Mirrors	Pieces	2,476	..	..	16,618	1,250	17,868	1,013
Mushrooms	Piculs	..	..	..	..	56 27	56 27	..
Musical boxes	Pieces	..	..	..	6	..	6	12
Nankeens	Piculs	1 52	..	..	165 31	..	165 31	4,629
Needles	Pieces	..	..	..	32,784,000	2,000,000	34,784,000	7,575
Nutgalls	Piculs	..	..	..	419 10	60	479 10	3,147
Nutmegs	"	..	..	..	9 8	..	9 8	164
Oil, ground-nut	"	8 50	..	..	8 50	..	8 50	72
" wood	"	..	..	..	864 92	..	864 92	11,244
" kerosine	Gallons	..	..	336	336	..	336	226
" paint	Piculs	..	..	23 45	23 45	..	23 45	274
Olives	"	..	14 82	..	60 39	..	65 39	302
Opium, Benares	"	..	..	45 60	45 60	..	45 60	18,240
" Malwa	"	..	..	2,352 97	2,608 89	216 0	2,824 89	1,500,112
" Patna	"	Hong Kong.	..	84	76 78	19 20	95 98	32,248
" prepared	"	..	0 13	..	6 44	..	6 44	6,183
Oranges	"	..	..	..	70 50	..	70 50	255
Paint, black	"	..	..	..	4 50	..	4 50	23
" green	"	..	..	4 50	13 48	..	13 48	303
" white	"	..	..	2 50	25 23	..	25 23	174
" mixed	"	..	..	25 23	23 10	..	23 10	180
" brushes	Pieces	..	..	..	24	..	24	13
Paper, 1st quality	Piculs	349 60	1,079 7	..	4,684 0	414 50	5,099 6	70,268
" 2nd quality	"	480 96	10,481 75	..	29,474 70	1,257 0	30,731 70	265,272
" oiled	"	..	..	..	5 38	..	5 38	91
" refuse	"	..	..	..	57 86	..	57 86	350

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	Hong Kong.	Swatow.	Shanghai.	Net Imports.	Re-exported.	Total Imports.	Value.
Pearls, false ..	Piculs	7 17	..	..	9 92	..	9 92	Tael. 169
" seed ..	"	..	..	..	0 1	..	0 1	60
Peel, orange ..	"	..	60 47	..	1,569 33	..	1,569 33	5,082
" pumelo, 1st ..	"	..	..	..	17 90	..	17 90	322
" pumelo, 2nd ..	"	6 80	..	..	6 80	..	6 80	54
Pens ..	Pieces	..	..	..	90	..	90	2
Pepper, black ..	Piculs	..	..	140 0	2,100 0	60 0	2,160 0	11,553
" white ..	"	..	..	..	15 0	..	15 0	135
Photographs ..	Gross	..	..	..	69	..	69	300
Plants ..	Pieces	350	..	..	350	..	350	70
Pewter ware ..	Piculs	0 12	..	..	2 22	..	2 22	60
Plums, black ..	"	..	138 12	..	534 76	27 50	562 26	2,484
Preserves ..	"	..	525 2	..	868 61	12 54	881 15	6,254
Putchuck ..	"	..	..	..	132 87	..	132 87	2,392
Rattans ..	"	..	..	..	192 0	..	192 0	441
Razors ..	Pieces	..	..	..	7,400	..	7,400	225
Resin ..	Piculs	36 50	..	4 50	75 93	..	75 93	198
Rice ..	"	..	..	..	5,294 65	..	5,294 65	12,952
" red ..	"	..	533 15	..	583 8	23 39	606 47	5,072
Rope, European ..	"	..	..	..	43 0	..	43 0	585
" Manila ..	"	..	..	49 99	125 89	..	125 89	1,007
" hemp ..	"	7 50	..	..	7 50	..	7 50	70
Rose matoes ..	"	..	..	..	0 80	..	0 80	20
Rouge ..	"	..	..	..	21 50	..	21 50	771
Samshoo ..	"	..	..	..	52 0	..	52 0	291
Saweed, Japan ..	"	..	..	4,747 47	15,630 25	6,593 49	22,223 74	50,017
" Russian ..	"	..	..	..	45,970 77	10,198 5	56,168 82	68,956
Seed, flower ..	"	7 80	..	..	320 82	..	320 82	3,251
" orange ..	"	..	..	..	4 10	..	4 10	8
Sharks' fins, black ..	"	..	..	1 68	27 51	..	27 51	660
" white ..	"	..	..	20 96	55 21	1 4	56 25	1,933
Shells, turtle ..	"	..	..	..	20 70	..	10 70	42

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	Hong Kong.	Swatow.	Shanghai.	Net Imports.	Re-exported.	Total Imports.	Value.
Shoes ..	Pairs ..	275	..	..	275	..	275	Tadls. 248
" satin ..	" ..	..	..	..	2,257	..	2,257	2,257
Shovels ..	Pieces ..	..	..	..	36	..	36	26
Shrimps, dried ..	Piculs ..	..	..	..	5	..	5	90
Silk brocades..	" ..	..	..	..	1 50	..	1 50	750
" buttons ..	Pieces ..	..	..	..	58,900	..	58,900	1,414
" collars ..	" ..	..	..	..	28,840	..	28,840	2,300
" embroidered ..	Piculs ..	..	..	..	45 28	..	45 28	45,280
" floss ..	" ..	..	..	..	15 82	..	15 82	6,644
" piece goods ..	" ..	2 30	..	..	434 16	0 95	435 11	303,912
" ribbons ..	" ..	0 2	..	..	93 38	1 92	95 30	44,822
" sashes ..	" ..	..	..	..	1 14	..	1 14	433
" tassels ..	" ..	..	..	..	8 75	..	8 75	3,850
" thread ..	" ..	0 38	..	..	20 34	..	20 34	8,543
" and cotton mixtures ..	" ..	..	..	..	37 91	..	37 91	11,373
Skins ..	Pieces ..	..	..	..	100	..	100	30
Smalts ..	Piculs ..	..	..	..	19 80	..	19 80	891
Spectacles ..	Pairs ..	..	..	..	390	..	390	50
Stereoscopes ..	Pieces ..	..	..	7	7	..	7	5
Stereoscopic views ..	Dozens ..	..	..	41	41	..	41	82
Sugar, brown, Chinese ..	Piculs ..	..	25,222 22	..	74,050 95	4,760 43	78,811 38	222,153
" Siam ..	" ..	..	520 0	..	45,569 22	601 0	46,170 22	136,707
" white, Chinese ..	" ..	..	36,112 37	..	33,045 97	7,536 72	40,582 69	188,362
" ..	" ..	..	..	4 8	3,445 5	..	3,445 5	19,636
" candy..	" ..	363 40	..	..	4,676 62	519 75	5,196 37	42,089
" canes..	Pieces ..	..	..	..	8,000	..	8,000	80
Table covers ..	" ..	..	..	..	1,498	..	1,498	1,256
Tar..	Piculs ..	..	..	162 0	162 0	..	162 0	272
Tea..	" ..	..	..	..	416 98	..	416 98	1,568
" stalks ..	" ..	41 30	..	..	41 30	..	41 30	216
Tiles ..	Pieces ..	..	5,345	..	5,345	..	5,345	115
Timber, planks, soft wood ..	Sq. ft. ..	..	..	2,300	6,228	..	6,228	137

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	Hong Kong.	Swatow.	Shanghai.	Net Imports.	Re-exported.	Total Imports.	Value.
Timber, planks, hard wood	Pieces	..	..	..	50	..	50	Taels. 40
" poles	"	..	43	..	1,936	..	1,936	1,936
Tobacco, prepared	Piculs	56 41	5 9	..	416 74	..	416 74	7,501
Tortoiseshell	"	..	..	..	0 22	..	0 22	40
Towels	Pieces	..	..	72	72	..	72	20
Turmeric	Piculs	..	..	..	1,527 89	24 12	1,552 1	7,639
Turpentine	"	..	..	2 10	2 10	..	2 10	30
Ultramarine	"	..	..	97 0	97 0	..	97 0	2,175
Umbrellas	Pieces	..	..	47	47	..	47	66
Varnish	Piculs	..	..	..	5 24	..	5 24	191
Vegetables, salted	"	..	15 39	..	15 39	..	15 39	10
Vermilion	"	..	..	..	10 59	..	10 59	2,965
Wax, Japan	"	..	..	..	17 40	8 60	26 0	261
" white	"	..	..	..	10 59	..	..	2,965
" insect	"	..	..	63 24	63 24	..	63 24	17,705
Wood ware	"	11 14	..	..	38 10	2 12	40 22	171
" fire	"	..	..	..	2,537 0	..	2,537 0	710
" red	"	..	..	..	220 0	..	220 0	616
" sandal.	"	..	..	..	29 17	..	29 17	263
" sapan	"	..	..	..	9,760 63	604 5	10,364 68	22,450
Woolens—	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alpacas	Pieces.	..	..	1	1	..	1	18
Blankets	Pairs	..	..	..	38	..	38	190
Bombazettes	Pieces	..	..	..	119	..	119	619
Buntings	"	..	..	200	200	..	200	1,020
Camlets	"	..	..	1,770	1,560	210	1,770	23,400
" imitation	"	..	..	150	150	..	150	975
" crape	"	..	..	120	120	..	120	1,080
Flannels	"	..	..	21	21	..	21	420
Habit cloth	"	..	..	7	7	..	7	245
Lastings	"	..	..	500	700	..	700	9,800
" imitation	"	..	..	3,325	3,325	..	3,325	19,950

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	Hong Kong.	Swatow.	Shanghai.	Net Imports.	Re-exports.	Total Imported.	Value.
Long ells ..	Pieces.	..	..	880	920	..	920	Taels. 6,440
Lustres, figured ..	"	..	..	19,316	18,656	1,864	20,520	111,936
Orleans ..	"	..	..	3,200	3,700	..	3,700	20,350
Spanish stripes ..	"	..	..	565	589	..	589	21,793
" ..	"	..	..	..	5	..	5	80
Woollen damasks ..	"	..	..	1	1	..	1	9
and cotton mixtures ..	"	..	..	2,230	2,130	100	2,230	11,928
		30,737	423,275	2,506,694	4,697,604	324,889	5,022,146	..

Consul Mongan to Lord Stanley—(Received July 13.)

My Lord,

Tien-tsin, April 23, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inclose my Report upon the trade of Tien-tsin for 1867.

I shall forward the Customs Returns referred to when they are printed and published, but send the Report itself now in order that it may reach England before the 30th June.

I have to thank Mr. Commissioner Hughes for placing at my disposal the office copy of the Returns which has enabled me to make this Report at an earlier date than I otherwise could have done.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. MONGAN.

Inclosure in No. 10.

Report on the Trade of Tien-tsin for the Year 1867.

My last year's Report was devoted chiefly to an analysis of the trade statistics of this port, to show, respecting British products in particular, the great consuming capacity of the Tien-tsin market, distinguishing the channels by which it is supplied, and the extent and character of the trade carried on through each of these channels. I endeavoured at the same time to prove that the substitution of a direct for an indirect system of supply, would be advantageous to commercial interests, both in England and at Tien-tsin, and suggested means for the removal of certain obstacles, chiefly physical, which now impede this direct intercourse.

Although the trade of the year since passed shows a falling off when compared with that of 1866, I am glad to be able to state that direct shipments have already commenced. One vessel arrived at Taku from Liverpool last October; another is now discharging here; and two more are on their way out—all laden chiefly with cotton piece-goods.

The first of the above vessels did not reach her destination till the close of the season of 1867, when most of the great Shansi buyers had left Tien-tsin, and prices were unusually low. Still her cargo paid better than if had come via Shanghai, and there can be no doubt about the success of the second shipment.

The goods landing from the "Challenger" will find a quick and profitable sale, and a similar result may be reasonably expected in the case of the two other shipments now *en route*, provided such an exceptional state of things as told so heavily on the trade of 1867 do not again occur.

Before explaining, however, the causes of its comparative decline, I shall describe first the actual business of the year, making, in passing, such remarks as the description naturally suggests.

I. Shipping and Navigation.

The number of foreign vessels which both entered and cleared during 1867 was 256, their aggregate tonnage being 80,346 tons. The number that actually left port, however, was 262 but 8 of these having entered in 1866, and being frozen in for the winter of 1866-67, are not considered here as belonging to the 1867 shipping.

Taking only into account, then, those that both entered and cleared within the year, a decrease of 40 vessels and 8,913 tons is shown upon the Returns of 1866, but a considerable increase upon those of the three preceding years, the entries and clearances during the whole quinquennial period having been as follows:—

Table No. 1.

					Vessels.	Tonnage.
1863	..	..	..	..	134	36,276
1864	..	..	..	..	185	45,968
1865	..	..	..	..	209	60,049
1866	..	..	..	..	296	89,259
1867	..	..	..	..	256	80,346

The number of steamers engaged in the Tien-tsin trade has for some years been annually increasing, and last year was no exception. The proportion which they bore then to the sailing vessels is shown in the following distributive Table, from which may be gathered also the number and tonnage of the vessels entered and cleared under the British flag in 1867:—

Table No. 2.

1867.			Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total Shipping.	
Flag.			No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British	..	..	56	22,348	35	9,729	91	32,077
American	..	..	29	15,702	7	1,995	36	17,697
Sundry	..	..	1	648	128	29,924	129	30,572
Totals	..	..	86	38,698	170	41,648	256	80,346

In 1866 the total number of steamers was 77, and their aggregate tonnage was 33,334 tons; the total number of sailing-vessels having been 219, and their tonnage 55,925 tons.

Thus, on comparing the Returns for these two years, it will appear that in 1867 there was an increase of 9 steamers and 5,364 tons to be set against a decrease of 49 sailing-vessels and 14,277 tons. At the commencement of 1866 there was a great demand in Southern China for the cotton of this province, and an unusual number of sailing-vessels, some of which were of large tonnage, were sent to the North for this product. Many of these vessels, however, which had come for cotton were obliged to leave in ballast, when a fall in price at Hong Kong had checked its shipment from Tien-tsin. Still the vessels had entered and cleared at this port, and had thus helped to swell the shipping statistics of the year. No similar demand arose in 1867, and to this is due chiefly, I think, the smaller number of sailing-vessels which the Returns display last year, though no doubt the diminution is also partly attributable to a temporary falling off in the trade of this port.

The winter just past has been one of the mildest on record in the North of China. The Peiho was not frozen over at Tien-tsin until the 27th of December, just one month later than the winter before; and, on New Year's Day, 1868, the community in general was startled, and the holders of opium shocked, to hear that the steamer "Nanzing" had reached Taku on the 31st of December, and landed her cargo, which consisted for the most part of chests of Malwa. The "Nanzing" left Taku on the same day that the news of her arrival reached Tien-tsin, but neither

her unexpected entry on the 31st of December last, nor the quantities and value of the goods imported by her on that occasion, are recorded in the 1867 Returns.

The fleet of grain junks that arrived last year with the tribute rice made the navigation of the bends and reaches of the Peiho for about twenty miles below Tien-tsin extremely difficult. It was not surprising, therefore, that numbers of collisions, attended generally with much damage to the junks, occurred during the summer between them and foreign vessels.

In most of the cases in which reparation was sought in consequence through the Consular Court, the foreign vessels were held, on the evidence produced and according to English law, not liable for the damage done to the junks, inasmuch as the collisions were usually either unavoidable, or else resulted from the junkmen's own want of ordinary care and skill.

The Chinese, however, do not easily understand the application of the law of negligence to collision cases, and think that they are hardly used when they receive no compensation for injury sustained; for the question of primary importance with them appears to be, not how has the damage been done, but what is the damage received?

This crowding of the river by the rice junks is, as I pointed out last year, an annually increasing evil, so far as foreign vessels are concerned. The following figures, supplied to me by his Excellency the Superintendent of Trade for the three northern ports, will prove this by showing the number of rice junks that have entered the Peiho each year from 1863 to 1867 inclusive.

Table No. 3.

The rice fleet consisted of—					Junks.
In 1863	..	..	..	..	79
In 1864	..	..	..	..	77
In 1865	..	..	..	..	189
In 1866	..	..	..	..	335
In 1867	..	..	..	..	489

With so many junks of unwieldy build, averaging each about 150 tons, and anchored with little system in a narrow river, it is not so much to be wondered at that collisions occurred so often, as that they were comparatively so unfrequent. The events of 1867, however, proved that the regulations framed by the Chinese authorities in 1865 to obviate collision in the Peiho were of little avail, so long as an efficient river police was not organized. Men were evidently wanted more than measures, and steps were taken by the late Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Dick, and by myself, and also, I believe, by other Consuls, to urge upon the local authorities the necessity of establishing an effective system of surveillance.

Following in his predecessor's steps, the present Commissioner, Mr. Hughes, has succeeded in forming such a police, for a time at least, and it may be hoped now that eventually a well organized and permanent service will be established. Mr. Hughes has also prepared a plan of the river on which twelve anchorages are laid down for the junks, these anchorages being carefully selected with the view of accommodating both junks and foreign vessels, as far as the character of the steam admits, and keeping at the same time the bends clear and the fairway open.

This plan, if strictly adhered to, will, I have no doubt, be productive of much good, but so long as the Peiho, narrow and tortuous as it is near Tien-tsin, is navigated by vessels of such size as the foreign and native craft that now frequent it, collisions are inevitable.

If the junks were to discharge their cargoes in some of the longer and

broadier reaches lower down the stream, and tranship the rice there into lighters for conveyance to Tung-chow, the chances of collision would be greatly lessened; or, better still, if they would discharge at Taku, and the grain were conveyed thence by a tramway either to Tien-tsin or Tung-chow.

Whilst the difficulty of navigating the upper portion of the river by foreign vessels is enhanced in spring and summer by the presence of the rice junks, the difficulty of navigating its lower portion is increased in autumn by the arrival of the Canton and Fukien junks, that come yearly to Koku at that season laden with bamboos, sugar, and other Southern produce. Koku, the position of which is marked on one of the maps appended to my last year's report, is a large town situated about twenty miles by water above Taku, at one of the sharpest bends in the river, and though the regulations say that the junks shall lie here not more than three abreast, and well below the bend, they actually are wont to lie from five to twelve abreast, and, in many cases right in the bend. The Fukien and Canton junkmen too, unlike the crews of the rice junks, are a turbulent and lawless set of men, who have more than once assaulted the crews of foreign vessels passing though the anchorage, and who even pelted the men of Her Majesty's ship "Salamis" in September last, on her way to Tien-tsin with the Admiral on board.

Their systematic infraction of the River Regulations having been brought to my notice last year by the Agent of the Steam-ship Navigation Company at this port, I directed Mr. Goddard, then Acting Vice-Consul at Taku, to proceed to Koku at once, and make a plan of the actual state of the anchorage. He did so, and from the plan then made it appeared that, on the 30th September, 1867, out of 129 Southern junks which were anchored off the town, only five were anchored in accordance with the Regulations.

The yearly violated rule that specifies the point above which the Southern junks are forbidden to anchor at Koku was evidently framed in the first instance with a total disregard to topographical details, for the point named is a temple situated at the back of the town, about 500 yards from the river bank, and, therefore, practically useless as a mark for vessels.

Mr. Goddard's plan demonstrated this, and enabled me at the same time to point out a spot on the river bank at Koku, where I proposed to his Excellency Chung How that a conspicuous pillar, either of wood or stone, should be set up, beyond which no Southern junk should be allowed to anchor, and on which the anchorage rules themselves should be distinctly painted or engraved in large characters. The proposal was agreed to; but the pillar is not yet erected. It is of the greatest importance, however, for the security of both life and property, to prevent the recurrence of such a state of things as existed last year at Koku, and the local authorities must be urged to complete the promised work before July, and to station on the spot by that time a responsible officer, whose special duty it will be to see that the new rules are obeyed.

The Southern junks are much larger than the rice junks, and their arrivals at Koku for the past five years were as follows:—

Table No. 4.

						Junks.
In 1863	..	..	..	..	..	128
In 1864	..	..	..	..	..	167
In 1865	..	..	..	..	..	120
In 1866	..	..	..	..	..	113
In 1867	..	..	..	..	..	137

Average yearly arrivals for the period, 133 junks.

The average for the next five years will probably be less, and possibly within that period the disappearance of the southern junks may solve the Koku difficulty.

The tide-pole and signal staff at Taku, to which I alluded in my last year's Report, were duly erected, and the channel across the bar was buoyed, in 1867. So far as they go these works are very useful; but hitherto very little money has been spent by the Chinese Government towards facilitating the navigation of the Peiho; and, as far as I know, no steps have yet been taken to erect a lighthouse on the Shalintien Island, a work which is urgently required, and should be executed without delay.

Four foreign vessels had already been lost upon the shoals around this island between 1860 and 1866, and last year the name of the Prussian brig "Carl" was added to the list of casualties. The occurrence of each wreck at Shalintien enables a foreign Consul at Tien-tsin to point out to the local Chinese authorities the necessity of a lighthouse on a spot so dangerous, but want of funds is pleaded as an excuse for delay, and attention called to the small receipts from tonnage dues at this port.

It may be quite true that these receipts at Tien-tsin are insufficient to defray the cost of such works as the erection of a Shalintien lighthouse or the dredging of the Taku bar; but works like these should be paid for out of a fund formed from the total of the tonnage dues received at all the ports.

These dues are levied ostensibly for the special purpose of improving the harbours and rivers at the open ports along the coast of China, and for this reason only they were exempted from any deductions on account of the indemnities that were paid to the British and French Governments between 1860 and 1866. In three out of the ten years which have now almost elapsed since the signature of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, viz., in 1865, 1866, and 1867, the receipts from tonnage dues at all the ports amounted in round numbers to 260,000*l.*, and had they been properly applied during the above decade certainly more than 500,000*l.* sterling would have been spent by this time in erecting lighthouses and executing other works conducive to the safety and convenience of foreign shipping.

If the Chinese Government were called upon for a Return showing, on the one hand, the total receipts from these dues for the last ten years; and, on the other, the amount expended by it in works of every kind for improving the state of the harbours and rivers at all the Treaty ports during the same period: the contrast between these two amounts would doubtless be a striking one, and might not impossibly suggest to foreign Governments the propriety of taking some very decided steps to prevent the continued misapplication of the revenue raised by this special tax.

2.—Trade and Commerce.

Import Trade.—Notwithstanding a great falling off in the value of the import trade of 1867, compared with that of 1866, it will be seen from the following Table that, on comparing the annual values of the trade for a period of five successive years, the value of last year's trade stands second on the list, and shows that a very large business was transacted.

Table No. 5.

The total value of the Imports was—				£	s.	d.
In 1863	..	..	..	..	1,987,154	11 8
In 1864	..	..	..	..	2,421,050	6 0
In 1865	..	..	..	..	3,689,938	7 8
In 1866	..	..	..	..	5,251,428	1 0
In 1867	..	..	..	..	4,267,954	16 0

This Table represents only the value of goods imported for sale; to arrive at the total value of the import trade in each of the above years, the value of the treasure imported during the year would have to be added, and in 1867 another value would have to be added, viz., that of 419 foreign cannon, 220 muskets, 2,000 revolvers, 27,675 lbs. of gunpowder, and 1,300,000 percussion caps, that were imported by the Chinese authorities.

The imports may be conveniently grouped into two classes, namely, foreign goods and Chinese produce.

By far the largest portion of the foreign goods that were imported in 1867 was received at Tien-tsin indirectly *viâ* Shanghai, which has become the great entrepôt for both the riverine and the Gulf ports, only a comparatively small portion came direct from foreign countries and a still smaller portion arrived *viâ* all the other Chinese ports.

Table No. 6 shows the gross values of the foreign goods received by each of these three channels and also their net value, after deducting the value of such as were re-exported to other Chinese ports.

Table No. 6.—Value of the Import Trade in Foreign Goods in 1867.

Direct trade—	£	s.	d.
Gross value of foreign goods received from foreign countries	248,252	14	8
Indirect trade—			
1. Gross value of foreign goods received <i>viâ</i> Shanghai	2,635,607	9	8
2. Gross value of foreign goods received <i>viâ</i> all other Chinese ports	70,463	1	8
Gross total	2,954,323	6	0
Value of re-exports	40,640	1	0
Nett value of foreign goods imported ..	2,913,683	5	0

The principal foreign imports in 1867 were, as in previous years, opium, chiefly Malwa; cotton piece goods, chiefly grey and white shirtings; and woollens, chiefly lustres, plain and figured, and woollen and cotton mixtures. The value of these three imports was more than ten times that of all the other imports put together, as the following figures prove:—

Table No. 7.—Relative Values of Foreign Imports in 1867.

	£	s.	d.
Opium	1,429,420	7	0
Cotton piece goods	970,363	17	8
Woollens	249,379	15	0
	2,649,163	19	8
All other foreign imports	264,519	5	4
Total	2,913,683	5	0

The next two Tables, which I have constructed on the same plan as Tables Nos. 6 and 7, give the total gross and net values of the Chinese produce imported, and specify also the relative values of the chief native imports.

In stating the value of the native imports brought *viâ* Shanghai, however, it will be observed that I have deducted that of the Hankow tea, which is simply entered at Tien-tsin for transport overland to Kiachta; and for the same reason I have deducted its value from that of the re-exports. It is included both in the imports and re-exports in the Custom-house Returns; but, by eliminating the same amount from each

of these, I arrive at the same result in my calculation of the net value of the native imports, whilst the value of the Hankow tea can be more conveniently stated under the head of Transit Trade.

Table No. 8.—Value of the Import Trade in Chinese Produce in 1867.

	£	s.	d.
Gross value of Chinese produce received from Hong Kong.	40,502	18	8
Gross value of Chinese produce received from Shanghai, deducting that of teas <i>in transitu</i>	636,465	16	0
Gross value of Chinese produce received from all other Chinese ports	684,370	10	0
Gross total	1,361,339	4	8
Value of re-exports, deducting that of teas <i>in transitu</i> ..	7,067	13	8
Net value of Chinese produce imported ..	1,354,271	11	0

Table No. 9.—Relative Values of Chinese Imports in 1867.

	£	s.	d.
Sugar	331,801	8	8
Silk fabrics	240,502	19	0
Paper	92,861	11	0
Tobacco	80,723	14	4
Brass buttons	37,509	3	4
Tea, chiefly black . . .	33,155	0	0
	816,553	16	4
All other Chinese imports	537,717	14	8
Total	1,354,271	11	0

Thus the entire value of the imports in 1867, may be stated under four heads, and if to this be added the values of the treasure that was imported chiefly for private use, and of the munitions of war that were imported by the local authorities, the total value of the import trade will be as follows :—

Table No. 10.—Value of the Import Trade in 1867.

	£	s.	d.
1. Opium, cottons, and woollens	2,649,163	19	8
2. All other foreign imports	264,519	5	4
3. Sugar, silk fabrics, paper, tobacco, brass buttons, and tea	816,553	16	4
4. All other Chinese imports	537,717	14	8
	4,267,954	16	0
Treasure	132,844	16	8
Munitions of war	16,165	16	8
Total value of the import trade ..	4,416,965	9	4

The most important circumstance connected with the import trade of 1867 was that to which I referred at the beginning of this Report, the inauguration of a system of direct shipments from England by the arrival of the "Our Queen" on the 19th October last, and, notwithstanding the depressed state of the market when the first portion of her cargo was sold, the fact that the goods, on the whole, paid better than if they had come via Shanghai is a highly encouraging one.

This vessel too, though only 461 tons register, was unable to cross the Taku bar, and had to discharge her cargo in the open roadstead of the outer anchorage, in which a very little wind will often raise a heavy sea

that may compel a vessel to remain at anchor for days with her lighters close by and unable at the same time to discharge a single bale.

In my last year's Report I called special attention to the Taku bar, the most formidable physical impediment to the development of the foreign import trade at Tien-tsin, and suggested that a survey should be made of the two channels which cross it, and a Report drawn up thereon as to the feasibility and probable cost of rendering one or other of them available, by means of dredging, for the passage of vessels of from 18 to 20 feet draught. The fact that vessels are being now dispatched from England direct, for this port only, renders it the more important in the interests of trade that steps should be taken, without delay, to obtain some reliable data as to the cost of the undertaking; and such data can only be obtained from a special Report drawn up by some competent person.

It is not likely, however, that the *laissez aller* Government of China will act without external pressure; and, as British commercial interests at Tien-tsin are unquestionably greater than those of all other Western nations combined, Her Majesty's Government, I would again suggest, might not inappropriately assume the initiative in this matter.

Whilst the deepening by dredging of the channels across the bar would remove a great obstruction, the establishment of bonded warehouses at this port would give a great encouragement to direct trade from England; and there is a circumstance connected with Tien-tsin which might reasonably and forcibly be urged as an argument in favour of the concession. That circumstance is the closing of the port by ice in winter, whence results, towards the end of each season, an increased importation of opium and piece goods, to constitute a winter stock, and meet the consumption of the early spring.

It is thus easy to see what a hardship it must be for the importer of foreign goods to pay duties on the landing of an unusually large supply of stock, which circumstances may oblige him to lay in before winter, whilst the sale will most likely be spread over a period of from three to four months.

Export Trade.—In this branch of the Tien-tsin trade the returns display a very great falling off in 1867, compared with 1866, as regards both produce and treasure. The following comparative Table gives the values of the trade each year, and shows the decrease in 1867:—

Table No. 11.—Comparative Values of the Export Trade in 1866 and 1867.

	1866.			1867.			Decrease in 1867.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Value of produce exported	851,187	19	4	387,345	14	4	463,842	5	0
Value of treasure exported	1,955,666	4	0	1,068,985	18	4	886,680	5	8
Totals	2,806,854	3	4	1,456,331	12	8	1,350,522	10	8

The decrease in the value of the produce exported, is due to the cessation of the large demand for northern cotton, which existed in the south of China in 1866. In that year the value of the cotton exported was 560,059*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, or nearly double that of all the other exports of the year; whilst in 1867 it was only 103,548*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, or not nearly one-half the value of the other exports.

The smaller amount of treasure exported in 1867, was the natural consequence of the smaller importation of the year, for the large annual amount of silver exported from Tien-tsin to Shanghai is sent to pay for the

great annual excess of imports over exports. The diminution of this excess by the development of the export trade would be of very great advantage to the commercial prosperity of the port; but, with one exception, the 1867 returns are discouraging to one who reads the 121 entries in the list of exports, from almonds down to native woollens, in the hope of finding some one product, in large and steady demand, that is likely to be exported in such quantities as to redress to any extent the present unfavourable balance of trade.

The exception is coal, about 500 tons of which, coming chiefly from the Chai-t'ang mines, were exported in 1867. Indeed, coal may be said to have first taken rank amongst the Tien-tsin exports last year; and it would soon be at the head of the list if the Chinese Government would only either improve, or allow foreign merchants to improve, the means of transit.

The following extracts, quoted from a letter that I received from Mr. J. Henderson of Tien-tsin, who was the chief exporter of coal last year, are suggestive on this subject:—

“The consumption of coal by the steamers calling here would be large, if the supply could be depended on; but hitherto such has not been the case, principally owing to the want of means of conveyance from the mines to Tung-Chow, which is at present by mules and camels carrying small quantities, the distance being about 225 li.*

“A good cart-road would remedy this; and while it would admit of a large and regular supply, it would also be the means of reducing the price about 25 per cent. from the present rate.

“The deepening of the river between Tung-Chow and Tien-tsin, is also greatly needed, there being at present only about two feet of water at Tung-Chow.

“With a railroad from the mines at Chai-t'ang to Taku this coal (*i.e.* the Chai-t'ang), could be sold along the coast of China, and at Hong Kong, at prices which neither English nor Sidney coal could compete with, while its quality is superior to both of them.”

Transit Trade.—The Russian transit trade to and from Kiachta viâ Tien-tsin, has increased in value since last year, as shown by the following Table:—

Table No. 12.—Comparative Values of the Russian Transit Trade viâ Tien-tsin in 1866 and 1867.

	1866.			1867.			Increase in 1867.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Value of Hankow tea brought viâ Shanghai to Tien-tsin, for conveyance to Kiachta ..	163,296	9	0	292,890	6	0	129,601	17	0
Value of Russian goods, chiefly woollens, brought from Kiachta to Tien-tsin for exportation ..	10,868	0	0	14,274	7	8	3,406	7	8
Totals ..	174,164	9	0	307,172	13	8	133,008	4	8

* Or 75 English miles : 3 li being about equal to 1 mile.

3.—*Temporary Decline in 1867, as compared with 1866.*

The total value of the Tien-tsin trade in 1866 was as follows:—

				£	s.	d.
Import trade	..	..	..	5,315,299	1	8
Export trade	..	..	..	2,806,854	3	4
Transit trade	..	..	..	174,164	9	0
Total	..	..	..	8,296,317	14	0

and in 1867—

				£	s.	d.
Import trade	..	..	..	4,416,965	9	4
Export trade	..	..	..	1,456,331	12	8
Transit trade	..	..	..	307,172	13	8
Total	..	..	..	6,180,469	15	8

The total decrease, therefore, in 1867, was 2,115,847*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, a large falling off in the value of the trade, and to be attributed, I think, to two causes: first, to the unparalleled drought which prevailed all over North China, during the spring and early summer of 1867; and secondly, to the disturbed state of the Northern Provinces during the latter part of the year.

During the entire winter and spring, and down to quite the end of July, scarcely a drop of rain fell in the neighbourhood of Tien-tsin, and the water was so low in the canals and rivers that laden junks could not move along them; this being more particularly the case in the Grand Canal, the great channel by which the goods that Tien-tsin imports, find their way from Chili into the neighbouring provinces of Shantung, Honan, and Shansi.

The capital of the last-named province, Tai-yuen-foo, may be called, indeed, the commercial capital of North China and the merchants who come thence yearly to Tien-tsin, are the great purchasers of cotton piece-goods, which are subsequently spread far and wide, by their agency over an immense expanse of country, including Mongolia, and, perhaps, Thibet, for these Shansi men are great traders and great travellers; so that, "wherever there is a sparrow there is a Shansi man," is a saying that has almost passed into a proverb with the Chinese.

The cost and inconvenience of land transport for goods in any large quantity being enormous in North China, the effect on the trade of Tien-tsin of a small supply of water in the water routes is most disastrous, for practically the goods cannot be transported into the interior until the water is of sufficient depth for laden boats to move along. Generally the Grand Canal, the great commercial artery of the north, is shallow, and not much used till the month of June, when, chiefly from the supply of water poured into it at that season by the Yellow River, its depth increases rapidly, and numbers of cargo boats begin to crowd its surface, bound up stream, and laden with the spring purchases made at Tien-tsin by the Shansi merchants.

Now, in 1867, during the first three months of the season, the importation of grey and white shirtings, the most important kinds of cotton piece goods exceeded the importation of the spring of 1866 by 44,641 pieces, but, when no rain had fallen by the end of May, and the want of water in the canals and rivers prevented the transport of goods into the interior, a change at once took place; the trade, which had commenced so promisingly was suddenly checked, and the summer importation of 1867, compared with that of 1866, showed a decrease of 242,966 pieces. The following Tables compiled from the Returns, will illustrate these statements.

Table No. 13.—Spring Importation of Grey and White Shirtings in 1866 and 1867,

				1866.	1867.
				Pieces.	Pieces.
Imported in March	..	..	..	95,108	85,650
Imported in April	..	..	..	64,300	99,199
Imported in May	..	..	..	112,908	132,108
Totals	.	..	..	272,316	316,957

Increase in the Spring of 1867, 44,641 pieces.

Table No. 14.—Summer Importation of Grey and White Shirtings in 1866 and 1867.

				1866.	1867.
				Pieces.	Pieces.
Imported in June	..	..	..	76,013	19,686
Imported in July	..	..	..	162,960	53,732
Imported in August	.	..	..	151,631	74,190
Totals	.	..	..	390,604	147,608

Decrease in the Summer of 1867, 242,996 pieces.

At the end of July the rain fell in abundance, and there was soon plenty of water in the canals and rivers, but most of the great Shansi buyers had returned then to their homes, and at the close of the year the importation of grey and white shirtings was only 820,907 pieces against 1,049,727 pieces imported in 1866.

Another consequence of the drought was the failure of the more important grain crops, and consequent great rise in the price of food, which deprived the poorer classes of the means of purchasing such a quantity of other articles as in ordinary times they could have done.

The early departure from Tien-tsin last year of the Shansi merchants, was probably caused also by the disturbed state of the country, the result, to a great extent, of the prevailing scarcity. During the autumn, food riots took place in various districts, and bodies of mounted robbers roamed almost unchecked about the country, giving rise to that general feeling of insecurity to life and property, which is so inimical to the increase of trade.

The late Governor-General of Chile was degraded towards the end of the year for incapacity, but his degradation failed to restore the reign of law and order within the province which was invaded afterwards in mid-winter by the Nienfei, who at one time seemed to threaten the capital itself. These rebels held their own for about two months against four Imperial armies, and were at last only pushed back by superior numbers into the Province of Honan, where rebellion is still raging.

Under the state of things thus briefly sketched, the decrease of the trade in 1867 is not surprising, but such a drought as last year's is not likely to occur soon again; and should tranquillity be restored this year in North China, which, however, seems uncertain, the trade of 1868 will doubtless approach the standard of 1866 rather than that of 1867,

4. Miscellaneous.

Grant's Trans-Mongolian Post.—Mr. C. M. Grant, of Kiachta, established this postal service between that town and Tien-tsin in 1865, for the conveyance of telegrams to and from Europe by the Russo-Siberian

telegraph, and 856 telegrams of 27,883 words were last year transmitted by him between Europe and China. The experiment is proving a decided success, and the originator deserves much credit for his ability and perseverance in organizing the service.

The Tien-tsin Imperial Arsenal.—The following Memorandum respecting this establishment has been drawn up for me by the gentleman under whose superintendence the Chinese Government has placed the arsenal now in course of construction.

"Tien-tsin, April 18, 1868.

"During the autumn of 1866, his Excellency Chung, the three ports Superintendent, and Vice-President of the War Office, determined to establish an arsenal at Tien-tsin, for the manufacture of munitions of war, and, during December of the same year, he arranged with an English gentleman resident at Tien-tsin, to procure for that purpose the necessary machinery and workmen from England.

"At first, only machinery for manufacturing gunpowder and percussion caps, with every appliances connected with such, will be erected. A head mechanical engineer arrived here on the river opening in March, to erect the buildings and machinery; and the vessel with the first part of the machinery is expected in May next, about when the other English workmen will also arrive.

"In the beginning of March the site was selected. It is situated on a small canal on the east side of the Tien-tsin river, about three miles due east from the British settlement at Tien-tsin. It is on a perfect plain, and the part which will be used for works purely will occupy a piece of ground measuring in length 3,380 feet, by a breadth of 1,720 feet. Outside of the arsenal, about the third of a mile to the south of it, and on the canal bank, will be erected the residences of the foreign engineers, powder and cap makers, and at the same distance to the north of the arsenal, will be erected the residences of the Mandarins connected with the arsenal.

"At present (18 April) there are from 1,000 to 1,200 Chinese labourers (navvies), bricklayers, sawyers, and carpenters, daily employed on the works. The most of the navvies are engaged at present in raising embankments four feet high, on which will be laid the tramways (railways) which will run from the various buildings to be erected round the arsenal to the dock at the main entrance, and in digging the dock in question at the entrance of the works. The bricklayers and carpenters are at present engaged in erecting a store go-down, and the residences of the engineers and Mandarins. The bricks for the buildings are made at the kilns around Tien-tsin, and the lime comes from a place 80 miles distant. All the timber required for the buildings comes from the Ya-leo-keang near Corea, Fuh-keen, and Shanghae.

The Peking Government expect to be able to supply the whole of the Empire with gunpowder from the Imperial arsenal at Tien-tsin. The works for the manufacture of guns and rifles will be commenced with as soon as the present works have made fair progression; and I hope by next year at this time, to be in a position to report a very great advancement in the works at the arsenal.

(Signed) J. MONGAN,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Tien-tsin.

Consul Medhurst to Mr. Hammond.—(Received July 4.)

Sir,

Hankow, April 30, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, a copy of my despatch to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, inclosing my Report on Trade at this port during the year 1867.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. MEDHURST.

Inclosure 1 in No. 11.

Consul Medhurst to Sir R. Alcock.

Sir,

Hankow, April 22, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the returns of trade at this port for the year ending December, 31, 1867, together with the usual report. I owe the latter entirely to the research and industry of Mr. Assistant Allen, who, as I happened to be very busy with Chinese correspondence, undertook very kindly to draw up the sketch himself rather than have the despatch of the Returns any further delayed. They should have been forwarded before this, but for the unusual amount of work which has fallen upon the entire establishment during the past three months.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. MEDHURST.

Inclosure 2 in No. 11.

Report on the Trade of Hankow for the Year 1867.

Imports.

THE total value of foreign goods imported during 1867, is estimated at 10,196,113 taels, against 12,141,458 taels, for 1866, showing a decrease of 1,945,345 taels. This decrease appears to be mainly distributed among the following items :—

	Taels.		Taels.
Camlets	110,024	Pepper	35,544
Cloth, medium	108,233	Seaweed . . .	98,382
„ broad	300,909	Lead	192,442
Lastings	116,778	Foreign sugars	123,293
Long ells	85,042		
Spanish stripes	84,760	Total	1,734,929
Sandal wood	479,522		

In other articles, although the actual quantity imported greatly exceeds that which arrived in 1866, yet prices have fallen so much during the last year, that the values set down in the accompanying Tables are less than those recorded in 1866. In grey shirtings, for instance, although there is an increase to the extent of nearly 22 per cent., the total value shows a decrease of about 170,000 taels, as compared to the value of grey shirtings imported in 1866. All other cotton goods also show a large

increase on the quantity imported during the year before; the import of white shirtings having increased 6 per cent., that of drills 15 per cent., and tea cloths 175 per cent. Fancy cottons, however, show a slight decline. The great demand for cotton goods may be accounted for by the failure of the local cotton crops during the last two years, which has rendered the country people dependent on foreign fabrics for their clothing, while at the same time they are unable to afford the expense of the more valuable woollen cloths.

As regards native goods imported, a great increase in the total import is noticeable, that for 1866 being valued at 4,512,907 taels, and that for 1867 at 8,839,739 taels, showing an increase of nearly 100 per cent. This is mainly owing to the greatly augmented import of raw cotton: that for 1866 being valued at 1,509,070 taels, and that for 1867 at 3,654,576 taels, leaving an increase for the latter year of 2,145,506 taels; and also to the introduction of silk piece goods and silk ribbons, which have been imported to the extent of 1,798,800 taels, and 108,942 taels against none of either imported in 1866. In cuttle fish also, an increase of value is shown, amounting to 145,502 taels. No copper cash have been imported during 1867, and the import of treasure shows an increase of 180,000 taels.

The following Table is a comparative statement of the principal goods, both native and foreign, imported into Hankow during the last three years, and exhibits, on the whole, a satisfactory development of trade at this port.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Principal Imports during the last Three Years.

Articles.		1865.	1866.	1867.
Opium	Piculs ..	3,485	4,112	4,281
Sandal wood	" ..	13,032	61,414	7,141
Sapon wood	" ..	19,109	27,762	29,308
Pepper, black	" ..	26,893	33,378	30,476
Seaweed	" ..	62,353	99,462	54,668
Lead	" ..	8,722	33,280	7,524
Iron	" ..	600	13,037	10,488
Quicksilver	" ..	1,316	1,608	2,157
Tin	" ..	2,272	2,739	2,328
Cotton	" ..	3,504	86,232	203,034
Sugar	" ..	136,793	203,105	301,480
Grey shirtings	Pieces ..	379,366	556,815	703,033
T-cloths	" ..	62,191	71,848	194,056
Drills	" ..	31,209	67,691	78,435
Chintzes	" ..	20,783	29,475	29,461
Brocades	" ..	17,992	36,044	25,705
Velvets	" ..	15,139	9,467	12,612
Long ells	" ..	111,376	102,715	96,610
Lastings	" ..	12,563	16,649	8,644
Spanish stripes	" ..	20,661	19,785	17,494
Cloths, habit and medium ..	" ..	10,476	11,649	10,259
Camlets	" ..	34,869	42,726	48,104
Orleans cloth	" ..	30,166	51,506	71,077
Damasks	" ..	9,884	12,935	12,613

Exports.

The total value of the export from Hankow during the year 1867 may be estimated at 16,854,480 taels against 15,978,576 taels for 1866, showing an increase of 875,904 taels. This increase, however, is more than counterbalanced by the decrease shown in the value of direct shipments to England, which amounted, in 1866, to 2,730,926 taels, and, in 1867, to

566,590 taels, leaving a decrease against the latter year of 2,164,336 taels. Treasure has been exported to the extent of 4,842,816 taels against 4,471,641 taels in 1866, and copper cash to the extent of 275,360 taels against 61,797 taels.

The following statement gives the comparative amounts of the principal exports during the last three years. Coal has continued to be largely in demand for steamer use, and the character and quality of this product improve every year, owing probably to deeper excavations; hemp, oil, rhubarb, medicine, and vegetable tallow show a slight increase, but there is a considerable falling off in the export of gypsum, paper, and tobacco. The trade in timber has almost entirely ceased, for the reasons mentioned in my Report of the year 1865.

Articles.				1865.	1866.	1867.
Charcoal	..	Piculs	..	52,510	21,882	17,572
Coal	..	"	..	79,593	153,921	223,989
Fungus	..	"	..	7,075	8,563	8,417
Gypsum	..	"	..	29,082	51,700	15,470
Hemp	..	"	..	38,463	30,500	35,532
Lotus seed	..	"	..	4,216	3,916	2,404
Medicine	..	"	..	32,232	30,609	40,057
Nankeens	..	"	..	1,940	2,700	3,741
Oil	..	"	..	173,796	182,471	183,603
Paper	..	"	..	35,382	18,319	7,077
Planks	..	Sq. feet	..	356,659	15,228	9,576
Poles	..	Pieces	..	246,961	37,728	1,050
Rhubarb	..	Piculs	..	5,785	2,895	3,426
Safflower	..	"	..	2,368	2,974	4,396
Silk, Szechuen	..	"	..	1,746	630	856
Tallow, vegetable	..	"	..	45,542	37,453	48,425
Tobacco	..	"	..	67,472	56,965	41,443
Varnish	..	"	..	3,798	4,029	3,583

Tea being, as stated in last year's Report, the staple export of the place, calls for special notice. The total export for the year amounted to 35,200,744 lbs. against 36,466,490 lbs. in 1866, and 35,886,144 lbs. in 1865. The direct shipments, however, only amount to 2,788,741 lbs. against 10,912,330 lbs. in 1866, and 10,519,973 lbs. in 1865. The vessels employed in the direct trade to England numbered only 3, while 12 visited this port in 1865, and 13 in 1866. This falling off is explained by two reasons. Firstly, the Insurance Companies have raised the rate of insurance on sailing ships coming up the Yang-tsze to almost prohibitive rates, on account of the numerous accidents which befell the vessels in 1866; and, secondly, the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company charge so large a sum for towage, as to render it unadvisable to send ships up the river, except to carry the first crop teas, for which service a high rate of freight is demanded.

I am glad to be able to report that the transactions in tea last season appear to have resulted more favourably than those of 1866. The market opened on the 23rd May, and the first chops were settled at the following prices:—

Oopacks, finest, 28 taels to 32½ taels per picul, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. 3d. per lb.; fine, 21 taels to 26 taels per picul.

Onams, finest, 25½ taels to 28 taels per picul.

The results on these first shipments were very irregular, many chops showing a profit of from 4d. to 6d. per lb., whilst others scarcely realized any margin on the last price; however, a profit of nearly 4d. per lb. may be estimated on the first shipments all round. It may also be noticed that all the direct shipments to England resulted well.

The second crop tea was much inferior to the quality usually obtained at the second picking. The merchants complain greatly of trickery in the tea districts, the growers there retaining the old and useless teas to mix with those picked a year later; consequently, lower prices have ruled for second crop tea this year than have been known for several years back. The teas are at present hurried forward with much greater rapidity than was formerly the case. Five years back the tea season lasted from the end of May until March or April in the following year, but now transactions are almost all finished in October. The system of sending money up to the tea districts to contract for teas is now to a great extent dropped, it having been found to work most disastrously for foreigners.

The trade in tea-dust and siftings was almost entirely given up last year on account of the exorbitant duty charged on these articles, the Chinese authorities levying the same duty, 2 taels 5 mace per picul, on tea-dust, worth 7 taels and 8 taels per picul, as on every other description of tea. This fact has been commented on in the Hankow memorial to Her Majesty's Minister on the approaching revision of the Treaty. The Commissioner of Customs has issued a notification during the last month reducing the duty to its original scale, 1.25 taels per picul, so that this year the trade in tea-dust will doubtless again be renewed. The export of brick tea has increased from 12,321 piculs, in 1866, to 58,284 piculs in 1867. As I reported in my letter upon the Hankow memorial, a number of Russian merchants reside up-country for the express purpose of attending to this branch of the trade, and it is rapidly assuming a considerable importance.

Shipping.

The river trade has been maintained during the last year by two Companies, the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, with a fleet of seven vessels (five under the American and two under the British flag) of the American river class; and the Union Company, with only two English steamers. Notwithstanding the attempts of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, mentioned in my Report for 1866, to monopolize the whole of the trade on the Yang-tze, the Union Company appears to have its fair share of the business, and to pay as large a dividend, as could reasonably have been hoped for, and in a short time it will no doubt add to the two small steamers they are already possessed of. I mentioned above that only three ships loaded with tea direct for England. The aggregate tonnage of these amounted to 2,031 tons, against twelve ships of 8,600 tons in 1866.

A large amount of what is called "chow-chow" cargo, including seaweed, medicine, cuttle-fish, fire-crackers, and other Chinese products, is carried up and down in foreign lorchas. As these vessels are insurable, and the freight by them is 2 taels per ton cheaper than what it is on the steamers, Chinese and others, to whom time is not of much consequence, are willing to ship cargo by these small vessels in preference to the more expensive method of sending their goods by steamer. Thirty-one such lorchas, under the British flag, of 2,822 tons burthen have entered at this port during the last year.

Freights.

The rate of freight during the year on the river has been 5 taels per ton by steamer. Lorchas charge 3 taels per ton to Shanghai, and 4 taels per ton to Ningpo. The three tea ships only commanded 6*l.* 5*s.* per ton

of 50 cubic feet, notwithstanding the fact that the expenses of bringing a ship of 1,000 tons capacity to Hankow is estimated at over 2,800*l*.

Exchange.

The following Table will show the rates of exchange on Shanghai, Hong Kong, and London during the past year :—

	On Shanghai.		On Hong Kong.		On London.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
					<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
January ..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 0
February ..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 1	6 0
March ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 0	5 10
April ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 1	5 10
May ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 3	5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
June ..	4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 6	6 1
July ..	4	2	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 2
August ..	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
September ..	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	28	6 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
October ..	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
November ..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 11
December ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 11

The sterling rates are for four months' usance, which was in vogue last year.

Dues and Duties.

The following statement exhibits the nature and quantity of goods conveyed into the interior under transit passes during the last two years. It will be seen from this Table that the request for cotton fabrics in the interior has greatly increased, while woollen goods appear not to be in demand. This fact has been already noticed in the first part of this Report.

STATEMENT of Goods conveyed into the Interior under Transit Passes.

Articles.			1866.	1867.
			No. of Passes, 898. Revenue, 23,950,516 taels.	No. of Passes, 1,369. Revenue, 23,720,184 taels.
Grey shirtings	Pieces ..		170,776	197,000
Grey T-cloths	" ..		2,495	22,144
Drills and dimities ..	" ..		8,642	12,080
White shirtings	" ..		8,770	7,545
Figured and dyed white shirt- ings	" ..		1,450	1,498
Dyed damasks	" ..		669	1,122
Chintzes	" ..		3,442	4,910
Handkerchiefs	Dozen ..		2,438	1,700
Velvets	Pieces ..		2,421	3,089
Velveteens	" ..		484	1,606
Lastings	" ..		1,977	526
Camlets	" ..		7,319	7,661
Long ells	" ..		18,170	17,719
Spanish stripes	" ..		8,289	7,082
Cloths	" ..		2,390	2,033
" Russian	" ..		62	150
Lead	Piculs ..		18,245	7,400
Tin	" ..		101	224
Sugar, foreign	" ..		180	2,006
Pepper, black	" ..		10,640	4,725
Sandal wood	" ..		1,248	2,615
Sapan wood	" ..		2,762	2,443
Biche de mer	" ..		35	127
Cuttle fish	" ..		244	121
Window glass	Boxes ..		325	195
Matches	Dozen ..		1,200	600
Seaweed	Piculs ..		12,134	5,260

The total amount of duties received last year on goods landed and shipped by foreign vessels is estimated at 977,501 taels 7 mace 1 candareen 8 cash, against 1,010,202 taels 2 mace 8 candareens 4 cash for 1866.

Transit dues on teas brought down from the country under certificate amounted to 32,327,448 taels.

General Remarks.

I am glad to state that many of the hindrances that hampered the trade in 1866 no longer exist. The port of Hankow during 1867 was entirely free from any alarm on account of the Nienfei rebels, who last year were occupied in devastating the Provinces of Chih-li and Shantung. The summer floods were not of such a disastrous character as those of the year before, although the cotton crops on the low ground were again destroyed.

I am also happy to report that the system of granting Chinese purchasers long credit no longer exists to the injurious extent that formerly prevailed. A Chamber of Commerce has been established, the members of which have agreed to adopt the system of giving ten days' credit; and to this rule they have for the most part strictly adhered, although there are certain parties that ignore the agreement whenever they find it to their interest so to do.

The increasing competition of native traders with foreigners still prevails to as great an extent as ever. The following Table will give a fair estimate of the extent to which foreigners and natives are relatively interested in the import trade of this port.

Article.				Total Imports.	Sales reported by Foreigners.
Opium	..	..	Chests	4,200	1,106
Grey shirtings	..	..	Pieces	703,000	395,247
White shirtings	..	..	"	64,154	25,908
Camlets	..	..	"	47,820	23,417
Long ells	..	..	"	96,610	44,240
Sugar	..	..	Bags	288,200	20,781
Seaweed	..	..	Bales	57,200	13,670
Lead	..	..	Pigs	6,600	11,528
Pepper	..	..	Bags	27,800	5,357
Cotton	..	..	Bales	196,300	488

From this statement it appears that more than one-half of the import trade is in the hands of native capitalists. Many of the merchants, however, are of opinion that this state of things is by no means a hindrance to the development of the trade of Hankow, while the foreign trade of Shanghai is greatly assisted by these purchases on Chinese account.

The number of the foreign community continues to be nearly the same as it was during the previous year. It appears from the Registration Books of 1867, that the community is represented by the following professions :—

Merchants	..	..	..	..	..	44
Missionaries	..	..	..	..	..	6
Medical ditto	..	..	..	..	..	1
Medical practitioners	..	..	..	..	..	2
Customs service	..	..	..	..	..	13
Raftsmen	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	13

House property appears to be increasing in value, as every house in the concession is occupied at present, and during the past year none of the large houses have closed their business in Hankow. Some of the commission agents have, however, left the port, but as the principal business of these was to purchase tea for the Shanghai market, for the sake of getting small profits but quick returns, and, therefore, increasing the price of that article, their absence is an advantage to trade rather than otherwise.

I am glad to be able to state that cases between foreigners and Chinese have been far less frequent during the past year than used to be the case when I first arrived; and that the native authorities show a greater sense of justice and of their obligations under the Treaty.

On the whole I believe that there is every reason to be satisfied with the progress and prospects of the port. The tea trade is in a more promising condition than has been known for years past, and there is little fear that at the approaching tea season the ruinous prices will prevail which, a short time past, brought disaster on so many speculators. Foreign goods and manufactures continue to be held in appreciation by the Chinese, and the central position of the port, and the facilities it possesses for communication with all parts of China, must, in time, render Hankow the great mart whence all foreign goods are conveyed to the interior and distant parts of the Empire.

In conclusion, I must express my thanks to Mr. Lord, the Commissioner of Customs, who has kindly furnished me with my statistics, and given me access to the Customs Returns.

(Signed)

W. H. MEDHURST, *Consul*.

STATEMENT of Foreign Goods imported from China Ports.

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	English.		American.		Sundry.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Cotton Goods—			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.	Taels.
Shirtings, grey ..	Pieces ..	235,127	634,843	467,906	1,263,346	..	..	1,898,189
" white ..	" ..	24,407	63,458	30,747	103,342	..	..	166,800
" dyed ..	" ..	966	3,188	935	3,085	..	..	6,273
" white, figured ..	" ..	2,000	5,600	4,800	13,440	..	..	19,040
" dyed, figured ..	" ..	2,250	7,100	4,600	14,820	..	..	21,920
T-cloths ..	" ..	72,615	159,753	121,441	267,170	..	..	426,923
Drills ..	" ..	10,697	42,788	18,305	73,220	..	..	116,008
" American ..	" ..	6,690	29,436	11,218	49,339	..	..	78,795
" Dutch ..	" ..	13,520	52,728	18,005	70,219	..	..	122,947
Chintzes and cotton prints	" ..	11,391	23,182	17,870	35,740	..	..	58,922
Brocades ..	" ..	1,276	3,575	5,096	14,268	..	..	17,843
" dyed ..	" ..	12,061	43,420	16,272	58,580	..	..	102,000
Velvets ..	" ..	3,404	45,898	7,148	60,042	..	..	105,940
Velveteens ..	" ..	2,572	22,736	1,874	16,564	..	..	39,300
Damasks ..	" ..	600	2,700	2,034	9,153	..	..	11,853
" dyed ..	" ..	4,539	31,001	7,420	50,456	..	..	81,457
Muslins ..	" ..	..	..	400	440	..	..	440
Dimities ..	" ..	..	..	250	500	..	..	500
Lawns ..	" ..	..	..	200	240	..	..	240
Cambrics, Turkey red ..	" ..	2,572	22,736	1,874	16,564	..	..	39,300
Handkerchiefs ..	Dozens ..	3,239	2,291	15,698	13,659	..	..	15,950
Woolens—								
Alpacas ..	Pieces ..	750	3,375	..	..	..	..	3,375
Blankets ..	Pairs ..	324	2,268	175	1,225	..	..	3,493
Bombazettes ..	Pieces ..	925	4,162	750	3,376	..	..	7,538
Camlets ..	" ..	18,790	253,665	29,036	391,986	..	..	645,651
" Dutch ..	" ..	10	280	268	7,504	..	..	7,784
" imitation ..	" ..	550	2,330	850	3,550	..	..	5,880

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	English.		American.		Sundry.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Woollens—			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.	
Cloth, broad	Pieces	496	11,656	650	15,275	..	..	26,931
" habit	"	26	611	..	..	..	..	611
" medium	"	2,202	51,747	1,639	38,516	..	..	90,263
" Russian	"	2,115	67,670	3,321	106,282	..	..	173,952
Flannel	"	2	8	81	324	..	..	332
Lustres and Orleans, plain	"	3,730	18,650	5,170	25,850	..	..	44,500
" figured	"	23,661	118,305	28,978	144,890	..	..	263,195
" crape	"	5,064	24,307	4,574	21,955	..	..	46,262
" imitation	"	3	6	..	..	..	..	6
Lastings	"	3,616	47,008	4,958	64,454	..	..	111,462
" crape	"	..	..	70	336	..	..	336
" imitation	"	170	816	..	..	..	..	816
Long ells	"	34,432	247,910	62,178	447,682	..	..	695,592
Spanish stripes	"	6,303	83,515	11,191	148,285	..	..	231,800
" imitation	"	90	900	2,358	23,580	..	..	24,480
Tweeds	"	..	..	120	1,200	..	..	1,200
Sugars—								
White..	Piculs	7,115 27	47,538	15,199 63	101,278	..	..	148,816
Brown	"	36,243 8	137,726	47,973 69	182,299	..	..	320,025
Candy	"	71 0	781	96 0	1,056	..	..	1,837
Opium—								
Malwa	"	1,295 50	750,840	2,777 0	1,611,210	..	..	2,362,050
Patna..	"	49 20	20,172	78 0	31,980	..	..	52,152
Benares	"	16 80	6,720	49 20	19,680	..	..	26,400
Persian	"	2 0	960	6 0	2,880	..	..	3,840
Metals—								
Copper, Japan	"	247 50	19,840	..	..	..	..	19,840
Iron, manufactured	"	7,684 7	69,158	2,804 64	25,242	..	..	94,400
" wire	"	17 90	54	..	..	..	..	54
Lead, in pigs	"	5,478 76	29,685	2,045 27	10,945	..	..	40,630
Tin, in pigs	"	1,555 33	31,107	773 32	15,473	..	..	46,580

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	English.		American.		Sundry.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Metals—			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.	Taels.
Tin-plates ..	Piculs ..	165 15	1,123	126 0	857	..	..	1,980
Quicksilver ..	" ..	763 70	39,712	1,393 86	72,504	..	..	112,216
Sundries—								
Agar-agar ..	" ..	381 13	8,766	695 69	16,005	..	..	24,771
Aniseed, star ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	16 80	400	400
Amber ..	" ..	0 37	2,220	0 55	3,300	..	..	5,520
Asafetida ..	" ..	1 71	12	3 56	28	..	..	40
Belts, elastic ..	Dozens ..	458	687	200	300	..	..	987
Betel nuts ..	Piculs ..	728 75	2,186	153 11	460	88 0	264	2,910
Biche de mer, black ..	" ..	702 25	28,100	737 89	29,504	..	..	57,604
" " ..	" ..	76 62	1,532	139 92	2,788	..	..	4,320
Birds' nests, 1st ..	" ..	6 4	12,080	1 33	3,860	..	..	15,940
" 2nd ..	" ..	1 89	2,646	3 14	4,396	0 10	140	7,182
" 3rd ..	" ..	3 29	3,948	1 72	2,052	0 11	132	6,132
Brass buttons ..	Gross ..	200	400	30	60	..	..	460
Camphor ..	Piculs ..	91 97	4,139	102 42	4,591	..	..	8,730
" refuse..	" ..	2 44	52	4 0	88	..	..	140
" baroos, clean ..	" ..	1 72	6,880	0 16	640	..	..	7,520
" " refuse ..	" ..	0 71	426	0 6	456	..	..	882
Cardamoms, inferior ..	" ..	..	..	24 25	242	19 21	242	484
" superior ..	" ..	45 83	642	44 35	618	..	..	1,260
Carpets ..	" ..	..	..	30	100	..	..	100
Cinnamon ..	" ..	64 4	5,114	133 7	10,646	..	..	15,760
Clocks ..	Pieces ..	111	9,999	182	1,638	..	..	2,637
Clores ..	Piculs ..	112 15	2,467	205 85	4,509	44 0	968	7,944
" mother ..	" ..	17 73	213	3 59	39	..	..	252
Coal ..	" ..	1,428 0	850	252 0	100	336 0	100	1,050
Cordage, hemp ..	" ..	1 20	12	..	..	..	..	12
Corks..	" ..	..	..	90	..	..	..	180
Cow bezoar ..	" ..	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	260	0 3	120	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	400
Cutch..	" ..	..	..	..	..	23 0	83	83

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	English.		American.		Sundry.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Sundries—			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.	Taels.
Cutlery ..	Pieces ..	..	..	48	50	..	..	50
Dyestuff ..	Piculs ..	..	..	1 0	90	..	..	90
Fancy articles ..	Pieces ..	8,062	45,000	3,749	15,000	..	..	60,000
Fish, cuttle ..	Piculs ..	583 30	7,000	1,474 78	17,696	..	..	24,696
" maws ..	" ..	..	..	13 20	120	..	..	120
" salt ..	" ..	23 0	230	..	..	..	..	230
" shell ..	" ..	47 33	1,647	44 42	1,583	..	..	3,230
" skin ..	" ..	3 50	105	4 0	120	..	..	225
Galangal ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	60 0	120	120
Gambier ..	" ..	39 80	1,433	65 97	2,347	..	..	3,780
Ginseng, American, common ..	" ..	14 60	1,752	1 60	192	..	..	1,944
" clarified ..	" ..	41 10	8,398	56 5	9,089	..	..	17,487
" reclarified ..	" ..	24 70	7,410	9 61	2,883	1 40	420	10,713
" ..	" ..	..	..	0 10	150	..	..	150
Corean ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	0 56	188	188
Japan, 1st ..	" ..	0 2	6	1 0	300	..	..	306
" 2nd ..	" ..	4 0	400	..	..	..	..	400
" 3rd ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass, window ..	Sq. ft. ..	51,300	1,539	71,600	2,148	..	..	3,687
Gum, myrrh ..	Piculs ..	38 82	194	88 69	443	..	98	735
Horns, deer's, old ..	" ..	64 0	1,280	..	..	..	..	1,280
" rhinoceros ..	" ..	7 73	38,650	1 64	8,200	..	..	46,850
Isinglass ..	" ..	338 31	10,826	495 40	15,862	..	..	26,688
Lucraban seeds ..	" ..	230 70	1,846	90 0	720	..	..	2,566
Matches, wax ..	Dozens ..	240	1,440	10	60	..	..	1,500
" wood ..	Gross ..	1,581	12,648	1,619	12,952	..	..	25,600
Medicine ..	Piculs ..	17 50	52	..	..	..	..	52
Mirrors ..	Pieces ..	24	50	..	..	..	..	50
Mushrooms ..	Piculs ..	239 85	9,114	255 4	9,696	..	..	18,810
Mussels, dried ..	" ..	25 46	201	5 55	41	..	..	248
Needles ..	Pieces ..	50,312,500	150,937	2,750,000	8,252	..	..	159,189
Nutmegs ..	Piculs ..	3 62	72	13 80	268	..	..	340

[illegible]

STATEMENT of Native Produce imported from China Ports.

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	English.		American.		Sundry.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value. Tael.	Quantity.	Value. Tael.	Quantity.	Value. Tael.	
Agar agar ..	Piculs	7 10	57	81 90	655	..	712	712
Almonds ..	"	15 87	317	53 54	1,069	36 10	722	2,108
Alum ..	"	31 70	68	20 20	44	..	..	112
Aniseed, star ..	"	842 10	15,161	435 71	7,843	..	..	23,004
" broken ..	"	..	..	210 0	2,100	..	..	2,100
Artificial flowers ..	Pieces	2,001	40	2,180	44	..	..	84
Asafetida ..	Piculs	1 17	35	4 74	145	..	..	180
Bags, gunny ..	Pieces	1,500	75	3,650	181	..	..	256
" mat ..	Piculs	5 0	34	..	..	..	..	34
Bamboo shoots ..	"	7,178 13	50,248	5,838 67	40,871	..	..	91,119
" ware ..	"	265 90	3,987	29 99	450	..	..	4,437
Barley, pearl ..	"	500 68	2,003	806 26	3,225	39 0	156	5,384
Beads, coral ..	"	0 50	1,500	0 20	600	..	..	2,100
" cornelian ..	"	41 92	12,576	3 49	470	..	..	13,046
" scented ..	"	1 57	157	1 96	196	..	..	353
Bean, curd ..	"	1 85	19	..	..	..	..	19
Belts, silk ..	Pieces	..	..	120	18	..	..	18
Betel nuts ..	Piculs	328 70	..	623 55	4,988	72 0	576	8,194
Bones, tiger ..	"	..	..	1 0	60	..	..	60
Bone ware ..	"	..	..	0 17	340	..	..	340
Borax ..	"	45 60	675	63 64	960	..	..	1,635
Boxes, paper ..	Pieces	1,936	80	484	20	..	..	100
Bow strings ..	Piculs	..	..	0 14	42	..	..	42
Brass buttons ..	"	257 59	18,032	91 80	6,426	..	..	24,458
" foil ..	"	20 58	308	3 5	46	..	..	354
" ware ..	"	135 34	5,684	40 6	1,683	..	..	7,367
Buttons, cap ..	Pieces	230	3	8,650	175	..	..	178
Brushes, straw ..	Piculs	..	..	7 58	35	..	..	35
" tooth ..	Pieces	..	..	100	1	..	..	1

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	English.		American.		Sundry.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value. Tael.	Quantity.	Value. Tael.	Quantity.	Value. Tael.	
Camphor ..	Piculs	3 40	67	0 20	5	..	..	Tael. 72
" refuse	"	5 88	588	0 20	20	..	..	608
Caps, felt ..	Pieces	60	12	..	..	..	..	12
" silk ..	"	2,310	231	3,198	320	..	..	551
Capoor cutcherry	Piculs	..	..	83 6	1,660	..	..	1,660
Cardamoms, inferior ..	"	99 67	5,980	219 67	13,178	..	..	19,158
Carpets ..	Pieces	2,376	1,901	3,383	2,706	..	..	4,607
Cassia, buds	Piculs	0 30	3	11 27	113	..	..	116
" lignea	"	..	..	11 75	94	..	..	94
Chinaware, fine	"	13 72	960	0 70	50	..	..	1,010
Chow chow	"	14 40	144	24 36	246	..	..	390
Clams, dried	"	65 50	2,489	95 49	3,629	..	..	6,118
Clocks ..	Pieces	46	368	65	522	..	..	890
Collars, velvet	"	..	..	130	8	..	..	8
Copper, old	Piculs	66 23	993	64 52	969	..	..	1,962
Coral ..	"	0 21	630	..	..	..	..	630
" ware..	"	0 2	60	..	..	..	..	60
Cornelian ware	"	20 42	61,360	9 11	27,230	..	..	88,590
Cotton, raw	"	78,020 68	1,404,372	125,011 22	2,250,204	..	..	3,654,576
" waste	"	..	..	1 90	12	..	..	12
" seed	"	10 15	30	123 0	370	..	..	400
Cutch ..	"	15 4	30	62 95	126	..	..	156
Cutlery ..	Pieces	490	250	..	..	..	..	250
Cor dage, hemp	Piculs	1 71	17	0 16	3	..	..	29
Dates, black	"	173 23	2,079	209 30	2,517	..	..	4,596
" preserved	"	6 20	62	24 4	241	..	..	303
" red ..	"	9 0	36	24 60	98	..	10	144
Dressing cases	Pieces	29	29	50	50	..	..	79
Dusters, feather	"	12,120	280	4,000	80	..	..	360
Dye stuff ..	Piculs	13 52	135	20 91	209	..	..	344
Ebony ..	"	41 59	1,040	3 40	85	..	..	1,125

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	English.		American.		Sundry.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value. Tals.	Quantity.	Value. Tals.	Quantity.	Value. Tals.	
Eggs, preserved	Pieces	3,418	27	2,590	21	..	..	48
Fans, bamboo	"	..	..	125	12	..	..	12
" cases	"	..	..	495	50	..	..	84
" feather	"	345	34	90	5	..	..	23
" gauze	"	300	18	12,634	1,263	..	..	1,713
" palm leaf, trimmed	"	4,497	450	39,699	5,959	..	..	7,140
" " "	"	7,873	1,181	14,600	58	..	..	58
" paper	"	401,676	..	914,255	36,569	..	..	52,636
" " oiled	"	5,109	16,067	..	..	..	..	204
Fancy articles	"	148	204	354	1,200	..	..	1,600
Feathers	"	..	400	2,504	25	..	..	25
" kingfisher's	"	..	..	1,000	10	..	..	10
" peacock	"	200	20	..	..	..	..	20
Flowers, dried	"	307	3,072	109	1,091	..	..	4,188
" seeds	Piculs	4	52	16	200	..	..	252
" bones	"	4	160	..	..	..	..	160
" cuttle	"	12,042	144,517	6,503	78,047	..	..	222,564
" dried	"	136	1,369	409	4,094	..	..	5,463
" maws	"	132	9,309	104	7,351	..	..	16,660
" roes	"	192	1,248	217	1,308	..	..	2,556
" salt	"	558	4,467	340	2,725	..	..	7,192
" shell	"	12	744	35	2,106	..	..	2,850
" skin	"	20	615	3	90	..	..	705
Fruits, dried	"	1,071	10,712	173	1,740	..	..	12,452
" fresh	"	4	45	3	36	..	..	83
Galangal	"	260	521	301	603	176	253	1,377
Gamboge	"	..	..	1	25	..	..	12
Ginger	"	75	75	92	92	..	..	167
Ginseng	"	0	960	30	1,932	..	..	2,892
" re-clarified	"	16	33,770	6	8,016	..	..	41,786
Glass ware	"	139	2,791	47	949	..	..	3,740

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	English.		American.		Sundry.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Glue ..	Piculs	98 72	Taels. 888	318 60	Taels. 2,865	..	Taels. 3,753	
" fish ..	"	79 17	1,267	100 47	1,613	..	1,880	
Gold thread, imitation	"	1 64	328	5 98½	1,197	..	1,525	
Grass cloth, coarse ..	"	26 19	392	238 71	3,583	..	3,975	
" " fine	"	0 10	6	13 10	786	..	792	
" seed ..	"	3 70	40	..	..	..	40	
Gum, oilbaurum ..	"	187 33	3,747	521 50	10,433	..	14,180	
" dragon's blood	"	11 38	228	1 62	32	..	260	
Hair, goats	"	217 12	868	86 91	348	..	1,216	
Hans ..	"	48 51	970	72 88	1,450	..	2,420	
Hartall ..	"	..	..	6 0	48	..	48	
Hats, silk ..	Pieces	63	20	..	..	..	20	
" straw ..	"	39,360	3,936	36,282	3,628	..	7,564	
Hemp ..	Piculs	13 75	138	..	..	..	138	
" cloth	Pieces	3,400	170	3,750	187	..	357	
" thread	Piculs	0 79	8	..	..	..	8	
Hides, cow	"	13 67	411	..	..	..	411	
" elephant	"	2 7	50	..	..	..	50	
Horns, deers, old	"	220 98	1,989	9 0	81	..	2,070	
Horn ware..	"	1 67	24	5 5	76	..	100	
Indigo, dry	"	165 82	3,980	76 75	1,852	..	5,832	
Ink stones..	"	..	..	117	4	..	4	
Iron, manufactured	"	31 10	93	203 13	909	..	1,002	
" ware..	"	22 11	111	39 82	199	..	310	
" wire ..	"	52 98	530	42 84	428	..	958	
Isinglass ..	"	73 36	3,299	9 50	427	..	4,050	
Ivory ware	"	0 13	26	0 23	46	..	72	
Jade stones	"	..	..	1 96	2,940	..	2,940	
" ware ..	"	2 0	3,000	1 32	2,130	..	5,130	
Joss paper..	"	1,311 5	5,244	504 81	2,020	..	7,264	
" sticks	"	2 30	9	0 62	3	..	12	

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	English.		American.		Sundry.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value. Tael.	Quantity.	Value. Tael.	Quantity.	Value. Tael.	
Lacquered ware	Piculs	1 11	33	6 59	197	..	..	Tael. 230
Lamps ..	Pieces	710	355	531	265	..	..	620
Lamp wicks	Piculs	0 80	3	2 50	97	..	..	100
Lead, red ..	"	57 60	230	..	..	..	..	230
" white	"	70 26	492	158 14	1,106	..	..	1,598
" yellow	"	142 36	997	467 57	3,273	..	..	4,270
Leather ..	"	2 49	50	..	..	..	..	50
" ware	"	5 13	104	1 78	36	..	..	140
Lichees, dried	"	110 43	552	84 43	423	..	..	975
Lily flowers, dried	"	32 64	260	..	..	..	..	260
Liquorice ..	"	16 60	130	232 73	1,862	..	..	1,192
Lotus nuts..	"	..	..	1 80	18	..	..	18
Lucraban seeds	"	238 20	1,428	..	..	..	..	1,428
Lunggangs, dried	"	1,716 47	24,031	1,291 92	18,071	..	..	42,102
" pulp	"	481 10	5,777	839 57	10,075	..	..	15,852
Mats, rattan	Pieces	200	40	188	38	..	..	78
" straw	"	17,190	1,719	32,064	3,205	..	..	4,924
" tea ..	"	30,850	1,234	27,560	1,102	..	..	2,336
Matting ..	"	106	318	4,865	14,595	..	..	14,913
Manure cakes	"	333 45	667	..	..	..	..	667
Meats, salted	Piculs	30 0	180	0 80	4	..	..	184
Medicine ..	"	10,529 88	105,299	8,501 94	85,019	663 21	..	196,949
" tea	"	0 40	8	4 40	88	..	..	96
Melon seeds	"	1,100 60	6,665	210 19	1,261†	..	..	7,926
Mirrors, framed	Pieces	4,466	447	50	5	..	..	452
" unframed	"	1,874	75	308	15	..	..	90
Mushrooms	"	5 38	215	4 34	173	..	..	388
Mussels, dried	Piculs	1,292 93	20,687	515 66	8,257	..	..	28,944
Nankeens ..	"	44 92	1,346	49 53	1,486	..	..	2,832
Oil, nut ..	"	..	..	1 0	12	..	..	12
" paint ..	"	4 81	55	2 80	36	..	..	91

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	English.		American.		Sundry.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Oil, pea ..	Piculs	2 69	Taels. 19		Taels. ..	..	Taels. 19	
" peppermint ..	"	1 51	604	.. 0 7	.. 28	..	632	
" sandal wood ..	"	..	..	0 3	12	..	12	
Olives ..	"	85 88	427	195 61	978	..	1,465	
" seeds ..	"	3 40	7	1 20	2	..	9	
Opium, prepared ..	"	2 69	2,690	5 1	5,010	..	7,700	
" pipes ..	Pieces	360	21	..	..	..	21	
" trays ..	"	220	20	300	40	..	60	
Ornaments ..	"	305	40	6,020	360	..	400	
Paint ..	Piculs	5 92	59	39 24	393	..	432	
" green ..	"	67 42	4,719	30 84	2,159	..	6,878	
" cups ..	Pieces	663	18	1,612	96	..	114	
Paper, 1st quality ..	Piculs	551 32	22,060	246 49	9,860	..	31,920	
" oiled ..	"	1 42	16	..	..	..	16	
" rice ..	"	2 45	37	1 11	17	..	54	
" hangings ..	Pieces	3,049	609	..	..	..	609	
Peas ..	Piculs	53 54	134	7 0	17	..	151	
Pearls, false ..	"	9 10	181	1 75	36	..	217	
Peel, orange ..	"	27 8	271	124 36	1,243	..	1,514	
" punelo, 1st ..	"	16 41	131	40 14	325	..	456	
" " 2nd ..	"	15 0	90	4 54	27	..	117	
Pens, Chinese ..	Pieces	78,166	781	32,941	329	..	1,110	
Pewter ware ..	Piculs	..	..	1 94	70	..	70	
Pictures ..	Pieces	228	68	323	97	..	165	
" rice paper ..	"	..	..	378	38	..	38	
Plasters ..	"	..	..	200	2	..	2	
Plums, black ..	Piculs	2 90	9	..	..	..	9	
Pouches or purses ..	"	..	..	230	23	..	23	
Prawns ..	"	40 81	1,428	41 30	1,446	..	2,874	
Preserves ..	"	189 91	3,798	40 50	802	..	4,600	
Raisins ..	"	46 18	625	1 89	26	..	652	

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	English.		American.		Sundry.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Rattans, split	Piculs	335 96	Taels. 3,359	433 30	Taels. 4,333	..	Taels. 7,692	
" ware	"	0 20	4	0 72	14	..	18	
Resin	Bottles	..	..	20	20	..	20	
Rice, red	Piculs	40 82	164	8 10	32	..	196	
Rouge	"	6 18	309	24 71	1,236	..	1,545	
Samshoo	"	70 18	210	44 57	132	.. 10 0	372	
Sandal wood ware	"	0 9	3	..	..	..	3	
Sea blubber	"	1,025 59	5,128	1,472 60	7,362	..	12,490	
" shells	"	35 82	72	35 14	70	..	142	
Seaweed	"	19 16	57	6 85	21	.. 1 90	84	
" cuttings	"	45 45	545	93 97	1,135	..	1,680	
" red	"	..	..	17 75	89	..	89	
Sharks' fins, white	Pieces	.. 1 55	120	1 65	136	..	256	
Shark skins	Pairs	900	540	182	109	..	649	
Shoes	"	811	567	1,394	906	..	1,473	
" straw	"	68	4	245	12	..	16	
Shrimps, dried	Piculs	51 16	307	18 96	113	..	420	
" salted	"	1 31	8	..	..	..	8	
Silk, refuse	"	..	..	.. 1 25	25	..	25	
" floss	"	.. 1 52	91	..	..	..	91	
" piece goods, fine	"	702 11	842,532	796 99	956,268	..	1,798,800	
" coarse	"	1 77	885	..	..	..	885	
" velvets	"	0 15	32	..	..	..	32	
" ribbons	"	125 63	75,398	55 94	33,544	..	108,942	
" handkerchiefs	Pieces	20	12	60	24	..	36	
" embroideries	Piculs	2 57	3,084	3 73	4,476	..	7,560	
" tassels	"	0 12	60	0 4	20	..	80	
" and cotton mixtures	"	16 52	1,156	4 18	294	..	1,450	
" thread	"	0 59	177	0 4	12	..	189	
Sinews, deer	"	..	..	4 67	94	..	94	
Skins	Pieces	421	1,473	747	2,615	..	4,088	

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	English.		American.		Sundry.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Smalts ..	Piculs	0 50	Taels. 50	0 60	Taels. 60	..	Taels. 110	
Soap ..	"	0 35	1	40 42	40	..	41	
Soy ..	"	5 40	11	6 68	13	..	24	
Spectacles ..	Pieces	3,908	3,908	4,533	4,533	..	8,441	
" cases	"	2,558	256	6,524	652	..	908	
" frames	"	6,720	403	..	..	..	403	
" glasses	"	..	..	120	60	..	60	
Sticklac ..	Piculs	2 30	28	..	..	..	28	
Stockings ..	Pairs	844	67	1,400	113	..	180	
Sugar, brown	Piculs	60,970 51	242,882	61,943 13	247,773	5,038 70	511,710	
" white	"	30,354 88	182,129	33,068 41	198,409	..	380,538	
" candy	"	1,053 4	10,530	2,373 35	23,734	..	34,264	
Sundries ..	"	..	11,711	..	5,150	..	16,861	
Sweetmeats	"	34 62	692	49 52	990	..	1,682	
Tallow, vegetable	"	..	..	9 50	86	..	86	
Tea ..	"	542 45	10,840	748 16	14,963	..	25,812	
Tin ..	"	..	..	30 80	616	..	616	
" foil	"	31 74	476	36 7	541	..	1,017	
" ware ..	"	6 11	152	0 1	1	..	153	
Tobacco, leaf	"	..	..	73 82	1,184	..	1,184	
" prepared	"	10 24	205	59 38	1,185	..	1,390	
Tortoiseshell ware	"	..	..	0 36	108	..	108	
Turneric ..	"	67 0	201	..	..	..	201	
Turnips, salted	"	..	..	10 10	10	..	10	
Treasure ..	"	..	327,124	..	728,550	..	1,055,674	
Umbrellas ..	Pieces	840	168	160	32	..	200	
Vegetables, salted	Piculs	15 76	63	63 97	145	..	208	
Vermilion ..	"	59 49	2,974	187 24	9,356	..	12,330	
Wax, white	"	1 70	510	..	..	..	510	
" yellow	"	1 97	40	..	..	..	40	
Wood ware	"	159 99	4,779	130 62	3,921	..	8,700	
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,839,739	

STATEMENT of Goods Exported to Chinese Ports.

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	English.		American.		Sundry.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.	
Tea ..	Piculs	100,460 51	2,077,314	142,620 93	3,261,574	8 58	150	5,339,038
Tea dust ..	"	180 0	2,100	209 59	1,525	..	..	3,625
Tea, brick, black ..	"	18,008 53	128,024	16,838 90	130,950	..	..	258,974
" green ..	"	7,381 0	50,959	16,056 41	114,756	..	..	165,715
Silk, yellow, Szechuen ..	"	315 8	74,250	541 5	126,752	..	..	201,002
" refuse ..	"	43 91	946	111 96	2,150	..	..	3,096
" piece goods, fine ..	"	0 97	380	0 96	470	..	..	850
" coarse ..	"	11 10	2,205	5 52	1,960	..	..	4,165
" embroidered ..	"	..	..	0 10	10	..	..	10
" thread ..	"	..	..	0 2	6	..	..	6
Silkworms' eggs ..	"	..	..	0 96	120	..	..	120
SUNDRIES.								
Agar agar ..	"	.. 16 60	.. 264	..	..	11 80	32	32
Almonds ..	"	3,283 28	1,951	514 22	.. 415	..	..	264
Alum, green ..	"	352 89	2,694	897 75	5,231	194 0	100	2,466
Arsenic ..	"	135 18	220	210 16	388	..	..	7,925
Bamboo shoots ..	"	..	..	33 50	54	..	..	608
Bamboos, split ..	"	..	..	119 30	224	..	..	54
Bamboo ware ..	"	..	..	135 25	280	..	..	224
Bark for fishing-nets ..	"	202 56	.. 248	302 46	355	..	..	280
Bark, mangrove ..	"	16 37	1,065	8 55	599	..	..	603
Bones, tiger ..	"	..	..	4 20	..	..	..	1,664
Borax ..	"	119 14	1,441	121 78	1,516	..	..	60
Bow-strings ..	"	0 20	10	..	..	..	..	2,957
Brass buttons ..	"	19 8	678	..	..	..	..	10
Brass ware ..	"	..	..	21 38	.. 655	..	..	1,333
Bricks, fire ..	Pieces	..	..	1,606	10	..	..	10

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	English.		American.		Sundry.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Cantharides	Piculs	..	Taels.		Taels.	..	Taels.	150
Caps, felt	Pieces	..	..	3 20	150	..	..	8
Carpets	"	340	.. 364	50	825	..	..	1,189
Charcoal	Piculs	7,278 88	6,102	10,079 7	8,225	214 0	163	14,490
Chestnuts	"	138 59	254	436 61	916	..	..	1,170
Chillies	"	163 14	1,132	246 81	1,576	..	..	2,708
China ware, coarse	"	22 25	61	..	..	2 20	10	71
"	"	1 87	16	..	..	3 0	16	32
China root	"	1,890 26	13,743	4,123 45	33,164	36 53	175	47,082
Chow chow	"	53 46	1,867	128 46	2,848	0 92	10	4,725
Cinnabar	"	6 80	400	26 5	1,894	..	..	2,294
Coal	"	59,538 80	19,032	164,130 80	56,587	300 0	75	75,694
Copper cash	"	8,726 7	99,682	14,970 86	175,678	..	..	275,360
Coffin planks	Pieces	436	290	942	499	180	90	879
Copper, old	Piculs	12 65	135	19 25	254	..	..	389
" unmanufactured	"	119 68	5,008	151 69	7,020	..	..	12,028
Cordage, hemp	"	..	..	0 98	10	..	..	10
" straw	"	..	..	2 85	4	..	..	4
Cutlery	"	12 52	87	13 41	84	..	..	171
Dates, black	"	9 95	10	27 65	120	..	..	130
" red	"	3 65	25	14 40	26	..	..	51
" preserved	"	175 59	1,544	160 81	1,325	..	..	2,869
Drums	Pieces	..	..	60	12	..	..	12
Dusters, feather	"	40	2	..	..	..	..	2
Dye, green	"	..	..	.. 0	3 1/2	..	..	35
Dye stuff	Piculs	2,440 2	4,044	1,450 7	4,139	9 0	60	8,243
Earth, red	"	270 40	195	168 20	160	..	..	355
"	"	4 90	21	..	..	..	..	21
Earthenware	Pieces	12,110	90	74,400	.. 456	..	..	546
Fans, palm-leaf, trimmed	"	47,960	320	..	..	..	..	320
" untrimmed	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" straw	"	..	..	60	1	..	..	1

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	English.		American.		Sundry.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value. Tals.	Quantity.	Value. Tals.	Quantity.	Value. Tals.	
Feathers ..	Piculs ..	0 8	3	11 16	44	..	..	47
Felt ..	" ..	29 10	250	39 20	440	..	..	690
Fire crackers ..	" ..	2,415 97	16,708	1,008 37	5,655	76 80	470	22,833
Fish bones ..	" ..	..	..	0 53	50	..	..	50
" maws ..	" ..	..	..	0 80	50	..	..	50
Fishing-nets, old ..	" ..	133 84	149	..	..	3 34	4	153
Fish, salt ..	" ..	3 7	8	6 20	21	..	..	29
Flour, wheat ..	" ..	..	..	0 56	2	..	..	2
Fruits, dried ..	" ..	59 70	100	428 80	1,020	..	..	1,120
" fresh ..	" ..	..	..	20 0	40	..	..	40
Fungus ..	" ..	4,539 28	116,056	3,809 18	100,168	68 84	1,480	217,704
Glue ..	" ..	..	..	0 94	10	..	..	10
Gum olibanum ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	2 0	4	4
Grass cloth, coarse ..	" ..	1,784 54	169,962	1,536 31	133,794	..	..	303,756
" fine ..	" ..	188 78	23,296	159 17	16,257	..	..	39,553
Gypsum ..	" ..	10,810 0	3,731	2,410 0	863	2,250 0	755	5,349
Hair ..	" ..	0 32	10	2 95	70	..	..	80
" goats' ..	" ..	128 60	540	..	..	..	..	540
Hartall ..	" ..	37 73	224	68 2	895	..	..	1,119
Hats, straw ..	Pieces ..	..	..	1,000	70	..	..	70
Hemp ..	Piculs ..	14,870 23	168,045	20,334 93	241,401	327 93	4,880	414,326
Hides, buffalo ..	" ..	9 40	65	..	..	..	..	65
" cow ..	" ..	100 35	1,528	67 47	1,906	..	..	3,434
" ..	Pieces ..	13,680	142	..	..	700	6	148
Hones ..	" ..	..	..	3 30	50	..	..	50
Horns, deers', old ..	" ..	648 94	3,280	563 65	2,690	..	..	5,970
Indigo, liquid ..	Piculs ..	14 0	1,200	..	..	..	..	1,200
Ink ..	" ..	..	..	12 0	40	..	..	40
Iron, manufactured ..	" ..	2,400 30	2,144	2,765 0	2,540	..	..	4,684
" old ..	" ..	374 93	1,510	640 68	1,968	54 55	54	3,532
" ware ..	" ..	0 8	3	..	..	..	..	3
Isinglass ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	English.		American.		Sundry.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Lead, white ..	Piculs ..	18 0	Taels. 300	8 0	Taels. 88	..	Taels. 388	
" yellow ..	" ..	0 70	40	..	10	..	50	
Leather ..	" ..	419 20	9,966	426 82	15,633	..	25,599	
" green ..	" ..	2 62	304	7 79	707	..	1,011	
" sheep's ..	" ..	2 30	20	42 8	274	..	294	
" strips ..	" ..	..	..	1 55	120	..	120	
Lily flowers, dried ..	" ..	7,485 13	66,422	5,068 12	49,947	28 50	240	116,609
Liquorice ..	" ..	38 17	314	55 79	613	6 0	30	957
Lotus nuts ..	" ..	2,619 73	38,309	1,748 94	25,678	35 30	520	64,507
Manure cakes ..	" ..	218 60	240	..	..	..	..	240
Matting ..	Pieces ..	48	16	..	..	..	..	16
Meats, salted ..	Piculs ..	0 40	3	0 80	8	..	..	11
Medicine ..	" ..	15,870 35	78,659	23,687 52	132,319	499 19	1,796	212,774
Mushrooms ..	" ..	0 80	40	..	..	..	..	40
Musk ..	" ..	4 49	18,135	..	..	..	..	31,325
Mussels, dried ..	" ..	..	..	3 24	13,190	..	..	14
Melon seeds ..	" ..	..	..	1 75	80	..	..	80
Nankeens ..	" ..	2,232 69	169,807	1,508 76	108,407	..	..	178,214
Nut galls ..	" ..	5,879 49	49,214	7,249 69	28,527	122 20	680	78,421
" white ..	" ..	..	..	2 85	10	..	..	10
Oil, tea ..	" ..	482 64	4,487	829 84	7,822	..	..	12,309
" wood ..	" ..	93,223 1	641,749	88,420 5	616,817	547 60	2,856	1,261,422
Paper, 1st quality ..	" ..	262 57	3,107	434 64	6,932	..	..	10,039
" 2nd quality ..	" ..	3,478 25	18,149	2,808 66	13,925	..	..	32,074
" gilt ..	" ..	0 27	30	0 50	62	..	..	56
" oiled ..	" ..	45 48	538	46 61	546	..	..	1,084
Plums, black ..	" ..	119 90	530	183 54	610	..	..	1,140
Potash ..	" ..	..	..	6 0	20	..	..	20
Preserves ..	" ..	..	..	1 30	12	..	..	12
Rattan ware ..	" ..	..	..	0 25	3	..	..	3
Rhubarb, Shanse ..	" ..	882 66	32,451	1,074 80	44,239	..	..	76,690

STATEMENT of Exports to Foreign Countries.

Articles.	Ship.	Destination.	Quantity.	Value.	Total Value.
				Taels.	Taels.
Tea . .	Eliza Shaw ..	London ..	7,506 43	209,460	566,160
	Challenger ..	„ ..	6,326 23	173,250	
	Ada ..	„ ..	7,081 50	183,430	
	China ..	Hong Kong .	1 40	20	
Nankeens ..	China ..	Hong Kong .	4 77	420	420
Chinaware ..	China ..	Hong Kong .	0 36	10	10
Total ..	..	.. ..	..	..	566,590

STATEMENT of Foreign Goods Imported and Re-exported to China Ports.

Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	English.		American.		Sundry.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Agar agar ..	Piculs ..	.. 18 0	Taels. .. 160	33 0	Taels. 760	..	Taels. 760	760
Biche de mer, black ..	" ..	.. 13 0	.. 200	5 58	40	..	..	200
" .. white ..	" ..	.. 90	.. 267	..	..	..	..	200
Bombazettes ..	Pieces ..	.. 188	.. 2,820	..	.. 133	..	..	400
Buttons, brass ..	Gross ..	.. 200	.. 1,000	480	960	..	..	960
Camlets ..	Pieces ..	.. 60	.. 3,800	65	596	..	..	3,416
" imitation ..	" ..	.. 17	.. 534	..	..	..	..	1,000
" Dutch ..	" ..	.. 35	.. 587	..	..	..	..	2,800
Chintzes ..	" ..	.. 25	.. 587	..	..	..	..	5,554
Cloth, broad ..	" ..	.. 1,900	.. 875	877	1,754	..	..	1,287
" habit ..	" ..	.. 17	.. 534	..	..	..	..	587
" medium ..	" ..	.. 1,008 0	.. 440	..	..	..	..	2,534
Coal ..	Piculs ..	.. 300	.. 2,100	672	1,980	..	..	840
Crapes ..	Pieces ..	.. 330	.. 1,300	120	400	..	..	700
Danasks, dyed ..	" ..	.. 799	.. 640	610	700	..	..	6,188
Drills ..	" ..	.. 330	.. 1,300	456	4,088	..	..	1,800
" American ..	Dozens ..	.. 63 34	.. 367	200	1,800	..	..	2,020
Handkerchiefs, cotton ..	Pieces ..	.. 50	.. 300	200	720	..	..	640
Lastings ..	" ..	.. 10 0	.. 5,800	..	..	..	..	5,915
" crape, imitation ..	" ..	.. 63 34	.. 367	455	5,915	..	..	2,500
Lawns ..	" ..	.. 50	.. 300	400	2,500	..	..	240
Lead ..	" ..	.. 63 34	.. 367	177 6	935	..	..	1,302
Long ells ..	" ..	.. 50	.. 300	40	288	..	..	288
Lastres, figured ..	" ..	.. 10 0	.. 5,800	120	520	..	..	820
" plain ..	" ..	.. 146	.. 600	120	520	..	..	600
Mussels, dried ..	Piculs ..	.. 123 50	.. 700	138	152	..	..	700
Muslins ..	Pieces ..	.. 10 0	.. 5,800	22 0	12,760	..	..	152
Opium, Malwa ..	Piculs ..	.. 10 0	.. 5,800	22 0	12,760	..	..	18,560

STATEMENT of Foreign Goods Re-exported to Foreign Countries.

Article.	Destination.	Quantity.	Value.
Velvet	Hong Kong ..	30 pieces	Taels. 350

RETURN of Shipping at the Port of Hankow during 1867.

Description.	Inwards.			Outwards.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Total.	No.	Tonnage.	Total.
British—		Tons.	Tons.		Total.	Tons.
Steamers ..	84	74,419		84	74,419	
Ships ..	3	2,031		3	2,031	
Lorchas ..	31	2,822		30	2,703	
			79,272			79,153
American—						
Steamers ..	114	87,228		114	87,228	
Lorchas ..	5	285		5	285	
Junks ..	11	997		10	897	
			88,510			88,410
Prussian—						
Steamers ..	1	628		1	628	
Lorchas ..	5	276		4	226	
			904			854
Danish—						
Lorchas ..	3	66	66	2	44	44
Total ..	..	..	168,752	..	..	168,461

No. 12.

Consul Meadows to Mr. Hammond.—(Received July 27.)

Sir,

Newchwang, May 15, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith the Shipping and Commercial Returns and Reports on this Consular district for the year 1867. Unfortunately in the very journey northward during last winter, by which I was enabled to obtain that geographical information of which the Report is to a considerable extent composed, I incurred, by exposure, so grave an accession to chronic ailments, that I have, since my return, been to a serious degree incapacitated for desk-work. I have, nevertheless, deemed it best to put on this occasion a liberal construction on section 5 of the Memorandum inclosed in Foreign Office circular of the 23rd May, 1861, by which Consuls are instructed that it is most desirable the Reports should not suffer in value from a desire to forward them immediately after the termination of the year, and to keep this one in hand until able to forward it in its present shape. As it now is, it, with that made on the year 1865, gives, I hope, nearly all the general information on this new district that can be required for commercial purposes, leaving it for future Reports to deal only with special subjects and statistical details, in so far as it may be found possible to procure the latter.

Trusting that this explanation of the delay may be held sufficient, I have, &c.

(Signed)

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS.

Inclosure in No. 12.

*Commercial Report on the Consular District of Newchwang for the Year 1867.**British Consulate, Port of Newchwang,
April 30, 1868.*

THE accompanying six Tables of Shipping and Trade at the port of Newchwang have been compiled by Mr. Interpreter King from the Returns of the Imperial Customs, which have been courteously placed at my disposal by Mr. Commissioner Macpherson.

Tables Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, are Shipping Returns; Table No. 5, the Return of Imports; and Table No. 6, the Return of Exports, all which I have directed to be prepared in accordance with the forms prescribed by Consular instructions.

Shipping and Navigation.

The following Table is a prolongation for 1867 of that which I have given for the five previous years, and which is intended to show the annual increase or decrease in the amount of British shipping, and in that of its principal rival in the carrying traffic at this port, the North German :—

Year.	British Shipping.	North German Shipping.	British Tonnage.	North German Tonnage.	Per-centage Proportion of Tonnage.	
					British.	North German.
1862 ..	21	31	8,945	9,483	100	106
1863 ..	56	91	19,548	26,354	100	135
1864 ..	74	137	24,302	37,838	100	155
1865 ..	103	108	41,673	30,140	100	72
1866 ..	99	99	39,442	28,370	100	72
1867 ..	113	152	43,412	44,877	100	103

It will be observed, that there has been an increase of 10 per cent. on the British tonnage, and of 16 per cent. on the North German, while the amounts of both are greater than those of their previous best years since the port was opened. The reason is to be found in the fact, that Her Majesty's Minister, Sir Rutherford Alcock, succeeded, in a visit made to Shanghai and Nanking last summer, by his action on the Provincial authorities there, in procuring the removal of the anti-Treaty prohibitions against the importation at Shanghai of the chief export (pulse), of this district,—a prohibition on which I had to animadvert in my Reports for 1865 and 1866.

On the 21st June, vessels again began to clear with pulse for Shanghai, and though we had the benefit of the removal of the prohibition for only one, the latter, half of the season the effect was, as above indicated, striking.

Trade and Commerce.

The following Table of the principal imports produced or producible in the British Isles and India shows the amount of importation in each for the four years last past :—

Names of Articles.			1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Cotton fabrics ..	..	Pieces	30,137	55,154	43,567	111,213
Iron ..	..	Lbs.	465,413	1,969,229	2,584,917	1,854,644
Lead ..	..	..	77,908	219,609	41,296	44,120
Tin ..	..	..	37,357	168,504	18,720	200,261
Glass, window ..	..	Sq. ft.	115,700	360,700	163,000	81,700
Opium ..	..	..	73,442	203,618	356,237	344,913

The following Table shows the amount of the great exports of the district of the four years last past. They continue to be all sent to the middle and southern Provinces of China :—

Names of Articles.			1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
			Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Peas and beans ..	..		108,832,632	119,875,811	89,608,034	142,923,605
Bean cake ..	..		112,288,768	114,430,144	105,223,980	155,157,648
Bean oil ..	..		974,890	1,468,353	479,851	3,088,261

Agriculture.

In my Report for 1865, I mentioned that the cultivation of the poppy for opium was said to have been rapidly extending in the previous years in the north-western portions of this district, *i.e.*, in the southern portion of Eastern Mongolia. That account has since continued to be confirmed; and last autumn, when in the Province of Kirin, I found that, for some years past, it has also been cultivated in increasing quantities in the country on the right bank of the Sungari, which is inclosed in the angle formed by the two stretches of that river, above and below its junction with the Nouni, *i.e.*, for about 100 miles to the east and south-east of Petuna. I think it highly probable that its cultivation there will greatly extend in future years. That block of country lies far north of the cotton-producing region, and the two products common to the whole of this Consular district, millet and pulse, are there already produced in larger quantities than are required for the wants of the locality, but cannot be carried with profit to this, the nearest place for exportation. The time-distance for goods' carts on the hardened winter roads being from twenty to twenty-four days, even the extracts from these two articles, "millet whiskey" and "bean oil," can only be conveyed hither without loss, when return loads of salt or of foreign cottons are required, and of those the locality can of course only consume a limited quantity. Now, this difficulty of getting to a profitable market, is entirely overcome by the higher value, in proportion to its bulk, of opium. I learnt that ten mows, here about one and a-half acre, of land produced 200 ounces of opium; and that it was then selling at three-fifths to three-fourths of the price of Indian opium.

Of produce generally, the crops in 1867 were good average ones throughout this Consular district, with the exception of its south-western portion, extra-mural Chih-le and Leaou West, which like intra-mural Chih-le, suffered severely from drought.

Population and Industries.

Under this, one of the prescribed headings of a Consul's Commercial Report, I propose now, after a seven year's residence at this station, to give in a summary or condensed shape a historical and descriptive account of the remarkable nationalities which inhabit this extensive Consular district, together with a few geographical notices of it, which notices are

additions to or corrections of what has hitherto been known to the Western world on the subject. They are based mainly on a personal inspection of the localities made by me during a recent three month's excursion in the northern two Manchoorian Provinces, Kirin and Hih-lung-keang (or Tse-tse-hor), and in that portion of Eastern Mongolia which borders on them. It is a region which had never before been visited by any Englishman, and of which our best accounts remain still the unfortunately meagre, and now as regards cities and populations mostly erroneous, notices of the able Jesuit missionaries who visited it about 150 years ago, in the reign of the Emperor Kang-he, either in his train or as his geographical surveyors. As to the third, the most southerly of the three Manchoorian Provinces, Fung-sang, in which this port-town lies, I had occasion, in my Report for 1865, to advert to the fact that I had, in the foregoing five years, traversed it in its entire length from Corea on the east to China Proper on the west, and in its greatest breadth from south to north; and that I had visited nearly everyone of its twenty-eight walled cities, together with its unvalled trading towns.

The historical summary is condensed from the notices in Chinese histories and topographical works, which alone have formed, or can form, the sources of all that Occidentals know, or can know, of the nationalities and the region here referred to, previous to the above-mentioned visits of the Romanist missionaries.

It might be objected that historical summaries and geographical notices may be suited to form a paper for a Geographical Society, but not to be entered in a Commercial Report. This, however, I venture to call in question, at least as regards cases like the present, where the history is difficult to get at, and where such geographical information as is now offered does not exist elsewhere at all. As all other branches of human occupations have become, or are becoming, arts and sciences, it may be safely assumed that commerce also will cease to have the character of a succession of merely blind or hap-hazard "adventures," and will assume the characteristics of a science; that its operations will be intelligently conducted on established principles applied with a full knowledge of the subject-matter. In these days of ocean-steamers, railways, and electric telegraphs, the chief office of a mercantile establishment should become more and more the centre on which should converge numerous channels of the latest information on the meteorological, social, and political changes which constitute the chief modifiers of the course and extent of trade; and, by the correct and prompt appreciation of the action and inter-action of which demands may be foreseen ere they have arisen, and be profitably met by speedy supplies. But to do this work, the merchant must know the countries and nationalities in which those changes are occurring, and to a knowledge of their present state some knowledge of their history, though but in a summary shape, is indispensable.

By a "Consular district," taking its name from a port at which a body of Consular officers are stationed, I understand that extent of country which receives its imports through that port, and which sends its surplus products, as exports, from it. So understood, the Consular district of Newchwang may be described in general terms, but with a near approach to exactitude, as consisting of the three Provinces of Manchooria together with Eastern Mongolia, including in this latter term extra-mural Chih-le.

It is bounded on the south by the Yellow Sea and the Chih-le Gulf with a short stretch of the Great Wall where it abuts on the gulf; on the east, by the Yaluh, which separates it from Corea, and by the Usuri, which separates it from the portion of the Russian sea-board territory that lies south of the Amoor; on the north, by the Amoor; and on the west, by the

King-gan mountain range. On the southern border of this region, we have the Leaou peninsula, a strip of the sea-board country at the head of the Yellow Sea, and another similar strip adjoining the Great Wall, which do not cart their surplus produce to this port for embarkation, but export it directly from the mouths of their own small rivers or their hill-backed bays. But, with these trifling exceptions, all Manchooria and Eastern Mongolia send their exports to, and receive their imports from this port; while even Corea must be partially included in the Newchwang Consular district, inasmuch as the foreign manufacturers with which the Chinese traders supply the three annual Corean fairs held at the Fung-hwang Gate-town are purchased here, whither gold from the Corean rivers is brought in return.

Four distinct nationalities come into contact and have been in communication, political and commercial, for two thousand years past in this Consular district. These are the Chinese, the Mongolian, the Manchorian, and the Corean. They are all branches of that one of the five great races of mankind, which ethnologists have called the Mongolian, but which, to prevent confusion here, where I have to make frequent mention of the Mongolians proper, I shall call the East-Asian. It occupies the eastern half of the Asiatic continent with the Islands lying nearest its coast; and embraces, besides the four nations I have named, on the east the Japanese; on the west, the Tibetans; and on the south, the Anamese, Siamese, and Burmese.

To this race, as represented mainly by these nine nations, there has been known for the last two thousand years a great personage, a one rightful sovereign-ruler, the Hwang te. This title western foreigners have always translated "Emperor of China." That rendering is, however, very insufficient. In the first place, he is not, and has never been held to be, the ruler of the Chinese nation only; and he has, for a long period of time, not even been a Chinese by birth. In the second place, the word "Emperor," as used to designate the Sovereigns of Austria and France, not to speak of Brazil, Mexico, or Abyssinia, gives but an imperfect idea of his attributes. Neither is his position that of the Roman Emperors of the first two centuries. There is no talk, sham or earnest, of the Hwang-te being "the first among equals;" there has never existed with him any body holding, like the Roman Senate, inherited powers or rights really or nominally independent. The Hwang-te is not Imperator, and Senator, and Consul, and Censor, and Grand Pontifex. He is, as Hwang-te alone, the one Sovereign-ruler equally in civil and military matters, in all legislative and judicial affairs, and also in religious or sacerdotal affairs, in so far as Confucianism deals with these, while his supremacy is acknowledged even in the prevalent idolatries of Taoism and Buddhism, on whose idols and temples he, from time to time, confers highly prized promotions and other honorary distinctions. Czar, or still more Sultan, as signifying not merely the secular Sovereign of Turkey, but also a kind of a chief of Mahometanism, gives analogically a somewhat better notion of the force of Hwangte. But the truth is that the Hwang-te, who existed before the Roman Emperors, and may outlive the Sultans, is, as he has always been, a personage so distinct and peculiar as to require for the sake of distinctness a peculiar designation; and if we are clearer when we say the Sultan rather than the Emperor of Turkey, so we should, I think, do well, in speaking of the Hwang-te, to use that title only and reserve it for him alone.

The position of the Hwang-te is established by the Sacred Books of the Chinese, often called the Books of Confucius, books more studied by and better known to the 360,000,000 Chinamen than is the Bible to the

70,000,000 or 80,000,000 of Protestant Christendom; and to which not only the Chinese but all other branches of the great East-Asian race owe whatever they possess of the social and political constituents of civilization. From the most ancient times to the present day, the Chinese people have understood by the word "Teen," or heaven, an invisible, super-terrestrial, supreme ruling Power, closely approaching to the western idea of God; and they have always been taught by their Sacred Books that by this Supreme Power the Hwang-te is "Ming," appointed or commissioned; one consequence of which is that he is called the "Teen-tsze," or Son of Heaven; by which, however, neither any kind of physical sonship nor any immaculate conception is indicated—his human parents being always well known—but only a spiritual relationship. As the Son of Heaven, the divinely commissioned, he is the representative on earth of the Supreme Heavenly Power, and therefore the absolute Sovereign of "teen hea," of all that is under heaven, or the world; the Chinese term "teen hea," being, I may explain, used in the same erroneous manner as Occidentals use *their* term "the world," when they say that Alexander the Great conquered "the world;" that the Romans were masters of "the world," &c.; that is to say, to the exclusion of a co-existent, civilized world, quite as large and containing quite as many souls as their own. Each existing Hwang-te has the right of nominating his successor. Natural affection or family pride almost always leads to the nomination of one of his sons, and hence history shows us dynasties, or series of Hwang-tes, of one and the same family. But each nominee is bound to secure peace and plenty to the people by good government in accordance with the principles laid down in the Sacred Books. Should he definitively fail to do so, these books, the basis of the national education, themselves teach the people that that fact is to be regarded as a proof that heaven has withdrawn the Divine commission. The existing disorders then take the shape of avowed rebellion; and, after a longer or shorter period of anarchy, in which aspirants struggle for that actual power, the possession of which is proof of the receipt of the divine commission, a new dynasty is established. It has thus often happened, especially towards the close of a dynasty, that the still-acknowledged Hwang-te has been surrounded, even in China Proper, by vassals who, though receiving confirmation or investiture from him, each ruled uncontrolledly over a State of much greater extent than that left to his immediate administration. And as the ancient western world saw rival claimants to the Imperatorship, and as the middle ages saw rival Popes, so has Eastern Asia seen rival claimants to the Hwang-teship, and even two co-existent dynasties, ruling each over about one-half off the acknowledged dominions of the Hwang-te, and each claiming that dignity for itself. But there could no more be two coexistent real Hwang-tes, than there could be, at the same time, two veritable "Vicars of Christ."

Though armies of a powerful Hwang-te have occasionally overrun, as conquerors, the Indo-Chinese peninsula, the authority exercised by him there has usually been merely that of an investing Suzerain of the local Kings and Princes; while Japan, though said to have been peopled from China, and certainly deriving its civilization from the Chinese, has, owing to its insular position, scarcely ever acknowledged even a nominal suzerainty. On the other hand, the relation of the northernmost two nationalities of the East-Asian race, the Mongols and Manchoos, to the Hwang-te has always been more intimate. These two nations have thrice furnished lines of rival claimants to the Hwang-teship, and they have twice furnished lines of undisputed possessors of it. I here arrive at my reason for having given, in this place, a description of the Hwang-te. The Mongols and the Manchoos are, with the Chinese, the only branches

of the East-Asian race that have furnished Hwang-tes to it. And the political significance of the Manchooks, a numerically small nation, inhabiting a region bound up by severe frosts for four or five months annually, rests in the facts that for the two and a-quarter centuries last past the Hwang-te has been, as he is now, a member of one and the same Manchoo family; and that no dynasty of Hwang-tes has had more complete possession of the actual governing power. In olden times, a Hwang-te of military and conquering tastes (as, for instance, Woo-te, of the Han dynasty, who reigned from B.C. 134 to B.C. 87) may have sent armies farther into the regions west and south, and there established local potentates as hereditary vassals of his family; but if we look to direct and effective administrative rule, centralized at the Hwang teal Court, then no one has wielded a power so full and undisputed, over so large an extent of territory, as Keen-lung, the fourth Hwang-te of the present Manchoo dynasty.

The Mongols are the people who have, from the earliest periods of Chinese history, occupied the great, dry, elevated, and almost desert plain of Eastern Asia, called variously Gobi, Hanhae, and Shamo, together with the better-watered regions immediately bordering on it, and forming the slopes from it toward the Siberian river-basins and that of the Upper Amoor on the north, to those of the Sungari and the Leaou on the east, and to those of the great Yellow River and the Peiho on the south. These bordering regions—tsaou-te or grass lands, more or less capable of cultivation, but left uncultivated—have doubtless always supported the largest portion of the nation. But it is to the special characteristics of the unchangeable arid plateau that the nation owes its prolonged and almost unchanged existence. It has always consisted of numerous tribes, each governed by a hereditary head, and holding, by prescription or conquest, its own tract of the country within which it has nomadized. From time to time, one of such tribes has subjected all the others to its sway, when the whole nation has taken the name of that tribe.

Circumstances have also given a subordinate tribe special importance in the eyes of the Chinese and of Western nations, and led to the name of such tribe being extended by them to all. The nation has, in this way, been called by a variety of names in succession, the best and most widely-known of which are the Heung-noo and Hoo, or the Huns; the Tatan and Ta-tsze, or the Tartars; and the Mung-koo, or the Mongols. But they have always been the same people. Their physical appearance, and their habits in peace and war, are the same as described in the earliest Chinese notices; as described several centuries later by the writers of the Roman Empire, when a portion of them then burst on that State; and, again, as described by Mahometan, Christian, and Chinese writers, when the people in the thirteenth century, under the name of Mongols, devastated Western Asia and Eastern Europe, and established, in the home of their race in Eastern Asia, a line of undisputed Hwang-tes. They have also been described as pastoral nomads, and excellent horsemen and archers, living partly by hunting, but chiefly on the produce of their flocks and herds of horses, oxen, sheep, camels, and goats. They speak the same language from Chinese Turkestan on the west, to Manchooria on the east, and from the Great Wall on the south, to Siberia on the north.

The Manchooks have, from the earliest periods of Chinese history, occupied the country bounded on the east by the Japanese Sea, and which is drained in its southern portion by the Toomun, by the right affluents of the Yaluh, and by the upper portions of the left affluents of the Leaou; and in its northern portion by the right affluents of the Upper Sungari, and the Lower Sungari, and Lower Amoor, with their affluents on both

sides. This extent of country may be fitly called Manchooria Proper, to distinguish it from the present political Manchooria. This latter embraces not only that real Manchooria, but also that tract on the east of the Leaou composed of the lower valleys of its left affluents, and of the Leaou Peninsula, and the tract on the west of the Leaou lying between its right bank and the Great Wall. Now these two tracts, known severally as Leaou-tung or Leaou East, and Leaou-se or Leaou West, have, from the earliest historical periods, been occupied by a Chinese population, with the settled habits of their nation: agriculturists, artisans, and traders, dwellers in villages and cities. Hence, though situated beyond the Great Wall, it has always been a part, though a very exposed and often politically separated part, of China Proper.

Manchooria Proper, as above defined, is a mountainous, well-watered tract, formerly altogether covered with forests, of which large portions still remain. The principal mountain range is the Chang-pih-shan, or Long White Mountains, which form the watershed between the Toomun, Yaluh, and Leaou on the south, and the Sungari and Amoor, with their chief right affluents, the Hourha and Usuri, on the north. As the great arid plateau, the Shamo, has given to the Mongols their national characteristics, so the Long White Mountains with their northerly spurs, separating the Upper Sungari, the Hourha, and the Usuri, have constituted the character-giving home and stronghold of the Manchooks. These, unlike the Mongols, who have "moved about after grass and water," have always been a settled people, who in ancient times dwelt during the cold season in holes excavated in the sides of dry banks or in pits in the earth, and during summer in huts formed of young trees, and covered with bark or with long wild grass. They have, unlike the Mongols, from the earliest periods been somewhat of agriculturists. Like the Mongols they have always reared domestic animals, but while both have reared horses and oxen, the Manchooks have not had, like the Mongols, camels and sheep, but, on the other hand, have always been great breeders of pigs, which have fed on the acorns and other tree seeds and fruits of their forests. The Manchooks have, like the Mongols, always derived a large portion of their sustenance from hunting, but the character of their country has made it a different kind of hunting, and they have also derived as fishermen a very large portion of their food from their numerous rivers. It has hitherto been the custom among Occidentals to speak of the Manchooks as "Tartars," but if, as I believe, this name generally conveys the idea of a people of nomadic herdsmen, and usually large owners of camels, it will be seen from the foregoing sketch that it is altogether a misnomer as applied to the Manchooks. These, as presented to us in the earliest notices, have much more resemblance in their situation and habits to the Redmen of New England and Canada, as first known to Europeans, than to any nomadic people we have heard of. They consisted of a number of communes, each composed of one or more tribes or families, and living under the rule of a Chief, who was probably in general hereditary, but also appears to have been in some cases elected. As in the case of the Mongols, one of these tribes or communes has, from time to time, subjected all the others to its paramount sway, who have then all taken the name of that tribe. Hence the nation has, before it was called Manchoo, been known by the successive names of Suh-chin, Yih-low, Wuh-keih, Mo-ho, Po-hae, and Neu-chin.* But it has always been

* The orthography which I use for Chinese names is not employed because giving the sounds better than earlier and later orthographies which have been proposed (by myself among others), but because it is that used in the two dictionaries, those of Morrison and Medhurst, by which English and Americans and most continental

the same people speaking in substance the same language, by which latter, as well as by habits and manner, Russian ethnologists have identified offshoots from it, under the name of Tungus, scattered in tribes or communes among other nationalities over all Eastern Siberia.

In the eleventh century before Christ this nation appeared at the Court of the Chow dynasty as Suh-chin, and presented tribute, a portion of which consisted of stone-headed arrows. In the third century after Christ they re-appeared as Yih-low. They are still described as using arrows, headed with a green stone, and poisoned. In winter they used pig-skin clothing, and also smeared their bodies with lard, to the depth "of several tenths of an inch," as a protection against the cold. In summer their sole clothing was a strip of linen cloth, which they themselves wove, about their middle. They were a fierce people, who "deemed it a weakness to bewail the death of parents," and who were much dreaded by their next neighbours, among the Mongols and Coreans. In the fifth, sixth, and seventh centuries after Christ we find them under the names of Wuh-keih and Mohos, still described as rude barbarians, but now politically organized as a confederation of seven large tribes or seven groups of tribes.

At length, in the beginning of the eighth century, a family named Ta belonging to the Suhmo Mohos, that member of the confederation whose territory lay immediately on the north of Corea, and north-east of Leaou East, established themselves as rulers over the whole of Manchooria Proper, over Leaou East, and over a large portion of Corea. In A.D. 712, the then Hwang-te conferred the title of Prince of Pohae on the head of the family. But the immediate successors of this prince shook off even the form of vassalage, and, by their conquest of Northern Corea and Leaou East, assumed a position of hostility to the Hwang-te. Pohae, the name adopted by the new rulers, became the name of the Manchoo nation, who under it for the first time take a place in history, as constituting a civilized State with a centralized administration. The King had five royal residence cities, besides many of inferior rank, and it is highly probable that those, the ruins of which have been found by the Russians in their recently acquired territory between the Usuri and the sea, date from the time of the Pohae domination, which lasted for 200 years.

It was overthrown by the Ketans. About these the Chinese accounts conflict as to whether they were a Manchoo or a Mongol tribe. I consider them more of the former than of the latter. They took their rise in the valleys of the Hoolun, a small northern branch of the Sungari, which falls into the latter about 100 miles below its junction with the Nouni. The Ketans had possessed themselves of Eastern Mongolia, and been engaged in successful war on China before they, in A.D. 926, attacked the Pohae state, which they speedily overthrew, incorporating into their own dominions all Manchooria Proper and Leaou East. Before the middle of the tenth century, they had conquered nearly all Mongolia and northern China, and had established one of those lines of rival Hwang-tes to which I have above alluded. They assumed for their dynasty the name of Leaou, that of the river which flows past this port. Under the eighth

Europeans acquire their knowledge of the Chinese language, and because it is now again being employed by Dr. Legge in his erudite and very finely got up translation (with text) of the Chinese Sacred Books. It will be long before these works are superseded by anything better, and till then it would obviously be a convenience if the orthography which they employ, and with which all thorough students of Chinese *must* acquaint themselves, were observed as a common standard. Where places have already acquired names on the maps in other orthographies, as Kirin, Moukden, &c., it would serve no good purpose to make a change.—T. T. M.

of the Line, their power had sunk so much that it fell easily before the attacks of A-kuh-ta, the chief of a purely Manchoo tribe or commune, the Neu-chins, whose original seat was the country between the Upper Sungari, and the Hourha. The Neu-chins rebelled against the Ketans or Leaous in A.D. 1113. Within fifteen years, they had possessed themselves of the whole of Manchooria, Mongolia, and Northern China, driving the Chinese Hwang-te to the south of the Great River, and themselves establishing a rival line under the name of Kin, or Golden, adopted because their own country Manchooria, "was a gold-producing one."

The Neu-chins or Kins were in their turn overthrown by the Mongols under Ghenghis Khan, and his immediate successors. Manchooria came under their power about A.D. 1217, Northern China, about A.D. 1233, and Southern China about A.D. 1280, when they established—it was the first time the thing had happened—a line of non-Chinese Hwang-tes in undisputed possession of that dignity. When the Mongols conquered Southern China, they were aided by large distinct contingents of Ketans from their old country of Eastern Mongolia, and of Neu-chins from Manchooria Proper; and the Mongolian rule in these two tracts was never an administration by moveable executive officers, the local hereditary chieftains being left in full power over their own people, merely rendering when required military aid to their Mongol Suzerain.

The Mongol dynasty maintained itself in China for about ninety years when (in A.D. 1368) the last Hwang-te of the line was driven to the north of the Great Wall by the forces of a Chinese rebel who established himself at Nanking as the first Hwang-te of the Ming dynasty. By A.D. 1371, the Corean King had sought and received investiture from the Mings, and they were in possession of Leaou West and Leaou East. But though conquering Ming armies subsequently penetrated far into Manchooria and Mongolia, a firm hold of these two countries was never obtained by that Chinese line of Hwang-tes, who soon had, on the contrary, to maintain an almost unceasing warfare in order to check the incursions of Mongolian and Manchoorian chieftains along the Great Wall and in Leaou West and Leaou East, a warfare that ended only with the end of the Line in A.D. 1644.

We now come to the present line of Manchoo Hwang-tes. The family (*not* its first Hwang-te) has a legendary origin in an immaculately conceived personage—the son of a "heavenly virgin"—who appeared at Ningkoota, on the north of the Long White Mountains, towards the end of the Kin dynasty, and was the first who bore the name of Gaesin-keolo (or Aishin Gioro), that taken by the family as their surname, and who called the "State" or commune which he established Manchoo. But with this personage, and the migration of the family to the south of the Long White Mountains, history has no more to do than it has with the migration of Æneas and his Trojans to Italy, and their doings there.

The first historically known member of the family was the founder of its greatness, Novurh-ho-chih, who was born in A.D. 1559, the chieftain of a small tribe, one of a confederation of five bearing the common name of Minchoos, and whose territory lay at and around the present city of Hing-king, or Juden, situated on a small eastern feeder of the Leaou, at about ninety miles to the east of Moukden. All that is known with any degree of certainty of his progenitors is that six of them ruled in succession at or in the close neighbourhood of that place, then called Hih-too-a-la; and that the last two of these, his father and grandfather, having gone to bring away their daughter and sister, the wife of a chieftain whose (so-called) "city" was being attacked by a Chinese border commander, were put to death, with all the inhabitants of the place, on its being betrayed into the power of the besiegers by a traitorous Manchoo, Nekan-waelan

who then endeavoured, with the help of his Chinese allies, to make himself the chieftain of the five Manchoo tribes.

This tragic event may be said to have caused the rise of the family to its subsequent greatness; for it was in his persistent and inveterate hostility to, and pursuit of, the family enemy and traitor, Nekan-waelan, that Novurh-ho-chih displayed that personal prowess, indomitable determination, and capacity for rule, by which he subsequently reduced all his countrymen to his sway, and thereby enabled his successors to establish a new dynasty of Hwang-tes.

He was in his twenty-fifth year when he, with only 100 followers, and but 13 of these fully armed, commenced his work of filial vengeance. He had first to subdue several tribes with whom Nekan-waelan successively took shelter. At the end of three years (A.D. 1586), the latter was driven to seek a refuge with the Chinese border authorities. But by this time Novurh-ho-chih's exploits had made him so formidable in their eyes that they, on his demand yielded up the refugee, who was then put to death. From that time till A.D. 1616, for thirty years, Novurh-ho-chih was occupied in extending his power over Manchooria Proper.

Having, as I have above shown, been deprived since the beginning of the 13th century of the benefits of the one general administration which it had enjoyed under the indigenous rule of the Pohaes, Leaous, and Kins, it had, in a period of some 400 years, during which the local chieftains were left to themselves, become divided into a great number of communes and petty confederacies, constantly engaged in warfare with each other. All these were now again gradually brought under one rule by Novurh-ho-chih; who gave, moreover, to the fighting population the organization of one regular army, thereby at once undermining the local power of the chiefs of tribes, and preparing an available instrument for levying successful war on the adjacent territories of the Ming Hwang-te, and of his vassal the King of Corea. To such a war there were, by this time, other encouragements. Some intelligence of the growth of gang-robbery and of open rebellion in Southern China, and more still of the increasingly formidable incursions of the Mongols into the provinces lying along the Great Wall, could hardly fail to reach his ears. In his immediate vicinity, an army of Japanese landed in Corea in A.D. 1592, seized its capital, and drove the King across the Yaluh to seek safety and aid from the Ming Hwang-te. The aid was granted; but, though "several hundreds of thousands of men and several millions of money were expended," the efforts of the Chinese and Coreans were unavailing to expel the Japanese expeditionary forces, whose occupation did not end till after seven years, when political changes in Japan caused their withdrawal.

The immediate occasion of Novurh-ho-chih's attack on China was the prolonged interference of the Chinese authorities in Leaou East with his measures for the reduction of the Yehih tribe to his sway. That tribe occupied the angle of Manchooria Proper, which has Leaou East on its south and Eastern Mongolia on its west; and aided by its neighbours, the Chinese authorities and the chiefs of the Kortsin Mongols, it was enabled to defy the new Manchoo ruler longer than any other body of his countrymen.

In A.D. 1616, Novurh-ho-chih formally assumed the state of an independent ruler, giving to his reign the significant name of Teen-ming (commissioned by heaven, that by which he is himself often designated by Occidentals). In 1618, after issuing a manifesto of the above and other grievances and a formal declaration of war, he advanced on and took Foo-shun, the border city of the Chinese lying nearest his own capital of

Hih-too-a-la. These proceedings attracted the serious attention of the Ming Court at Peking, and Chinese forces to the number of 200,000, besides an auxiliary army of Koreans, were marched against him; but he defeated and utterly routed the various armies into which they had divided themselves, as they severally converged on Hih-too-a-la. He then again assumed the offensive, and by the end of 1621, had taken the cities of Kae-yuen, Tee-ling, Shin-yang, and the then capital of Leaou East, Leaou-yang, on the fall of which ancient and celebrated city all the remaining strongholds of Leaou East submitted to him. In A.D. 1622, he built a new capital, about two miles to the north of Leaou-yang, which still finds a place in some western maps as Tung-king. Its now much dilapidated walls form merely the ring fence to a farm, which the space within them constitutes, and the farm buildings belonging to which are the only houses there. For, after only three years, he made Shin-yang, since called officially Shing-king or Moukden, the chief city of his State.

Hih-too-a-la, since called officially Juden, or Hing-king (the originating capital), lies about a quarter of a mile back from the left bank of the Soo-tsze, a small mountain river, one of the upper feeders of the Hwan, the branch of the Leaou, which flows past Moukden. It occupies three low ridges that jut out from the higher hills, which bound on the south the Soo-tsze valley, northward into that valley, together with the two hollows between those ridges. The earthen ramparts extend along the tops of the outer edges of the westernmost and easternmost of the three ridges, and the (northern) ends of all three, running across the hollows between them. On the south side, where the ridges proceed from the hills, these ramparts are mainly artificial, consisting of a high earthen mound, having the ditch outside from which the earth was obtained to form it. This is also the case in some other portions of the line of defence, but on the east, west, and south, the steep sides and ends of the ridges form in most places natural slopes of sufficient height and steepness, particularly on the western side, where the slope rises very steeply to the height of 70 or 80 feet above a streamlet that flows past its foot toward the river. The general form approaches that of a square with sinuous sides, which measure about a mile and a-half in all. Three more or less ruined stone gateways still remain; but that is all one sees of defences in masonry. The line of the ramparts can only have been crowned by a wooden stockade, of which no vestige remains, while there are scattered everywhere over their tops and slopes, large old elms, which must have grown up since the defences were allowed to fall into decay. As a "city," it still has a garrison of native Manchoes, but the buildings do not occupy one-fourth of the inclosed space, and the whole population cannot exceed 2,000 souls. The place, though marked conspicuously on the maps, is of no importance, military or commercial. Nevertheless, I viewed it with much interest as the original home of one of the most powerful and illustrious families which the East-Asian or so-called Mongolian division of the human kind has produced.

Hih-too-a-la formed, as above mentioned, the hill fastness of Novurh-ho-chih while he was engaged in founding the greatness of his house. Finally, he settled himself at Moukden as his capital; and there his son, whose armies subdued Corea to vassalage, and made several devastating incursions into China, reigned for seventeen years till his death in A.D. 1643. His son, then a boy of six years old, was in the following year established at Peking by a Prince Regent, his uncle, as the first Hwang-te of the Tsing, or pure dynasty. It would be out of place here to go further into the details regarding the early fortunes of the family. But one transaction which occurred towards the end of Novurh-ho-chih's rule does fit properly

into this retrospect: the alliance established between his house and the Chieftains of Eastern Mongolia.

After the expulsion of the Mongol line of Hwang-tes, the Yuens, from China Proper by the Mings, the Mongolian nation became divided into a number of tribes or groups of tribes, which were constantly engaged in warfare with each other, only partially stopped from time to time in order to allow of a more than usually formidable incursion into Northern China. Toward the close of the Ming dynasty, one tribe, which after several changes of territory, had settled itself immediately on the north of the Great Wall, north-west from Peking, under the name of Chahar, but the chiefs of which claimed to be the legitimate representatives of the Yuen dynasty, succeeded in subjecting to its sway many neighbouring tribes, and in extorting large fixed annual presents from the Ming Hwang-te. In A.D. 1624, its then Chief, Lintan, sent an army to reduce the Kortsin Mongols, a considerable tribe with several branches, whose territories adjoined Manchooria. Though some of them had before aided the Chinese against Novurh-ho-chih, the threatened Chieftains now entreated his help. He listened to their petition, and dispatched an army, on whose approach the Chahar forces dispersed and fled. Two years later the Kortsin Chiefs and their relatives, the Chieftains of the Korlos and other eastern tribes, appeared at the Court of the rising Manchoo State, and formally declared themselves its vassals; when they severally received the hereditary tribes of Princes and Dukes of different degrees. They were subsequently of great service to Tsung-tih, the son of Novurh-ho-chih, in subduing not only the Chahars but all the other Southern Mongolian tribes, and in the incursions of his armies into Corea and China Proper. Even before they had to implore the aid of Novurh-ho-chih against the Chahars, their close neighbourhood had led to matrimonial alliances between them and the ruling Manchoo family; and this kind of blood relationship was afterwards much extended. Of all the Mongols they have proved the most trusted supporters of the Manchoo line of Hwangtes; such they are still, and such there is every reason to believe they will prove to the end. Prince San-ko-lin-tsin, known to us as the Commander who repulsed a British gun-boat attack on the forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho, was a Kortsin Chief. Before that he had driven back an army of Tae-ping rebels which was approaching Peking, and after that he rendered good service against them in middle China. He was killed about three years ago when in the field against the Nien rebels. Greater regret was then expressed in the Hwang-teal Gazettes by the Court for the loss than for that of any other Commander who has fallen in the last eighteen years of internal warfare; and his son, Prince Po, supported by a strong corps of his countrymen drawn from this Consular district, holds a high command in the combined operations at this time being conducted against the formidable army of rebels who, under the same name of Nien, are threatening Tien-tsin and Peking.

Corea is described in the earliest notices of authentic Chinese records as a country inhabited by a population of agriculturists, artisans, and traders, dwellers in houses and living together in villages and cities. Its geographical position accounts for this. The bulk of it lies in the same latitude with the original seat of the civilizing Chinese people, the middle and southern portions of the Provinces of Chih-le and Shan-se and the Province of Shantung, and, surrounded as it almost is by seas, its climate is more equable than that of that oldest portion of China Proper, less cold in winter, less hot in summer. Hence, Chinese civilization there found a suitable home at a very early period. On the other hand, its almost insular position has served to preserve it as the habitat of a separate

nation distinct in manners and language. Chinese Governments have never been powerful on the seas. and though expeditions have occasionally been dispatched by sea from the Shangtung peninsula to the opposite coasts of Corea, still military operations and international intercourse have, practically speaking, been conducted by the northerly and, as regards the Monguls and Manchoos, exposed land route through Leaou West and Leaou East. Hence it is that though Corea has, in the past two thousand years, been more than once occupied by Chinese armies, and even administratively incorporated into the directly governed dominions of the Hwangte, that state of things has lasted only for very short periods. Corea has, in the main, been independent as regards internal Government, though, on the other hand its rulers have, habitually as it were, yielded with rare exceptions the homage of vassals to each line of undoubted Hwang-tes. This has, for instance, been the case without intermission for the last 650 years, during the Yuen, Ming, and the present line of Hwang-tes.

In the earliest periods Corea was called Chaou-seen, and it has at times been politically divided into several States, as Hwuy, Shin-han, Yuh-tsoo, Pih-tse, and Sin-lo. In the second century after Christ, a new State, called Kaou-le, began to grow into power, and eventually absorbing all the others, gave its name, written by Occidentals "Corea," to the peninsula. About A.D. 385, at a time when China was torn by internal dissensions, the Coreans possessed themselves of the whole of Leaou East, which they retained for 260 years, till A.D. 645. when they were attached by the then Hwang-te of the powerful Tang Dynasty, and expelled after several years of hard fighting. The Coreans were great in the construction and defence of fortified places, ruins, and vestiges of which now, after a lapse of 1,200 years, meet the eye of the traveller on all sides as he moves through the eastern half of this province. They are everywhere known to the people as "Corean fortresses." They are of all sizes, from the single round tower, with the traces of a small encircling court, to the surrounding works of a city, usually quadrangular in shape, and the sides of which may measure three or four miles, with a gateway, protected by outworks on each face, or one or two miles with only two such gateways on opposite sides. Some of these ruined fortresses are found in the low plain of the Leaou, where they evidently depended on their wide, wet ditches as a main source of strength: two such lie not far from this port-town. Others occupy the tops of isolated hills in the plain, or the ends of spurs jutting out into it from the mountain range that bounds it on the east. Others again occupy lower peaks of that range itself, peaks rising steeply to heights of 1,000 to 1,200 feet above the adjacent plains and valleys. All these ruined fortresses are exclusive of the existing walled cities of Leaou East as Leaou-yang, Kae-yuen. Hae-ching, Kae-chow, &c., nearly all of which were equally fortified cities in the time of the Corean domination, and were at its close the scenes of recorded, in some instances of celebrated sieges. A writer who accompanied one of our early English Embassies to Peking complained of China being an uninteresting country on account of its lack of historical associations. In truth, China everywhere belies that unreflecting assertion, perhaps nowhere more so than in the country drained by the Leaou, which has, for some 2,000 years past, served as a border battle-field for rising and falling Dynasties and Rulers of the Chinese, Coreans, Mongols, and Manchoos.

The occupation of Leaou East for two and a-half centuries has, I consider, a practical, politico-commercial bearing at this period. Great events of recent years in Italy and Germany have forcibly told us how important may be the effect on national aspirations and consequent

political changes of the history of days long past. The Coreans are most unlikely to rise against any Hwang-te, who is the rightful descendant of a line of their accepted Suzerains, so long as he shall retain but the semblance of power. But should that power altogether disappear in the basin of the Leaou, and that region again become the scene of the struggles of local aspirants for dominion, such an event as a serious attempt on the part of the Coreans to recover their old possession of Leaou East, cannot be regarded as improbable.

In A.D. 1392, the previously ruling family in Corea was dispossessed by one of its Generals, who established a new line of Kings. On making a vassal's submission to the Ming Hwang-te, he prayed the latter to confer another name on the State. The ancient name of Chaou-seen was thereupon selected; and this has since been its official appellation, though Kaou-le or Corea remains its colloquial and generally used name.

My observation of the Coreans, whether of those who follow their "Tribute Officers" while in Peking and at Moukden, or of the larger bodies whom I have seen on the Yaluh, and attending the border fair at the Palisade Gate of Fung-hwang, leads to the impression that while they are undoubtedly a portion of the East-Asian division of the human family, they are a branch of it physically different from the Chinese. They appear to me to be shorter and darker than the northern Chinese, who are, it should be remembered, at once the typical Chinamen, and the only Chinamen with whom the Coreans have had intercourse. I am inclined to regard them as a branch of that aboriginal people with whom the very earliest authentic records of the Chinese show these to have been in conflict where they first appear to us in Chih-le and Shan-se, and whom they have gradually dispossessed of all China Proper, with the exception of some mountainous tracts in the southern and western Provinces. Intermixture with Chinese by marriage, there has doubtless been much among the ruling classes of Coreans; but, as regards the bulk of the people, I hold that there is at least that degree of difference between them and the Chinese, which subsisted between the Welsh-speaking Celts of Wales and the so-called Anglo-Saxons of England, before the political incorporation of the former country.

As regards Manchoos and Mongols, and Northern Chinese, putting aside language, manner, and dress, *i.e.*, putting aside the results of training, and looking merely to the physical characteristics of the naked, silent man, I have been unable to see any difference, whether as to stature, features, or complexion. Of course, corresponding classes of each nationality must be compared, the poor, ill-fed, ill-clad, and mentally untrained Mongol herdsman, with the poor, ill-fed, ill-clad, and uneducated Chinese farm labourer; and well-to-do educated Chinese mandarins, or landed proprietors, with Mongol chieftains, their relatives, and household, or military officers. This precaution taken, no difference is to be detected. The similarity may have its cause in a complete identity of race in prehistoric times, or result from that very extensive intermixture which has taken place during the past 2,000 historical years, the consequence of wars and political changes. A marked feature of the incursions of the two northern nations, as Huns, Mongols, Ketans, Neu-chins, and Manchoos, into China Proper, has been their taking back with them vast numbers of captives, young women and lads, who must have afterwards formed a practically-telling ingredient in the generating body of the comparatively less numerous populations in their countries. Then the two northern nations have, at different times, sent a large proportion of their able-bodied males into China Proper to subdue and hold it, as Leaous, Kins, Yuens, and Tsings, for long periods, during which they have allied themselves with Chinese females, and only a

very small portion of whose mixed progeny has left the country when dynastic families have been expelled.

The most striking fact which I have to report regarding the Mongols of Eastern Mongolia at the present day, is that they have ceased to be nomads. They live in houses, and a large proportion have done so for several generations. It is probable that in the almost waterless, central portion of Eastern Mongolia, that which lies to the north of the western branch of the Leaou (the Sira-muren or Yellow River), and to the south of the Toro, the most southerly branch of the Nouni, it is probable that there, in a tract of about 150 miles long from west to east by sixty or seventy broad from north to south, some yourts may yet be found. I was unfortunately prevented by ill-health from carrying out my intention of passing southward from Isetsehar through that tract. But I made everywhere diligent inquiries of both Mongols and Mongolian-speaking Chinese well acquainted with the country, and I could find no one who would positively assert that, east of the King-gon mountains, there were Mongols living all the year round in yourts. Among the Northern Korlos and other tribes who occupy the valley of the Nouni, and among the Southern Korlos on the left bank of the Upper Sungari, they were quite unknown. The country, after two hundred years of peace is now so far peopled that most of the occupants of the "grass lands" can each without difficulty drive his cattle to the outer limits of his land in the morning and bring them in again at night. Only in some few quarters, did I hear of occupants who had to use tents in the warm season, in the outer portions of their grounds. But the dwellers in them had all their homes and cold season residences in houses. Once the necessity past for moveable habitations, the inferiority, especially in the severe winters, of the best tent or yurt to even the poorer kind of cottage used by the northern Chinese, with its thick mud walls and flat roof covered with a thick layer of mud, and with its hollow sleeping-bench economically warmed by the fire used for the fixed family cooking-pot, that inferiority is so great that the strongest national prejudices must speedily give way in view of it. But though no longer nomadic, the Eastern Mongols remain pastoral, only a few uninclosed patches of the prairie near each cottage or irregular hamlet being used for the cultivation of grain; and, though care is taken to cut down considerable quantities of the wild grass and store it as hay for winter-fodder, the cattle are nevertheless driven out in the winter to gain their own food by pushing their noses through the snow, or scraping it aside with their hoofs.

While their people live in mud-walled and mud-roofed cottages or houses, the Chiefs themselves, have spacious mansions built with stones and brick, and roofed with tiles. I have seen few country seats of wealthy Chinese landed proprietors, and still fewer yamuns of mandarins in Chinese cities that could compete, whether in size, style, or the condition in which they were kept, with the residence of the Duke of the Northern Korlos. It is situated in the open prairie, some three miles distant from the left bank of the Nouni at about fifteen miles above the junction of that river with the Sungari. It has groups and avenues of oaks around it, which, in a country where trees are so rare that a single one is a conspicuous object miles off, help to give it an imposing appearance. It is built according to the Northern Chinese plan, consisting of successive rows of buildings facing the south, with court-yards between them, and a large outer court in front of the most southerly row. The whole, buildings and courts, occupy some five or six acres of ground; and standing apart on one side is a handsome temple—a sort of ducal chapel. This ducal residence is about 100 years old. Though unprovided with any kind of fortification, it is

not the mere large dwelling-house of a wealthy nobleman, but has in several respects a "feudal" character. The Duke is, for instance, the hereditary judge of his tribe, and exercises the jurisdiction without control in all but capital cases, which he has to refer to certain Superior Courts at Moukden and Peking. The residence of the Duke of the Southern Korlos, which is situated about two miles back from the left bank of the Upper Sungari, at a point of that river about fifty miles above its junction with the Nouni, is still older than that of the northern Chieftain, and is built with less regularity. But it, too, is much superior to the generality of official residences of even the higher Mandarins in China, and with its oaks and other trees scattered singly or in groups around it, makes a stately appearance. These two form fair specimens of the residences of the Dukes and Princes of Eastern Mongolia, none of whom have their homes in yourts.

Camels are still used in Eastern Mongolia: it would be difficult at times to traverse the almost waterless middle portion without them, but the traffic for commercial purposes is carried on chiefly by means of a light rude cart; the smaller ends of two young trees form the shafts, while their thicker ends, passing backwards, support the body of the cart, a mere open frame-work with side railings. The whole is attached to an axle-tree, on which revolve two wheels. When less valuable goods are carried on them they are usually drawn each by one or two oxen. In the case of more valuable goods one horse is in the shafts and several others are attached, in a loose fashion, with rope traces, one on each side of him and others in front, the whole being driven by a man who rides on a separate horse, and usually keeps abreast of the near extra-shafer. These carts generally travel in parties, and each accompanied by one or two riders in addition to the drivers. At night a camp is formed by arranging the carts so as to inclose a quadrangle; at one, or if the party is large, at both ends of which cloth tents (not felt yourts) are pitched, in which the men sleep, the whole being guarded by large watch-dogs. They camp out in this way in very cold weather. I myself saw many of the camps when the Sungari was nearly covered with blocks of floating ice, and never make use of the inns, or Mongol farmhouses that serve as such, for Chinese travellers. When on the move their pace is a good trot; and an interesting, and also one of the most lively sights I saw on the prairies, was in the country on the left of the Nouni, where I met a party of about thirty riders accompanying fifteen such carts, each drawn by four to six horses, and all going over the undulated plains towards Tse-tse-har with foreign cottons, on a fine frosty morning, at a brisk trot, the liveliness of the effect being increased by the fact that these Mongols, like the great riding-nation of the West, rise in their stirrups as they trot, which the northern Chinese never do.

As to Manchooria and the Manchoos at the present day, the subjugation of China Proper to their sway has re-acted on themselves and on their country in several remarkable and important modes.

Considering the state of division and internal warfare in which Manchooria Proper had been for 400 years previous to Novurh-ho-chih's appearance, it is hardly possible that its population could, at the end of the thirty years further warfare, by which he united it under his rule, have exceeded 3,000,000 or 4,000,000. For twenty-six years after that, the able-bodied males of this numerically small nation furnished armies for the field with which it carried on war with large Chinese armies in Leaou West and East, reduced Corea and Mongolia, and, at the end of that time, established its ruler at Peking. Another seven years of hard fighting passed before the whole of China Proper was reduced to the Manchoo domination. Although the nation was largely aided in this work by the

Mongol and Chinese adherents who gradually joined it, still it had to furnish reliable kernels of numerous armies, had besides to furnish hereditary garrisons for Peking and nineteen other important cities, and ve also to China Proper a large portion of its best men as civil administrators of all ranks. All this was done in the space of thirty-three years, or about one generation, by the able-bodied men, the natural procreators of the next. The consequence was that the bulk of the Manchoo nation migrated, as it were, into China Proper, and Manchooria was to a large extent deserted. This result, coming after the previous centuries of anarchy, accounts for the deserted, ruinous cities and other vestiges of former occupation by a settled population which the Russians have met in the valley of Usuri, and which I have seen beyond the eastern "palisade" boundary of this province in the valley of the Yaluh, in forests, which but for those unmistakeable indications, one might have held to be primeval.

After the complete pacification of China Proper under the Manchooks, their Chinese subjects, natives of Shan-tung and Chih-le, began to take advantage of the order which now reigned everywhere in the extensive dominions of the new line of Hwang-tes to proceed into the western parts of Manchooria and the adjacent portion of Eastern Mongolia, and settle there as traders, artificers, and agriculturists; and immigration into those tracts of country has been going on at an increasing rate up to the present day with the sanction of the Government. On the other hand, the Manchoo Hwang-tes have, from the first, endeavoured, by stringent prohibitions, to keep inviolate the revered home of their family and tribe, the Long White Mountains, the ravines and slopes of which have been reserved as hunting-grounds for the family and the higher officers of the Sovereign. But, during the last few generations, that region has also been invaded by increasing bands of Chinese squatters, all of them outlaws by the fact of their being there, and many of them escaped criminals; who have established a rude sort of self-government, and are virtually independent of the Manchoo authorities; who dare not visit their locations except on sufferance. They are agriculturists, and gold and ginseng diggers in the warm season, when they also hunt the deer for their soft horn-sprouts, and float timber down the Yaluh to its mouth. In winter they cut the timber, and hunt the fur-bearing animals; among others, the furry tigers, the skins of which are brought annually in considerable numbers to this port-town.

Lastly, a sort of finishing blow has been given to the Manchooks, as a distinct nation speaking their own language, and themselves occupying their own country, by the large drafting of troops from the Provinces of Kirin and Hihlung-tseang carried out during the last eighteen years—troops expended in opposing the Taepings and later rebel bodies in China Proper. In my recent excursion I met a draft of 3,000 proceeding to China, and was struck with the large proportion of middle-aged men among them. "Hundreds go away," the old people said to me, "and after a number of years twelve or fifteen come back." The Mongols, even those living close to Chinese Settlements, spoke, I found, always their own language among themselves, and only a few of them, Chinese, with more or less of difficulty. But I have never heard Manchoo people speaking Manchoo as a family domestic tongue; and, though I will not assert that, in some remote valleys, dialects of it may not still be spoken, it is practically a dead language. There is no more chance of its ever again becoming the language of Manchooria, than there is of a red man's dialect becoming the language of the populations of Canada.

The Manchooks in the two northern, as in this most southernly of the

Manchoorian provinces, are no longer to be distinguished from the Chinese population, except by a slight difference of dress, and in the case of the women, by their natural-sized feet. The wonderful success of the nation 200 years ago has, in short, led to their being nearly merged in the Chinese; the process still goes on; and though history tells us that the lives of nations are very tough, and we have seen some strange revivals in the Western world, still we are compelled to conclude that a resuscitation of the Manchooks, as a separate people, has already become an impossibility, whatever may be their destiny as rulers of China.

I now give the geographical notices. It was my purpose to have accompanied this report by a sketch-map of the Consular district. Ill health prevents that, but I trust the particulars given verbally may enable those interested with Du Halde's maps, or maps based on his before them, to form an idea of certain changes which have taken place since the maps were constructed. The most useful I have found to be three contained in the English folio edition of Du Halde of 1738, and which are entitled, "The First and Fifth Sheets of Chinese Tartary" and "A general Map of Eastern and Western Tartary."

The "Palisade" boundary, one line of which separates Manchooria from Eastern Mongolia, touching the Great Wall at its south-west extremity and crossing the Sungari at its north-east extremity, and another line of which runs from about the middle of the first in a southerly direction to the head of the Yellow Sea separating the Fung sang Province from the forbidden forest region, that "palisade" no longer exists as such, the wooden palisading having long since disappeared, and only traces of a ditch being here and there left. But the Tuka Mun, or gates marked at intervals of ten to twenty-five miles, still exist as toll-houses on the lines of roadway issuing from this southern province; and inside each of those "gates" there is a village or a town: in some instances, a town of considerable size.

That angle of Eastern Mongolia which lies south of the forty-second parallel of latitude is occupied by a Chinese population placed administratively under the Chih-le Government, and is nearly, if not wholly, under cultivation. A tract of about sixty or seventy miles broad, lying along the "palisade" boundary line between the forty-second and forty-fourth parallels of latitude, and extending down the valley of the Etung till about its junction with the Sungari is, in like manner, occupied by a Chinese population and is altogether under cultivation. In this tract also, the Chinese population is governed in accordance with the general Chinese law by regular mandarins, who collect the land-tax for the Mongol chieftains, the lords of the soil. These live on the grass-lands beyond the cultivated country, and very little is seen in the latter of either them or their people except in the towns nearest the grass lands on market and fair days, or when a patrol of Mongol cavalry passes along the roads. It was in this tract (between latitude $42^{\circ} 40'$ and $43^{\circ} 40'$) that the body of rebels known in the Peking Gazettes as the "Mah-tsih," or "mounted or horse rebels," came into existence in the beginning of 1865, and became so formidable that the Prime Minister, Wan-tseang, had to move against them with the foreign-armed corps from Peking and Tien-tsin, which force aided by the Mongols of Prince San-ko-lin-tsin's son, the Prince Po, who was the General commanding in the field, succeeded in defeating and putting them down, after they had taken many towns and cities (among others the city of Newchwang) and had defied the local forces of the three Manchoorian provinces for some fifteen months. Since that, arms have been forbidden to the Chinese population in the tract described, and Mongol horsemen are

kept moving about in it to suppress gang robbery, the usual beginning of a rebellious outbreak in the dominions of the Hwang-te.

The Leaou originates in a number of feeders which come down the ravines and valleys of the King-gan mountains and finally unite as the stream called by both Chinese and Mongols, the Yellow River (Hwang-ho Sira Muren). Under this name, the river flows in a north-easterly direction till it skirts the southern edge of the of the waterless middle tract of Eastern Mongolia. It then flows to the south-east till it is joined by the Hersu about fifteen miles to the north of the "palisade" boundary line, when the waters of the two take the name of the Leaou. In several Chinese maps, these two are, however, before their junction, respectively named the Western and Eastern Leaou. A glance at the map would lead one to suppose that the Sira Muren would contribute to the Leaou five or six times the volume of water contributed by the eastern feeder, the Hersu; but so far as I could judge, it does not contribute more than three times the volume. I attribute this to two causes; first, that the Long White Mountains, lying nearer to the Pacific, precipitate more rain than the King-gan range; and secondly, that the Sira Muren, in passing through some 150 miles of a comparatively arid tract, in which it receives no affluents, loses considerably from absorption. After their junction the river, the Leaou, may be described as about 60 yards broad, with a depth of 6 feet. After passing the "palisade" boundary line, it receives a succession of eastern affluents until it falls into the Leaou Gulf in about north latitude $40^{\circ} 40'$ and east longitude $122^{\circ} 8'$ at a point some fourteen miles to the west and three or four to the south of that shown in Du Halde's maps. These are quite incorrect as regards the Gulf coast-line, where the English Admiralty charts are the best guides. About thirty miles in a direct line above its mouth, the size of the Leaou begins to be greatly increased by the influence of the tides, and it there also begins to take wide east and west sweeps, forming in the alluvial plain a succession of flattened and irregularly shaped letter S's, and making the thirty miles of direct line some ninety of river course. On its last sweep from east to west, a few miles above its mouth, stands the port of Newchwang. There the Leaou is a tidal river of about half a mile broad, with a depth over one-half of that width of 30 to 40 feet, forming an excellent and capacious harbour.

A great drawback to the advantages of the Leaou, as a means of internal commercial communication, lies in the fact of its being rendered unnavigable by ice, floating and fixed, for nearly five months in each year. It being difficult for the junks and boatmen to find other employment during those months, they have to demand wages in the seven open months sufficient to keep them the whole year; and the river craft must, in seven months, earn a whole year's profitable interest on their cost. Besides, therefore, the total stoppage in the cold season, there is an unavoidable increase of expenses in the warm season. Nevertheless, the Leaou plays in the latter, when the land routes are, commercially speaking, mostly impassible, a by no means unimportant part in the traffic between the interior and this port. Two kinds of craft ply on it and its larger branches. The first is a decked vessel or small junk, called "Kae-keou-chuen." The largest size is about 60 feet long by 12 feet broad in the middle, and is there about 8 feet deep in the hold. Such a craft has a crew of eight or ten men, can carry 80,000 lbs. avoirdupois of pulse, or about as much as eighteen large winter-carts' loads, and draws then rather more than 4 feet of water. The smaller junks are of about half that, carrying capacity. The second kind of craft is a mat-covered deckless boat called "Seou-new-chuen." It is about 30 feet long, by 6 or 7 feet

broad in the middle, where its depth from gunwale to bottom is about 3 feet. It has a crew of three, can carry 20,000 lbs. avoirdupois, or four and a-half large winter-carts' loads of pulse, and draws then about 2 feet water. These boats ply on the eastern branches of the Leaou, as far as Leaou-yang and Moukden; and both kinds of craft ply on the main trunk of that river as far as Tee-ling. Both could proceed with advantage as far as the junction of the Hersu with the Sira Muren, and the smaller kind for considerable distances up both those rivers, but are prevented by what seems to be now, whatever it may have been originally, a very injudicious prohibition against their passing beyond the palisade boundary line. A striking proof of this came under my observation in last autumn. It was then already well known that, in the western part of Leaou West, and in Chih-le, a famine was impending, for which the Peking Government were preparing by large purchases of rice in the southerly provinces of China. On the other hand, throughout that cultivated tract of Eastern Mongolia which lies around the junction of the Sira Muren and the Hersu, and through which the latter river flows, there had been (as in Leaou East), good average crops; the tract, while completely occupied by Chinese agriculturists is, as comparatively newly settled country, though cultivated and fertile, by no means thickly peopled; and it is therefore well able to send away a quantity of surplus grain, large in proportion to its extent, which is in round numbers about 600 square miles, or half the size of Belgium.

I found millet, the chief product of the farms, and the chief food of the people in the north, selling for less than half its price at the port of Newchwang. It was impossible at that season, before the frosts had hardened the unmade roadways, to convey it profitably by land for one-third of the distance to this port town. But the difference in the prices was so great, that it could, with good remuneration to corn-dealers, have been carted to near points on the Sira Muren and Hersu, easily accessible to the smaller of the two kinds of river craft, and thence conveyed by them to points on the Lower Leaou, convenient for transport to the suffering port of Leaou West, or to the port of Newchwang for shipment to Chih-le.

The Sungari (in Chinese Sung-kwa-keang) may be conveniently spoken of as the Upper Sungari, that portion which lies between its sources in the Long White Mountains and its confluence with the Nouni; and the Lower, that portion which lies between its confluence with the Nouni and its junction with the Amoor. The Upper Sungari forms at Kirin a handsome stream of about 200 yards broad, by 8 to 12 feet in depth, over a good part of that breadth; and, judging from its appearance there, and for some twenty or thirty miles further down, one would hold it to form an excellent means of communication for foreign river steamers with the Russian port at the mouth of the Amoor; but at about forty miles below Kirin it, after passing through a plain or basin of about twenty miles in diameter, and in the midst of which stands the city of Ula, issues forth definitively from the last off-shoots of the Long White Mountains into an undulated tract stretching far from it on both sides, which tract was formerly all Mongolian, still remains Mongolian on the left bank, but is now, on the right bank, occupied by Chinese, and nearly, though not wholly, under cultivation. In this tract the river is no longer confined in one bed at the bottom of a more or less steeply-sided, hill-country valley, but meanders about usually in two, or more frequently changing, beds, in what we may call the river-valley, to distinguish it from the actual river course or courses. This river valley is a hollow way or ditch, varying in breadth from two to four miles, which has been cut out by the action of the river itself in geological ages in the undulated prairie

land. Where the high portions or crests of the undulations abut on this valley its depth, or in other words the height of the overlooking bluffs, is from 80 to 100 feet; where the hollows abut on it, the depth of the valley is from 20 to 30 feet. This river valley is in most places a grassy and often marshy plain, yet frequently contains small farmhouses surrounded by arable grounds. The river is in it mostly separated into several courses by sand banks and grassy islands, varying in length from a few yards to half a mile or more; and even when it is united in one bed, it then usually spreads out in the flat river-valley to such a width that its depth is nowhere greater than three feet. Such I found it at Petuna. And when the Upper Sungari was, on two occasions of late years, ascended by Russian steamers, though on one occasion one, doubtless selected for her small draught, got as far as Kirin, she grounded on the way back, and was only got off and over the shallows by the aid of the Chinese authorities. In some places where the soil is more sandy, the bluffs disappear as such, and sand banks apparently of the fine sand formed by the action of the stream, are moving across the adjoining country. This is especially the case immediately above (*i.e.*, south-east of) Petuna, where I rode to the top of such a bank as the highest spot for miles around. It was a sort of isolated sand wave or breaker of about 400 to 600 yards long, about 150 yards broad, and some 70 feet high at the highest part of the ridge, which was about the middle of it. It was composed entirely of the finest drift sand. Its length lay from south-east to north-west, and its steep side, the breaker face, as it were, fronted the north-east; its more sloping side, the south-west. Its course was, therefore, from south-west to north-east, and it had been so for years, the roadway which then passed at some distance to the north-east of it, and on which it was advancing, having formerly crossed the plain where it then stood. This course, one directly contrary to the strongest winds of Mánchooria, the wintery north-east ones, was explained by the fact that it was possible to *ride* to its top. The surface, wetted by a rain of a few days before, had been caked hard by the subsequent first *permanent* frosts of winter (3rd November) to the depth of half a foot. It was evident the wave must remain stationary till the next warm season; and that it had, with, probably, all such sand banks in similar regions, its summer-moving and winter-stationary periods annually.

The Lower Sungari is a very fine river. It, too, has its four or five miles broad river-valley, overlooked by bluffs; and it also is, in its bed proper, often broken up by islands. But even then, there is always a channel navigable for a large class of river steamers, and, at a place about twenty miles below the confluence of the Upper Sungari and the Nouni, where for several miles it was united in one bed with elevated banks on both sides, and where I endeavoured to estimate its size by lying down close to the water's edge, firing a rifle over it with various sights up, and watching where the bullets struck, I adjudged its breadth at about 1,500 yards. This great increase in size is owing to the fact that the Nouni contributes at its confluence with the Upper Sungari at least a four-times greater volume of water than the latter. The Nouni (or Nun) is of itself a very large river, but, after it has passed the comparatively small city of Tse-tse-har, it has, during the last 150 miles of its course, a wide expanse of thinly peopled Mongolian prairie land on its left as well as on its right bank, and is, in consequence, commercially of no importance.

The Hersu does not (as represented on Du Haldes' "first sheet of Chinese Tartary"), after passing the "Palisade" boundary line into Eastern Mongolia, flow first in a west-south-west, and then in a south-west direction. Soon after passing that line it flows first for about twenty-

five or thirty miles in a north-west, and then for about twenty to twenty-five miles in a westernly direction, thus making a considerable sweep in the directing of the middle, arid tract of Eastern Mongolia before it turns and flows in a south-south-west course toward the point of its junction with the Sira Muren.

The two hill ranges shown on Du Halde's maps as running, the one east and west, the other north-north-east and south-south-west and meeting at about a right angle between the Hersu and the E-tung (Itun), should not be pictured on the maps at all. In the "first sheet of Chinese Tartary," the one range is marked "sand hills," the other "hillocks," terms which of themselves denote only very slight elevations, and there are none there that deserve to be called hills much less mountains. In passing from the Hersu to the E-tung, in the cultivated tract which I have described as lying there on the Mongolian side of the "Palisade" boundary, one finds an undulated country, from the highest swells of which (they do not rise higher than 200 feet above their intervening hollows and plains) no higher elevations can be seen either on the west or the north, only on the east the tops of the outer western spurs of the Long White Mountains are visible as blue cones and hummocks within the Kirin boundary line. Hence—and the circumstance is one of much importance to the traffic between this port-town and the northerly portion of the Consular districts—the watershed between the basins of the Leaou and the Amoor is there very low. I found it to consist of a black, boggy plain of some sixteen miles in breadth. This plain is drained by sluggish streams, flowing through partly artificial beds, about which at one village the peasants differed as to whether they led northward to the E-tung, or southward to the Hersu. That point, situated in about north latitude $43^{\circ} 45'$ and east longitude $125^{\circ} 18'$, may therefore be considered the watershed on that line of road. I estimated that it could not be more than 300 to 400 feet above the level of the Leaou Gulf.

The Hwan, the chief eastern affluent of the Leaou, that which is named in Du Halde's "first sheet of Chinese Tartary," the Hunuhu does not, as there represented, after receiving the Taksu (called by the Chinese the Tae-tsze), flow in a west-south-west direction to the Leaou. It flows in a south-west direction toward the city of Newchwang, until about three miles to the north of that city, when it turns westward and joins the Leaou at the point marked Sam-cha-ho, a descriptive name, meaning "Three fork river," which is much used by the Chinese of the confluence of two streams.

The rest of my geographical contributions I give in the shape of a list of new or otherwise notable towns and cities, beginning with this port-town.

The port of Newchwang or New-kow, also called Ying-kow and, in local colloquial, Ying-tsze, but in official papers Muh-kow-ying, lies along the left bank of the Leaou, where that river in winding, as above described, through the alluvial plain, makes its last stretch from east to west just before entering the belt of saline reed marsh which there lines the head of the Leaou Gulf. This stretch or reach is a flat bend, or arc of a very large circle, of about three and a-half miles long. Indeed the right, and there northerly, bank facing the town is throughout that three and a-half miles stretch or reach already a portion of the reed marsh; and as the latter commences on the left bank immediately below the town, this latter may be described as standing on the last habitable piece of the Leaou river-bank just before it falls into the sea. About fifty years ago only a few huts stood there. Now the town lines the river bank for about two miles. It consists of one long main street running about parallel to the river at 200 to 400 yards from the latter, with short streets and lanes between the river

and main street, and also back toward the plain on the south of the town. A pagoda in the middle of the town lies in north latitude $40^{\circ} 43' 12''$, and east longitude $122^{\circ} 10' 44''$. Its population is estimated at 50,000 to 60,000. The foreign settlement occupies about half a mile of the river bank immediately above and contiguous to the town; and has immediately at its back the main road-way into the interior of the country. The place continues to be a rising one, new dwelling- and ware-houses being built annually in both native town and foreign settlement, and house rent being, nevertheless, very dear. Until about eighteen months ago it had, as a place which had newly sprung into existence, no mandarin whatever stationed permanently at it. But the anarchy and violence which reigned amidst so large a population with not even a police magistrate at hand to repress disorder, together with the necessities of foreign official intercourse, caused the Peking Government, about a year and a-half ago, after forming the southern or sea-board five districts of Leaou East into a new circuit, to place the Intendant or Taoutae of that circuit at this town as his permanent station, with a newly created sub-prefect as his immediate judicial subordinate. The town has also been made the station of a regiment of Manchooks, who are armed with rifles and drilled in foreign manner, and are under the chief command of the Intendant as Lord-Lieutenant of his circuit. It is the coolest and healthiest of ports or places open to permanent foreign residence in the dominions of the Hwang-te, being superior in those respects to Tien-tsin and Peking. The details regarding the climate which are given at the close of my report for 1865, have been fully confirmed by the experience of another two years.

The two and a-half miles of river reach in front of the town and foreign Settlement is the anchorage or harbour proper. Running from east to west, it lies at nearly right angles to the prevalent, and only strong winds: those up and down the Leaou valley from south-south-west and north-north-east, and is, consequently, well sheltered and safe. Its depth varies from 24 to 50 feet at low water. It is calculated that if moored in tiers (as is done at Shanghae) about 500 foreign vessels could lie, and take in cargoes at one time in it. Its harbour accomodation is, therefore, practically unlimited; the more so, as vessels, when they have once crossed the bar, which lies out at the head of the gulf about nine sea miles below the port-town, are, properly anchored, quite safe as regards wind and waves; and the river is in those nine miles smooth enough for some twenty-five days in each month to permit of cargo being there discharged into or taken from lighters, were there ever any necessity for more accommodation than the town harbour affords. When spring tides happen to coincide with strong southerly winds, there is 22 to 24 feet of water on the bar; but pilots give 17 feet as the greatest depth to which vessels in the harbour should load to insure a certainty of passing out. Only the complete "foreign," or occidental long-voyage vessel trades to this port; lorchas and similar semi-Chinese coasting craft are not employed in the foreign traffic to it. The largest vessel that has come into the port was of 1,263 tons burthen; the average size of a season's vessels is about 400 tons burthen. With the light-ship, which is now stationed off the bar, the port can be easily made and safely entered. As already explained, the port of Newchwang is, by its situation, the one natural sea outlet and inlet for the products and wants of the whole of the Leaou basin of Eastern Mongolia, and of the northerly two Manchoorian provinces; that is to say, for the Consular district, which can hardly contain less than 15,000,000 people, who are yearly acquiring an increasing taste for foreign manufactures, and are able to pay for them by a surplus produce, which is annually

increasing from the opening of new lands to cultivation by an agricultural population; which again, besides multiplying of itself, is being constantly increased by an immigration from Northern China.

Teen-chwang-tae, also called locally Tae-tsze, is a river port town, lying on the right bank of the Leaou in north latitude $40^{\circ} 54'$, and east longitude $122^{\circ} 6' 30''$ eighteen miles above the port of Newchwang. Teen-chwang-tae is included in the British Admiralty charts, but is there erroneously named Newchwang. Its population is estimated at about 25,000. It is accessible, with some trouble, to the large junks from Middle China, a few of which load there, and it could be reached by the smaller classes of river steamers. It serves chiefly as an entrepôt between the port of Newchwang and Leaou West, with the southern portion of Eastern Mongolia.

Newchwang, the city of, lies in north latitude $41^{\circ} 0' 25''$, and east longitude $122^{\circ} 42' 14''$, about three miles from the left bank of the Hwan, on a small unnavigable stream that flows into that river. Its population is estimated at about 30,000. Its distance from the port of Newchwang by land is about 32 miles; by water (to within 3 miles of it) about 90 miles. A small portion of the place is inclosed within walls now in a very dilapidated condition, and it has a commandant and a hereditary garrison of about 300 Manchooks. This is the place opened to British trade by Treaty, but on its being found inaccessible by water, the Consulate was established at the *port* of Newchwang, and the *city* is rarely even visited by foreigners, while none reside there.

Moukden, as it is called by foreigners, using the Manchoo name, is called officially in Chinese, Shing-king; but it is throughout Manchooria always spoken of as Shin-yang, its name previous to its being made the capital of the Manchoo State by Novurh-ho-chih in A.D. 1625. Before that, it had not been a place of more note or importance than other district cities of Leaou East. Since that, it has become the largest city in Manchooria and Eastern Mongolia; and is still the capital of the southern Manchorian province, *i.e.*, the administrative centre of some 12,000,000 people, in which capacity it is the residence of a large number of officials. It consists of an inner and outer city; the inner city is surrounded by finer walls than any city I have seen in China, with the exception of Peking, and it contains a Hwang-teal palace, but has not been visited by a Hwang-te for several generations. The population of the whole place I estimate at not less than 200,000. Its position is north latitude $41^{\circ} 50' 30''$, and east longitude $123^{\circ} 40' 44''$, about two miles to the north of the right bank of the Hwan, on a sandy plain, which appears to have been formed by the action of that river. It is an important mart for both the imports and exports of the port of Newchwang, and serves as the chief entrepôt between the latter and the country, consisting of the northern parts of Leaou East with the southern part of the Kirin province. Its distance from the port of Newchwang is 120 miles. The road to it passes through the city of Newchwang and that of Leaou-yang, and is nearly on a level throughout. In winter, goods carts require about four and a-half days to perform the distance, and moderately laden passenger carriages, the "small carts" of the country, about three and a-half days. In summer, unless the season is unusually dry, the smaller river craft convey cargo between the two places by the Hwan.

Sin-min-tun, officially called Sin-min-ting, lies in north latitude $40^{\circ} 41'$, and east longitude $122^{\circ} 50'$, at about six miles from the right bank of the Leaou and on the high road between Moukden and Peking. I estimate its population at about 30,000, to 35,000, which may be considered altogether commercial, the only yamun (or mandarin's residence and

office) in the town being that of the Sub-Prefect. It serves as an important entrepôt between the port of Newchwang and the parts of Leaou West and Eastern Mongolia which lie to the west and north of it. Its distance from the port of Newchwang by the winter road is about 100 miles. The road is on a level throughout, crossing the Leaou at about 30 miles from the port of Newchwang, and then keeping nearly parallel to the Leaou on its right side. Goods carts perform the distance in winter in about three and a-half days, and passenger carriages easily in three days. In the warm season, that low river valley roadway becomes impassable, and the land road is by way of Moukden, a distance of 190 miles, and, therefore, not to be used for goods traffic, which is then, however, the less a disadvantage, as, in that season both kinds of river craft can approach by the Leaou to within six miles of it.

Fa-hoo-mun is a town of 8,000 or 10,000 inhabitants, situated just within the palisade boundary gate of that name, in north latitude $42^{\circ} 30'$, and east longitude $123^{\circ} 30'$. Much of the direct commercial intercourse between the Mongols of Eastern Mongolia and the Chinese of this province takes place at this town, a considerable number of whose Chinese inhabitants speak Mongolian.

Yu-shoo-ching-tsze, called officially Chang-too-ting, is a city of about 10,000 inhabitants, lying in north latitude $42^{\circ} 50'$, and east longitude $123^{\circ} 59'$. That border strip of Chinese-occupied Eastern Mongolia, which I have above mentioned as lying along the palisade boundary line between the 42nd parallel of latitude and the Sungari, is divided administratively into two portions, each under a Sub-Prefect. This city is the station of the Sub-Prefect of the southerly portion, the Sub-Prefect of Chang-too, who is under the Moukden Government. Kwan-ching-tsze (see below) is the station of the Sub-Prefect of the northerly portion, the Sub-Prefect of Chang-chun, who is under the Kirin Government.

Mae-mae-kae, the station of a township magistrate under the Chang-too Sub-Prefect, lies in north latitude $43^{\circ} 20'$, and east longitude $124^{\circ} 28'$. Its population is only about 4,000 or 5,000; but, as its name—literally, trading-street—indicates, it is of some commercial importance.

Kwan-ching-tsze, officially called Chang-chun-ting, is the station of the Chang-chun Sub-Prefect. It lies in north latitude $43^{\circ} 5'$, and east longitude $125^{\circ} 29'$, on the left bank of the E-tung (named in Du Halde's maps, Itun), the most south-westerly of the affluents of the Upper Sungari. The E-tung is too small there to admit of navigation; and Kwan-ching-tsze is a purely land entrepôt and mart. But it is, in these respects, of much importance to the port of Newchwang. Its population I estimated at not less than 50,000, which, there being only one yamun—that of the Sub-Prefect—in the place, is altogether commercial. It is a very busy population, and the town is a rapidly-rising one. It is the entrepôt from which the productions of foreign countries and China Proper are distributed to the northerly two Manchoorian provinces, and over the northern portion of Eastern Mongolia, and at which the produce of those regions is collected to be forwarded southward, a very large portion coming to the port of Newchwang for exportation. The large rectangular, or short brick-shaped chests known at this port-town as "oil-boxes," and which form such conspicuous objects in the commercial yards and godowns here, come almost exclusively from Kwan-ching-tsze, where they are made of pine-wood from the Long White Mountains for the transmission southward of the pulse oil, either expressed at Kwan-ching-tsze itself, or brought thither from the country to the east and north of it. The distance from Kwan-ching-tsze to the port of Newchwang is 330 miles. There are two roads: one, the "upper" one, which is used in early winter, passes by Moukden, Tee-ling, and

Kae-yuen, issues from this province by a "palisade" boundary-gate, called Ma-tseën, and then proceeds in a nearly direct line by way of Yu-shoo-ching-tsze and Mae-mae-kae to Kwan-ching-tsze. From Tee-ling to Yu-shoo-ching-tsze, for a stretch of about forty miles, this "upper" road is hilly, and somewhat difficult for goods' carts. The "lower" road, used after the ground is thoroughly hardened by the frosts, is by way of the Leaou Valley road toward Sin-min-tun, which it leaves a little to the right, and then, entering Eastern Mongolia by the Fa-hoo gate, trends eastward, and joins the "upper" road after the latter has issued from its hilly forty miles north of Tee-ling. This "lower" road passes throughout its length either over a dead level or over a slightly undulated country. Goods' carts require, in winter, from twelve to fifteen days to pass between Kwan-ching-tsze and the port of Newchwang, and passenger carts about nine or ten days.

With reference to a statement in my Report for 1865, that I did not recollect seeing one arched bridge in this province, I have now to mention that two newish stone bridges, with small semicircular arches, exist on this line of road: one a little to the south, the other a little to the north, of Fa-hoo-mun. Another similar bridge (which I must have seen before 1865) exists on the road between Moukden and Tee-ling. All other bridges passed by me throughout this Consular district consist of wooden or stone horizontals resting on wooden or stone uprights.

Chuen-chang, or Navy Yard, officially called Keih-lin, and known to foreigners as Kirin, is the capital of the north-easterly Manchoorian Province Kirin. The city lies in north latitude $43^{\circ} 46' 48''$, and east longitude $126^{\circ} 53' 24''$, on the left bank of the Upper Sungari, before that river has issued from the Long White Mountain group. It is surrounded on all sides by ridges and peaks, rising to heights of apparently 1,500 to 2,500 feet above it. Even the lower spurs from these do not, however, there immediately abut on the river, and Kirin stands on a narrow plain lying along the convex side of a slightly curved river-reach, which runs nearly from west to east. The length of the city, measured by the river bank, is about two miles; its average breadth, as it extends in an irregular shape back into the narrow plain, under one mile. Standing on a convex bank, it is considerably above the river, the half-street or "bund" which overlooks the latter, being on a level with the 30 to 40 feet high masts of the river-craft which lie there. The opposite side of the river is an inclined plain, rising gradually up to the mountain ridge; and being liable, after heavy rains, to be flooded in its lower portion, has no dwellings on it facing the city. The river is quite clear, and gives excellent drinking water, as also some fish of superior flavour. As already mentioned, it is here about 200 yards broad, and 12 feet deep. The population of the city I estimated at 60,000. It is to a large extent official and military; and the place, in a commercial point of view, stands no comparison with Kwan-ching-tsze. Its distance from the Port of Newchwang is 390 miles. The road to it passes by Moukden and Tee-ling, and then, leaving Kae-yuen on the left hand, issues from this province into that of Kirin by the gate called Wei-yuen-poo. From Tee-ling northward, *i.e.*, for about 225 miles, the road is more or less hilly, and not much used for heavy goods, excepting for the local traffic. The position of Chuen-chang, surrounded by mountain ridges, which render access to it by goods' carts on every side more or less difficult, prevents its being an entrepôt, and it is a mart only for its own immediate requirements. It owes its existence as a provincial capital, and its consequent growth to hostile parties of Cossack adventurers who, about 200 years ago, descended the Amoor, and came up the Sungari in river craft. In his measures to repel them, the then

Hwang-te, Tang-he, moved the Military Governor from Ning-koo-ta to Kirin; at which he, at the same time, established a "chuen-chang," or navy yard, where river war-craft were constructed to aid in the defensive operations. This has given the place the name by which it is invariably spoken of over the whole of this Consular district. Often the word "chang," or yard, is alone used, and that of the whole province, as well as of its capital. Thus, a man in Eastern Mongolia will, pointing to mountains in the distance, say that they lie within "chang-keae," the yard boundaries. The navy yard exists still, and a number of vessels in good condition, some quite new, were laid up in it when I was there. They are one-masted craft of about the size of small lorchas.

In consequence of the "Mounted" rebels having, two years ago, approached within two days' march of the city, it has since been surrounded by a wall. This has a narrow footway along its top, protected by a parapet. But it is only about 10 or 12 feet high, and is built without the least regard to the first elements of fortification, not having, for instance, in its whole circuit any projection of the nature of a bastion. Owing to its being commanded by two spurs from the hill range on the north and east, whence western field-batteries could send their shell into every part of it at pleasure, it is not capable of being fortified against a foreign force.

One characteristic of the place is the abundance of pine wood of large size which is floated down the river from higher parts of the Long White Mountains. It is even used as paving for the streets. The wood required for the above-mentioned "oil boxes" made at Kwan-ching-tsze is not sawn up at Kirin. The mountain ridge immediately to the east of the latter place, and on the road to Kwan-ching-tsze is about ten miles across from valley to valley, and the top of the pass by which the road crosses it rises to at least 1,500 feet. It forms, therefore, an effective barrier to profitable traffic in heavy goods in that direction. The pine timber for the oil boxes, coffins, &c., sent from Kwan-ching-tsze southward, is floated down the Sungari to two lumber-towns on its left bank, where it is sawn up, and thence carted off. The first, Kew-chen, lies about nine miles from Kirin, at a point beyond that where the hill ridge just mentioned sinks into the plain. Still, carts proceeding thence to Kwan-ching-tsze, though they thus avoid that ridge, have to cross two or three small affluents of the Sungari and E-tung, with the hilly watersheds between them. Hence the larger portion of the timber is floated down to the second town, Kaou-shan-tun, lying about 100 miles below the first, and which, without being farther by land route from Kwan-ching-tsze, is below the point of junction of the E-tung, parallel to the left bank of which the carts proceed with the planks over plains and undulated country, without crossing any river.

By way of close to the historical summary on the Manchooks, I mention a hill which lies about three miles to the south-east of Kirin city. It stands alone in a small plain, from which it rises to the height of 300 or 400 feet. It has on its summit a Hwang-teal temple, consisting of a fine, but somewhat decayed, hall, in which stands a tablet with the inscription in Manchoo and Chinese—"The God of the Long White Mountain." The temple and tablet are so placed that a worshipper in front of the latter faces in the direction of the distant highest ridges of that mountain range; and here the military Governor of the province comes annually in state and worships, and sacrifices to the God of the mountains revered as the home of the Manchoo Hwang-tes. The hill is called officially the "Wang-tse-shan, the looking-toward and sacrificing hill," but is usually spoken of at Kirin as the "Small" Long White Mountain.

The place marked conspicuously on the maps as Putay Ula, and situated on the right bank of the Sungari, about twenty-five miles below Kirin,

consists of a small, impoverished Manchoo city, Ula-ching, inclosed by mud walls eight or ten feet high, outside of which two streets at right angles called Ula-kae form a Chinese trading town. The whole place cannot contain more than 3,000 inhabitants. Contiguous to it on the west are the vestiges, of great size, of the walls, some five miles in circuit, of a city which was a place of importance in the time of the Ketans, about 900 to 1,000 years ago.

Lung-gan, situated in about north latitude $44^{\circ} 20'$, and east longitude $125^{\circ} 29'$, is a rather busy trading place for Mongols and Chinese of about 4,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, lying within a square inclosure of old walls of two-thirds of a mile on each face, which are now merely a continuous, gigantic, earthen mound or dike. These fortifications, with a neighbouring pagoda, a conspicuous object in that undulated plain, date also from the time of the Ketans. The eastern line of the old walls runs along the edge of the 30 or 40 feet high bluffs that there overlook the valley of the E-tung, which river has its bed in the valley about half a-mile farther to the east. Two permanent timber bridges are maintained over the river, one facing the eastern, the other leading to the southern entrance to the town.

The Petune of the maps is called officially in Chinese Pih-too-na, a name derived from the Mongolian böduna, the quail; but is always spoken of as Sin-ching or New City in contradistinction to an ancient city, the vestiges of whose walls are to be seen about nine miles to the north on the road to Tse-tse-har. Sin-ching was founded about 200 years ago. It lies in north latitude $45^{\circ} 15' 40''$, and east longitude $125^{\circ} 1' 14''$, immediately on the right bank of the Sungari, whose course is there from east to west. Owing to its having been occupied by the "mounted" rebels, it, like Kirin (and also Kwan-ching-tsze), was being, last autumn, enclosed by a twelve fee thigh parapeted wall, with a deep, narrow ditch outside of it. These new walls form an irregular square of about two-thirds of a mile on each side. The population of Sin-ching I estimated at not more than 20,000. It is the station of a Lieutenant-General commanding a hereditary garrison of Manchos, and also of a sub-prefect. Sin-ching I hold to be the most northerly place in this Consular district, to which British merchants, acting on the Treaty privilege of trading in the interior, could extend a direct trade with a chance of profit. Even from this place it is only in exceptional years (as for instance of an abundant harvest coinciding with a poor one in the southern province), that they could hope to get return goods for their foreign imports, as I have shown in a former part of this report in speaking of native opium: to bring back silver would be profitless, and in the existing state of the country somewhat hazardous. This holds still more of the more distant cities as Alchuka (or Nasheho as it is called by the people), Chulgha, or Hoolun, and San-sing lying on or near the lower Sungari, and Tse-tse-har (commonly called Pookwei), and Merghen lying on the upper part of the Nouni. All these places consume European articles imported at the port of Newchwang, but get them from the intermediary mart of Kwan-ching-tsze, by means of a local traffic in which foreigners could by no chance compete with the Chinese and Mongols. It is, therefore, to Kwan-ching-tsze that British merchants desirous of trading directly with the interior from the port of Newchwang should, in the first instance, direct their attention.

(Signed)

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS, *Consul*.

(No. 1.)—RETURN of British Shipping at the Port of Newchwang in the year 1867.

Direct Trade in British Vessels from and to Great Britain.

ENTERED.										CLEARED.			
Countries whence Arrived.	Number of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.			Total Value of Cargoes.		Countries to which Departed.	Number of Vessels.			Total Value of Cargoes.
	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	English Money.	English Money.		With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	English Money.
England ...	1	...	1	346	...	346	£ 7,000*	£	Hong Kong ...	13	...	13	40,803
Hong Kong ...	2	...	2	676	...	676	7,863			4,292	...	4,292	
Total ...	3	...	3	1,022	...	1,022	14,863		Total ...	13	...	13	41,803

Indirect or Carrying Trade in British Vessels from and to other Colonies.

ENTERED.										CLEARED.			
Countries whence Arrived.	Number of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.			Total Value of Cargoes.		Countries to which Departed.	Number of Vessels.			Total Value of Cargoes.
	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	English Money.	English Money.		With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	English Money.
Japan ...	...	8	8	...	3,055	3,055	£ ...	£	Japan ...	1	...	1	2,019

* This vessel's cargo consisted of machinery and coal, the value of the machinery being about 5,440*l*. The machinery is not included in the Table of Imports, not being for sale, and the exact value not being known.

Newchwang, January 1868.

(Signed)

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS, Consul.

(No. 2.)—RETURN of British and Foreign Shipping at the Port of
Newchwang in the Year 1867.

ENTERED.

Nationality of Vessels.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.		Invoice Value of Cargoes.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Taels.	English Money.
British ...	80	31,655	33	11,757	113	43,412	1,187,457	395,819 0 0
Hamburgh ...	48	15,076	14	4,181	62	19,257	545,534	188,511 6 8
Prussian ...	37	11,864	14	3,441	51	15,308	445,045	148,343 6 8
Bremen ...	19	5,509	11	2,845	30	8,354	306,655	68,885 0 0
American ...	12	4,915	5	1,146	15	6,061	181,372	61,457 6 8
Siamese ...	8	3,962	1	353	9	4,315	148,623	49,541 0 0
Dutch ...	9	3,248	5	2,043	14	5,291	121,839	40,613 0 0
Oldenburg ...	8	1,670	1	288	9	1,958	62,645	20,881 13 4
French ...	4	1,225	3	818	7	2,043	45,952	15,317 6 8
Swedish ...	5	1,196	...	...	5	1,196	44,864	14,964 13 4
Spanish ...	3	787	...	...	3	787	29,522	9,840 13 4
Danish ...	3	744	2	439	5	1,183	27,909	9,303 0 0
Norwegian ...	2	554	2	699	4	1,253	20,781	6,927 0 0
Total ...	338	82,405	89	28,013	327	110,418	3,091,198	1,030,399 6 8

CLEARED.

British ...	112	43,267	1	145	113	43,412	955,162	318,387 6 8
Hamburgh ...	62	19,257	...	...	62	19,257	425,074	141,691 6 8
Prussian ...	51	15,308	...	...	51	15,308	337,905	112,635 0 0
Bremen ...	30	8,354	...	...	30	8,354	184,404	61,468 0 0
American ...	15	6,061	...	...	15	6,061	133,789	44,596 6 8
Dutch ...	14	5,291	...	...	14	5,291	116,792	38,930 13 4
Siamese ...	9	4,315	...	...	9	4,315	95,157	31,719 0 0
French ...	7	2,043	...	...	7	2,043	45,096	15,032 0 0
Oldenburg ...	9	1,958	...	...	9	1,958	43,220	14,406 13 4
Norwegian ...	4	1,253	...	...	4	1,253	27,658	9,219 6 8
Swedish ...	5	1,196	...	...	5	1,196	26,400	8,800 0 0
Danish ...	5	1,183	...	...	5	1,183	26,113	8,704 6 8
Spanish ...	3	787	...	...	3	787	17,372	5,790 13 4
Total ...	326	110,273	1	145	327	110,418	2,434,142	811,380 13 4

Exchange (nominal) at 6s. 8d. per tael.

(Signed) THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS, *Consul.*
Newchwang, January 1868.

(No. 3.)—RETURN of Foreign Shipping engaged in the Direct and Indirect Trade at the Port of Newchwang in the year 1867.

ENTERED.

Nationality of Vessels.	Direct Trade.		Indirect or Carrying Trade.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Hamburgh	14	4,312	..	..	14	4,312
Prussian	8	2,300	6	1,623	14	3,923
Bremen	7	1,956	2	729	9	2,685
American	..	..	1	233	1	233
Siamese	3	1,923	2	692	5	2,615
Dutch	..	..	1	356	1	356
French	..	..	1	235	1	235
Swedish	2	539	..	..	2	539
Spanish	..	..	..	..	..	..
Danish	1	227	..	..	1	227
Norwegian	1	214	..	..	1	214
Total	36	11,471	13	3,868	49	15,339

CLEARED.

Hamburgh	22	6,669	..	..	22	6,669
Prussian	14	4,289	1	224	15	4,513
Bremen	14	4,192	..	..	14	4,192
American	3	1,072	..	..	3	1,072
Siamese	7	3,551	..	..	7	3,551
Dutch	2	670	..	..	2	670
French	3	903	..	..	3	903
Swedish	3	840	..	..	3	840
Spanish	1	343	..	..	1	343
Danish	4	940	..	..	4	940
Norwegian	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	73	23,469	1	224	74	23,693

(Signed) THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS, *Consul.*
Newchwang, January 1868.

(No. 4.)—RETURN of Shipping of each Nation employed in the Coasting Trade at the Port of Newchwang in the year 1867.

Nationality of Vessels.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	102	39,335	99	38,887
Hamburgh	48	14,945	40	12,588
Prussian	37	11,385	36	10,795
American	14	5,828	12	4,989
Bremen	21	5,669	16	4,162
Dutch	13	4,935	12	4,621
Oldenburg	9	1,958	9	1,958
French	6	1,808	4	1,140
Siamese	4	1,700	2	764
Norwegian	3	1,039	4	1,253
Danish	4	956	1	243
Spanish	3	787	2	444
Swedish	3	657	2	356
Total	267	91,002	239	82,200

(Signed) THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS, *Consul.*
Newchwang, January 1868.

(No. 5.)—RETURN of the Imports (Foreign Merchandise) at the Port of Newchwang in the Year 1867.
PART I.

Name of Articles.	Hong Kong.		Japan.		China.		Siam.		Total.				
	Foreign Weights and Measures.								Weights and Measures.				
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Principal Port of Export.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Foreign.	English.	Money Value.	
		Taels.		Taels.			Taels.		Taels.	Pieces		Foreign.	Sterling.
											£ s. d.		
Cotton piece goods—													
Shirtings, grey	8,630	25,027	800	2,320	Shanghai ...	26,610	77,169	...	36,040	36,040	7,207	104,516	34,838
" white, plain	800	2,400	...	...	" ...	6,407	19,321	...	7,207	7,207	21,621	7,307	7,307
" dyed	...	...	...	...	" ...	...	750	...	250	250	750	250	250
" Turkey, red	1,970	5,910	...	...	" ...	730	2,190	...	2,700	2,700	8,100	2,700	2,700
" white, spot, and	560	1,736	...	...	Shanghai ...	3,846	11,923	...	4,405	4,405	13,659	4,553	4,553
" brocade	...	...	...	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" dyed	282	874	...	...	" ...	2,000	6,200	...	2,262	2,262	7,074	2,358	2,358
T-cloths	9,840	22,632	...	...	" ...	4,380	10,074	...	14,220	14,220	32,706	10,962	10,962
Drills, English	160	832	...	...	" ...	8,535	44,382	...	8,695	8,695	45,214	15,071	15,071
" American	8,680	44,576	...	...	" ...	15,433	83,351	...	24,063	24,063	125,127	41,709	41,709
" Dutch	1,200	6,340	...	...	" ...	4,989	25,995	...	6,199	6,199	32,235	10,745	10,745
Jeans	...	...	...	...	" ...	60	360	...	60	60	360	120	120
Clunizes	1,388	3,211	...	...	" ...	460	1,104	...	1,798	1,798	4,315	1,438	1,438
Danaskis, dyed	190	1,140	...	...	" ...	1,480	8,880	...	1,670	1,670	10,020	3,340	3,340
Cambrics	...	...	...	...	" ...	100	160	...	100	100	160	53	53
Velvets	...	...	...	...	" ...	48	336	...	48	48	336	112	112
Velveteens	...	...	...	...	" ...	386	3,281	...	386	386	8,281	1,093	1,093
Fustians	48	240	...	...	" ...	330	1,600	...	368	368	1,840	613	613
Handkerchiefs	452	407	...	...	" ...	269	242	...	721	721	649	216	216
Woollen piece goods—													
Alpaca	...	...	...	...	" ...	1	7	...	1	1	7	2	2
Bombazines	95	475	...	...	" ...	499	2,465	...	594	594	2,970	990	990
Camlets, English	307	4,912	...	...	" ...	1,790	52,340	...	2,097	2,097	34,192	11,397	11,397
" Dutch	...	...	...	...	" ...	30	390	...	30	30	390	130	130
" Imitation	36	648	...	...	" ...	200	1,000	...	200	200	1,000	333	333
Long cloth	...	...	...	...	" ...	1	20	...	37	37	668	222	222
Spanish stripe	...	...	...	...	" ...	48	864	...	48	48	864	288	288
Flannel	...	...	...	...	" ...	18	252	...	21	21	294	98	98
Lastings, crape	...	...	...	...	" ...	6,730	74,030	...	6,945	6,945	76,395	25,465	25,465
Lustres and Orleans, figured	...	...	...	...	" ...	15,954	73,790	...	15,954	15,954	73,770	25,590	25,590
Woolen and cotton mixtures	...	...	...	...	" ...	50	250	...	50	50	250	83	83
Canvasses	...	...	...	...	" ...	20	140	...	20	20	140	46	46

Name of Articles.	Hong Kong.		Japan.		China.		Siam.		Total.		
	Value.		Quantity.		Principal Port of Export.	Value.		Quantity.	Weights and Measures.		Money Value.
	Quantity.	Taels.	Quantity.	Taels.		Foreign.	English.		Foreign.	Sterling.	
Metals—											
Iron, nail, rod and bar	8,467 60	30,593	...	...	Shanghai	5,430 37	Taels. 19,649	...	13,897 97	Lbs. 1,853,063	Taels. 50,142
" nails	...	...	...	...	"	10 72	64	...	10 72	" 1,429	64
" wire	...	...	...	...	"	1 14	8	...	1 14	" 152	8
Lead	60 70	304	...	...	Chefoo	270 20	1,351	...	330 90	" 44,120	1,655
Slead	315 40	1,577	...	...	"	43	340	...	365 40	" 46,463	605 13
Tin	1,376 56	26,155	...	...	Ningpo	125 40	2,383	...	1,501 96	" 200,361	28,538
Yellow metal	...	...	...	...	Shanghai	6 75	95	...	...	" 900	51 13
Dundries—											
Agar agar	...	...	...	...	"	4 82	43	...	4 82	" 643	43
Red nut	230 27	1,496	...	...	Canton	131	852	...	366 12	" 48,816	2,350
Buttons, brass	11	7	...	...	Shanghai	20	12	...	31	" 31	19
Cinnamon	...	...	...	...	Canton	3 41	136	...	3 41	" 455	136
Cloaks	...	...	...	...	Shanghai	8	160	...	8	" 8	160
Coals (from Great Britain)	335	4,690	...	...	"	37	518	...	372	" 372	5,308
Dragon's blood	...	...	...	...	"	0 40	6	...	0 40	" 52	2
Fish maws	...	...	...	...	Canton	3 50	91	...	3 50	" 91	91
Glass, window	707	1,908	...	...	Chefoo	101	283	...	808	" 808	2,191
Ginseng, American, clarified	...	...	...	...	Shanghai	3 42	684	...	3 42	" 684	684
Gum, arbut	78 90	552	...	...	"	44 30	338	...	133 20	" 16,427	890
" glibanum	19 30	154	...	...	"	9 35	75	...	28 55	" 3,807	229
" rhinoceros	...	...	...	...	Canton	0 30	9	...	0 30	" 9	9
Langkass	...	...	...	...	"	25 87	645	...	28 63	" 3,817	715
Marbles	3 76	69	...	...	Chefoo	2,770	2,475	...	21,245	" 21,245	7,081
Medicines	13,475	18,475	...	...	Shanghai	8 32	27	...	8 32	" 443	27
Mirrors, framed	...	...	...	...	Chefoo	20	10	...	20	" 20	10
Musical boxes and instru-	20	10	...	...	Shanghai	74	37	...	94	" 94	47
ments	...	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	" ...	...
Mussels, dried	13 82	346	8 10	203	"	5 98	149	...	27 90	" 5,720	697
Needles	90 80	2,724	...	...	"	5,065	1,519	...	14,145	" 14,145	4,243
Nutmegs	...	...	...	...	Canton	2 22	62	...	2 22	" 296	63
Oakum	...	...	...	...	Shanghai	1 99	10	...	1 99	" 265	10
Oars	...	...	30	50	"	16	25	...	46	" 46	76
Oil, kerosine	...	...	...	...	"	413	289	...	413	" 289	96
" puni	...	...	...	...	"	7 86	157	...	7 86	" 157	157
Opium, Malva	202 95	121,770	...	...	"	2,974 97	1,340,389	...	2,477 92	" 830,049	1,462,132
" Patna	8 13	4,328	...	...	"	56 40	44,925	...	49 53	" 13,604	49,156
" Benares	10 80	5,616	...	...	"	18 75	1,875	...	14 40	" 1,920	7,488
" Santa, assorted	...	...	...	...	"	26 50	212	...	26 50	" 3,553	2,912

Name of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.		Hong Kong.		Japan.		China.		Siam.		Total.	
	Foreign Weights and Measures.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Principal Port of Export.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Weights and Measures.	
											Foreign.	English.
Sundries—	Piculs	Taels.	748 84	3,507	...	Taels.	Chefoo	53 7	Taels.	...	801 91	Lbs.
Pepper, black	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	Shanghai	37	...	...	37	Pieces
Pictures, framed	"	...	...	...	...	...	Ningpo	26	...	...	26	Pieces
Pipes, meerschman	"	...	...	...	...	...	Shanghai	6,535	...	...	6,535	Sq. ft.
Planks, s ftwood	Piculs	...	25 50	235	...	...	"	53 35	...	...	1,634	Lbs.
Purchase	"	...	...	...	...	...	"	39 25	...	...	39 25	"
Rope, Manila	"	...	...	...	...	...	"	4 50	...	...	4 50	"
Resin	"	...	...	...	...	...	"	65 28	...	...	65 28	"
Seaweed	"	...	89 30	169	...	...	Chefoo	3 76	...	...	3 76	"
Sharks' fins, black	"	...	11 82	385	...	...	Shanghai	37 86	...	...	20 78	"
"	"	...	6 92	346	...	...	"	3 76	...	...	44 78	"
Stereoscopes	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	"	33	...	...	23 33	Pieces
Tar and pitch	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	"	38 95	...	...	38 95	Lbs.
Telescopes	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	"	66	...	...	66	Pieces
Thread, gold, imitation	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	"	0 13	...	...	0 13	Lbs.
Turpentine...	Gallons	...	...	...	...	...	Ningpo	11	...	...	11	Gallons
Umbrellas, cotton...	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	Shanghai	195	...	...	195	Pieces
Varnish	"	...	...	...	...	...	Ningpo	16	...	...	16	Gallons
Wood, Japan	Piculs	...	294 61	677	...	...	Chefoo	735 77	...	...	1,033 88	Lbs.
Total	...	...	...	349,910	...	...	...	...	1,910,976	...	...	...
									197		2,363,595	754,531 13 4

Newchwang, January 1868.

(Signed)

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS, Consul.

RETURN of the Imports (Native Produce) at the Port of Newchwang in the Year 1867.

PART II.

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	Hong Kong.		China.		Total.					
		Quantity.	Value.	Principal Port of Export.	Quantity.	Value.	Weights and Measures.		Value.		
							Foreign.	English.		Foreign Money.	Sterling.
Alum ...	Piculs	...	Taels.	Ningpo	420 8	Taels.	420 8	Lbs.	56,011	Taels.	£ s. d.
Aniseed, star	"	...	...	Shanghai	57 20	633	57 20	"	7,627	630	210 0 0
" broken	"	...	...	"	16 87	858	16 87	"	169	858	286 0 0
Arsenic	"	...	...	Chefoo	244 37	1,955	244 37	"	32,583	1,955	56 6 8
Bags, hemp	Pieces	23,690	948	Amoy	64,160	2,566	87,850	Pieces	87,850	3,514	651 13 4
Bamboo, poles	"	...	...	Foo-chow	1,000	20	1,000	"	1,000	20	1,171 6 8
" "	"	...	...	"	5,425	163	5,425	"	5,425	163	6 13 4
" shoots, dried	Piculs	...	...	Ningpo	50 34	705	50 34	"	6,712	705	54 6 8
" split	"	...	...	Shanghai	1,338 7	1,338	1,338 7	Lbs.	178,409	1,338	235 0 0
" ware	"	...	...	Foo-chow	250 54	3,086	250 54	"	37,405	3,086	446 0 0
" "	Strings	...	...	Satow	650	65	650	Strings	650	65	1,028 13 4
Beads, scented	Piculs	17 82	267	Canton	10	150	97 82	"	3,709	417	139 0 0
Borax ...	"	123 0	3,075	Shanghai	45 82	1,146	168 82	Lbs.	23,509	4,221	1,407 0 0
Brass-ware	"	39 72	1,787	Canton	217 90	9,806	257 62	"	34,349	11,593	3,864 6 8
Buttons, brass	"	...	...	"	310	62	310	Pieces	310	62	30 13 4
" fancy	Pieces	...	...	Foo-chow	7,560	35	7,560	"	7,560	35	11 13 4
Bucket staves	"	...	...	Chefoo	4 34	87	4 34	Lbs.	579	87	29 0 0
Camphor	Piculs	...	...	Satow	5 85	59	5 85	"	780	59	19 13 4
Capoor cutlery	"	...	...	Shanghai	838	838	93 18	"	12,424	2,707	902 6 8
Chalk, prepared	"	207 68	1,869	Canton	159 71	639	159 71	"	21,295	639	213 0 0
China root	"	7 22	144	"	...	...	7 22	"	963	144	48 0 0
" fine	"	...	...	Chefoo	1,693 9	16,930	1,693 9	"	225,745	16,930	5,643 6 8
China-ware, coarse	"	0 56	28	"	...	...	0 56	"	75	28	9 6 8
Cinnabar	Pieces	...	...	Canton	10,110	809	10,110	Pieces	10,110	809	269 13 4
Collars, velvet	"	...	...	"	50	5	50	"	50	5	1 13 4
Compasses	"	...	...	Foo-chow	1,140	171	1,140	"	1,140	171	57 0 0
Counting boards	"	...	...	Shanghai	3 54	53	13 5	Lbs.	472	53	17 13 4
Dates, preserved	Piculs	13 5	39	"	75,290	2,258	75,290	Pieces	75,290	39	13 0 0
Earthenware	"	...	...	"	311	311	147 27	"	19,636	2,258	752 13 4
Fans, paper	Pieces	78 4	351	Canton	69 23	50	990	Pieces	990	662	220 13 4
Flowers, dried	Piculs	18 60	149	Amoy	...	...	18 60	"	2,480	149	16 13 4
Flower, plants	"	13 13	26	Satow	1,597 65	3,195	1,610 78	Lbs.	214,771	3,221	1,073 13 4
Galangal	"	...	...	"	...	...	...	"	...	...	...
Ginger, green	"	...	...	"	...	...	...	"	...	...	...

Names of Articles.	Hong Kong.		Foreign Weights and Measures.	China.			Total.				
	Quantity.	Value.		Principal Port of Export.	Quantity.	Value.	Weights and Measures.		Value.		
							Foreign.	English.			
Resin ...	...	Taels.	Piculs	Foo-chow	122 37	367	122 37	Lbs.	16,316	Taels.	£
Rouge ...	...	...	"	Canton	15 20	456	15 20	"	2,027	367	132 6 8
Sanshon, medicated	...	...	"	Shanghai	11 80	413	11 80	"	1,573	456	152 0 0
Silk, piece goods	...	774	"	"	23 83	15,253	25 4	Pieces	3,339	413	157 13 4
" caps	600	66	Pieces	Canton	9,468	1,019	9,868	Pieces	1,085	16,036	5,342 0 0
" ribbon	...	...	Piculs	"	15 34	7,670	15 34	Lbs.	2,045	1,085	361 13 4
" tassels	...	...	"	"	0 84	378	0 84	"	112	7,670	2,556 13 4
" thread	...	...	"	Shanghai	0 6	24	0 6	"	8	378	136 0 0
Slippers, grass	24	3	Pairs	"	56	6	80	Pairs	80	24	3 0 0
Soy ...	...	...	Piculs	"	1 30	5	1 30	Lbs.	173	9	3 0 0
Sugar, brown	16,316 89	55,187	"	Swatow	52,009 67	176,833	68,926 56	"	9,096,874	5	1 13 4
" white	2,311 67	16,182	"	"	22,882 23	160,176	25,193 89	"	8,383,185	173	77,325 6 8
" candy	97 43	926	"	Amoy	3,139 32	49,019	5,237 35	"	7,000,380	176,833	58,786 0 0
Sun dials	...	...	Pieces	Canton	300	30	300	Pieces	300	49,945	16,648 6 8
Table covers	...	...	"	"	1,036	725	1,036	"	1,036	30	10 0 0
Tea, congou	...	...	Piculs	Foo-chow	144 96	4,349	144 96	Lbs.	19,328	725	241 13 4
Tinfoid...	...	...	"	Canton	12 30	308	12 30	"	1,040	4,349	1,449 13 4
Tobacco leaf	...	...	"	"	18 15	163	18 15	"	2,420	308	103 13 4
" prepared	158 65	2,380	"	Shanghai	1,641 85	24,638	1,800 50	"	2,400,67	163	54 6 8
Turmeric	...	40	"	Tien-tsin	230 35	1,267	230 35	"	30,713	57,008	9,002 13 4
Umbrellas, cotton	206	1,080	Pieces	"	...	...	266	Pieces	266	1,267	422 6 8
Vermilion	26 99	754	Piculs	"	...	...	26 99	Lbs.	3,599	40	13 6 8
Wood ware	30 16	...	"	Chefoo	2 10	53	32 26	"	4,301	1,080	360 0 0
Total	...	96,755	...	...	...	730,848	...	...	827,603	807	269 0 0
									...	827,603	275,867 13 4

Newchwang, January 1868.

(Signed)

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS, Consul.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTS.

PART I.—Foreign Merchandize and Produce.

Hong Kong.	Japan.	China.	Siam.	Total.	
				Foreign.	Sterling.
Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	£ s. d.
349,910	2,572	1,910,916	197	2,263,595	754,531 13 4

PART II.—Native Merchandize and Produce.

96,755	...	730,848	...	827,603	275,867 13 4
446,665	2,572	2,641,764	197	3,091,198	1,030,399 6 8

(Signed) THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS, *Consul.*
Newchwang, January 1868.

TREASURE.

Sycee and Copper Cash Imported and Exported from and to the Port of
 Newchwang for the Year 1867.

IMPORTED.

Name of Port.	Sycee.		Copper Cash.*			Total.	
	Taels.	Sterling.	Strings.	Taels.	Sterling.	Taels.	Sterling.
Tien-tsin ...	44,522	£ 14,840 13 4	450	330	£ 110	44,852	£ 14,950 13 4
Chefoo ...	20,000	6,666 13 4	62,060	46,545	15,515	66,545	22,181 13 4
Shanghai ...	18,514	6,171 6 8	...	...	...	18,514	6,171 6 8
Ningpo ...	19,500	6,500 0 0	...	...	...	19,500	6,500 0 0
Amoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	102,536	34,178 13 4	62,500	46,875	15,625	149,411	49,803 13 4

* Exchange at .75 per string.

EXPORTED.

Name of Port.		Sycee.	Sterling.
		Taels.	£ s. d.
Tien-tsin ...	...	...	...
Chefoo ...	...	52,698	17,682 13 4
Shanghai ...	...	249,529	83,176 6 8
Ningpo ...	...	...	...
Amoy ...	...	850	283 6 8
Hong Kong ...	...	71,711	23,903 13 4
Total ...	...	374,988	124,996 0 0

(Signed) THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS, *Consul.*
Newchwang, January 1868.

(No. 6.)—Return of the Exports at the Port of Newchwang for the Year 1867.

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	Hong Kong.		Shanghai.		Chefoo and Tien-tsin.		Ningpo.		Foo-chow.		Amoy.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Almonds, bitter	Piculs	8 14	Taels. 16	17 45	Taels. 87					10 98	Taels. 55		Taels. ...
Bags, hemp	Pieces	2,800	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley, pearl	Piculs	10 0	15	307 0	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bean cakes	Pieces	100	37	592,040	219,055	...	...	16,000	5,920	36,550 0	13,524	316,300	117,039
Beans, black	Piculs	88,813 60	88,814	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,875 0	1,875	2,700	2,700
" green	31	1,171 50	1,289	...	...	...	...	...	...	318 0	350	480 0	528
" red	35	...	...	720 0	792	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	66
" yellow	35	27 0	30	451 80	497	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,640 0	89,932
Bicho de mar	35	506,698 50	532,023	118,686 10	124,650	...	...	...	...	39,986 0	41,996	...	...
Buffalo bones	35	5 76	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 21	273
Castor oil	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, native	Tons	...	...	30	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dye stuff	Piculs	...	...	7 58	42	...	...	...	...	9 62	34	...	...
Fir nuts	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	34	...	...
Fish brains	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" salted	35	1 0	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour, millet	35	9 20	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377 39	1,132
Fruit, fresh	35	339 44	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 21	15	...	...
Fungus	35	23 60	519	45 54	1,002	...	...	...	...	24 65	542	35 56	43
Ginseng, Corcan, 2nd quality	35	2 84	1,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 45	380	153 46	3,376
" native	35	110 53	27,633	44 48	11,120	0 60	150	...	...	...	...	1 92	480
Hair, goats	35	19 26	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" horse tail	35	1 72	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horns, buffalo	35	36 79	30	65 83	52	...	...	...	...	79 20	63	6 23	5
" deer	35	192 67	578	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	24	...	...
" old	35	7 91	44	1 5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indigo, liquid	35	2 49	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lard	Pairs	184	5,360	9	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lily flowers, dried	Piculs	605 61	2,432	605 61	2,432	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 22	8
Liquorice	35	56 88	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millet	35	89 44	268	99 28	298	...	...	...	...	255 0	1,020	117 25	469
Mushrooms	35	1,331 77	5,326	254 96	1,020	6,006 0	4,805	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil, bean	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" hemp seed	35	8 46	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35	510 24	2,041	3,491 40	13,966	...	...	...	...	3,621 95	14,488	6,469 54	21,838
	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375 40	1,352	...	...

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	Hong Kong.		Shanghai.		Chefoo and Tien-tsin.		Ningpo.		Foo-chow.		Amoy.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Piculs		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Oil, sesamum seed ...	...	...	...	6 80	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" unclassified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samsboo ...	...	43 4	172	161 32	645	...	...	...	...	37 70	132	...	...
Seeds, melon ...	...	1,444 79	3,612	2,234 8	5,585	...	...	...	...	163 50	654	148 20	588
" mustard ...	...	7 52	23	99 0	87	...	...	...	...	908 64	2,272	1,061 6	2,650
" sesamum ...	...	...	...	153 78	692	...	...	8 73	26	...	...	138 78	695
Shell fish, dried ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	15
Shrimps, dried ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	553 5	6,036
" husk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	577 96	578
" sauted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147 50	2,005
Sinew, buffalo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" deer ...	...	1 41	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 11	290	...	...
" skins, asses ...	...	42 6	589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tulow, animal ...	...	306 19	5,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernicelli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468 29	2,482
Wax, yellow ...	...	438 39	2,324	189 30	1,003	...	...	...	...	57 60	305	32 10	138
Wool, camels ...	...	1,075 20	4,301	54 76	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" sheep's ...	...	12 56	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arsenic ...	...	80 49	644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brass buttons ...	...	113 0	509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chalk, prepared ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Herb, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead, yellow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nut galls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium, prepared, native ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper, 1st quality ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peel, orange ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preserves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk ribbons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, brown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" white ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" candy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea, congou ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco, prepared ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	680,487	...	354,708	...	4,955	...	5,946	...	79,385	...	283,642

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	Swatow.		Canton.		Japan.		Re-exported to Hong Kong and China.		Weights and Measures.		Total.		Money Value.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Foreign.	English.	Foreign.	£ sterling.*		
Almonds, bitter	Piculs	87 36	187	12 70	64	...	...	...	...	81 63	Lbs.	10 584	Taels.	409	£
Bags, hemp	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 900	Pieces	5 900	336	136	6 8
Barley, pearl	Piculs	3,356 78	5,035	...	15	...	...	3,100	124	3,633 48	Lbs.	491 131	535	78	13 4
Bean cakes	Pieces	1,832 596	585 561	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,543 668	Pieces	2 543 668	941 197	313 700	0 4
Beans, black	Piculs	11 436 70	11 457	5 155 40	5 155	...	...	...	...	105 000 70	Lbs.	4 666 098	105 001	33 700	0 8
" green	"	1,032 0	1 135	111 90	133	...	...	...	...	8 333 40	Lbs.	511 120	4 917	1 405	13 4
" red	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 531 80	Lbs.	60 320	4 497	1 405	13 4
" white	"	3,993 90	4 393	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 170 90	Lbs.	550 120	4 388	1 529	0 8
" yellow	"	236 915 10	248 761	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 028 470 70	Lbs.	137 129 427	1 079 585	359 965	0 8
Bicho de mar	"	...	...	31 338	32 905	9 207 0	9 668	...	...	8 1	Lbs.	1 068	160	53	0 8
Buffalo bones	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 31	Lbs.	14 361	273	91	0 0
Castor oil	"	17 80	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 80	Tons	30	66	22	0 0
Coat, native	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	Lbs.	30	225	75	0 0
Dye stuff	Piculs	25 33	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 95	Lbs.	4 660	122	40	13 4
Fir nuts	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 66	Lbs.	1 321	75	25	0 0
Fish brains	"	...	...	4 20	5 46	...	...	...	...	5 30	Lbs.	693	677	225	13 4
" salted	"	38 54	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	485 13	Lbs.	64 684	1 456	485	6 8
Flour, millet	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 31	Lbs.	961	15	5	0 0
Fruit, fresh	"	76 87	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	451 87	Lbs.	60 249	542	180	13 4
Fungus	"	213 69	4 700	1 15	25	...	...	...	...	462 9	Lbs.	61 612	10 166	3 380	13 4
Ginseng, Korean, second quality	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 79	Lbs.	372	2 232	744	0 0
Ginseng, native	"	23 54	5 635	...	655	...	...	...	...	182 81	Lbs.	24 375	45 703	15 234	6 8
Hair, goats'	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 25	Lbs.	1 638	31	10	6 8
" horse-tail	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 73	Lbs.	229	15	5	0 0
Hoofs, buffalo	"	...	...	...	...	79 31	64	...	...	266 91	Lbs.	35 588	214	71	6 8
Horns,	"	...	...	...	...	36 42	109	...	...	237 19	Lbs.	31 625	711	237	0 0
" deer	"	0 9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	Lbs.	1 307	51	17	0 0
" old	"	5 89	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 88	Lbs.	1 117	252	84	0 0
" young	"	33	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 464	Lbs.	1 146	5 860	1 953	6 8
Indigo, liquid	Piculs	68 52	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	674 13	Lbs.	69 884	2 696	898	13 4
Lard	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59 10	Lbs.	7 881	207	69	0 0
Lily flowers, dried	"	15 79	47	6 61	46	...	...	...	...	6 61	Lbs.	97 868	615	15	6 8
Liquorice	"	1,015 63	4 065	9 90	40	...	...	...	...	904 81	Lbs.	1 193 804	11 938	3 979	6 8
Medicine	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 384 81	Lbs.	3 800 800	4 803	1 601	13 4
Millet	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 006 0	Lbs.	800 800	4 803	1 601	13 4
Mushrooms	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 46	Lbs.	1 128	423	141	0 0
Oil, bean	"	9 761 62	39 047	...	...	317 20	1 269	...	...	33 161 96	Lbs.	3 088 261	92 647	30 852	6 8

* Exchange at 6s. 8d. per taal.

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	Swatow.		Canton.		Japan.		Re-exported to Hong-Kong and China.		Weights and Measures.		Total.	
		Value.		Value.		Value.		Value.		Foreign.		Money Value.	
		Quantity.	Taels.	Quantity.	Taels.	Quantity.	Taels.	Quantity.	Taels.	Foreign.	English.	Foreign.	£ sterling.
Oil hemp seed ...	Piculs	18 60	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	394 30	Lbs.	Taels.	£ s. d.
" sesamum seed ...	"	7 48	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 28	"	1,419	478 0 0
" unclassified ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,904	"	143	147 13 4
Sanshoo ...	"	3,034 93	12,140	6 10	25	...	...	...	...	37 70	"	1,097	44 0 0
Seed, melon ...	"	1,008 16	2,530	89 76	224	...	...	...	...	3,568 99	"	14,228	4,749 13 4
" mustard ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,746 45	"	89,527	5,622 0 0
" sesamum ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43 25	"	6,053	45 6 8
Shell fish ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292 36	"	136	48 0 0
Shrimps, dried ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	"	951	15 0 0
" bisk ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	553 5	"	73,740	2,312 0 0
" salted ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	577 96	"	6,636	192 13 4
Sinew, buffalo ...	"	...	...	9 58	134	...	...	...	...	1 41	"	188	1 6 8
" deer ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199 14	"	26,552	929 6 8
Skins, asses ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322 30	"	42,973	1,934 0 0
Tallow, animal ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 67	"	1,156	29 0 0
Vermicelli ...	"	1,003 70	5,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,156 28	"	287,504	3,809 6 8
Wax, yellow ...	"	497 83	1,991	10 76	43	...	...	...	...	1,670 65	"	222,753	2,237 6 8
Wool, camels ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 56	"	1,675	183 6 8
" sheep's ...	"	8 14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 49	"	10,782	274 13 4
Arsenic ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 14	"	15,485	214 6 8
Brass buttons ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 3	"	4,404	183 0 0
Chalk, prepared ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 47	"	1,663	197 0 0
Hartall ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59 10	"	561	177 6 8
Lead, yellow ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 63	"	7,880	18 6 8
Nut galls ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0	"	55	18 6 8
Opium, prepared, native ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	"	6,400	144 0 0
Paper, 1st quality ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74 25	"	594	198 0 0
Peci, orange ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 53	"	9,900	170 0 0
Peel, orange ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 53	"	71	510 0 0
Preserves ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319 10	"	42,547	1,459 0 0
Silk ribands ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4	"	36	12 0 0
Sugar, brown ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 65	"	405	15 0 0
" white ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 65	"	220	5 0 0
" candy ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 87	"	116	145 0 0
Tea, congou ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,449 11	"	326,548	2,775 13 4
Tobacco, prepared ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,739 34	"	234,579	4,105 0 0
" "	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146 0	"	1,387	462 6 8
" "	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43 68	"	1,810	436 13 4
" "	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 68	"	70	23 6 8
Total	...	...	933,279	...	40,075	...	11,110	...	31,434	...	...	2,425,021	808,340 6 8

Foreign Produce Re-exported.

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	Re-exported to Hong Kong and China.		Total.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Weights and Measures.		Money Value.
				Foreign.	English.	Foreign.
Shirtings, plain, white	Pieces	50	Taels, 150	50	Pieces 50	Taels, 150
Turkey red	"	750	2,350	750	" 750	50 0 0
Damasks, dyed	"	300	1,800	300	" 300	750 0 0
Bombazettes	"	95	475	95	" 95	1,800 0 0
Indstres and Orleans	"	40	640	40	" 40	475 0 0
Opium, Malwa	Piculs	550 0	2,750	550	" 550	158 6 8
Shark fins	"	1 50	900	1 50	Lbs, 200	213 6 8
	"	5 20	156	5 20	" 692	916 13 4
Total	"	...	9,121	...	...	300 0 0
Total Exports	"	...	31,434	...	...	52 0 0
Grand Total	"	...	40,555	...	...	3,040 6 8
						808,340 6 8
						811,380 13 4

Abstract of Exports for the Year 1867.

Hong Kong.	Shanghai.	Che-foo and Tien-tsin.	Ningpo.	Foo-chow.	Amoy.	Swatow.	Canton.	Japan.	Total.	
									Re-exported to Hong Kong and China.	Money Value.
Taels, 680,487	Taels, 384,708	Taels, 4,955	Taels, 5,946	Taels, 79,385	Taels, 253,642	Taels, 933,279	Taels, 40,075	Taels, 11,110	Taels, 40,555	Foreign.
										Taels, 2,434,142
										£ sterling, 811,380 13 4

Newchwang, January 1868.

(Signed)

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS, Consul.

No. 13.

Consul Caine to Mr. Hammond.—(Received August 24.)

Sir,

Swatow, June 24, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to forward my Trade Report for the year 1867, accompanied by Returns Nos. 1 to 5.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. W. CAINE.

Inclosure in No. 13.

Report on the Foreign Trade of Swatow for the Year 1867.

British Shipping.

A COMPARISON with the year 1866 will show that in 1867 there has been a decrease in arrivals of 49 vessels, with a falling off of 8,449 tons, this decline is perceptible chiefly in the steamer traffic.

In entries under flags other than British there is an increase of 7 vessels with a tonnage of 5,487, this excess appears under the Hamburg colours.

Imports.

There is a decrease in the value of the Import Trade in 1867, as compared with 1866, of 525,318 dollars, this occurs in the following Articles—

	Dollars.
In Beancake, a decrease of	328,000
Guano, ditto	48,000
Hemp, ditto	30,000
Medicine, ditto	48,000
Lily flowers, ditto	30,000
Tin, ditto	22,000
Opium, Malwa, ditto	217,000
„ Patna, ditto	330,000
Silk piece goods, ditto	7,000
Vermicelli, ditto	45,000

At the same time there is an increase—

In Opium, Benares	300,000
Rice	251,000
Samshoo	32,000
Shirtings, grey	20,000
„ white	6,000
T-cloths	11,000
Wheat	17,000
Camlets	10,500

It is satisfactory to notice the increase, as shown above, in foreign goods.

Exports.

The Export Trade shows a falling off of 971,460 dollars, which appears—

	Dollars.
In coarse Chinaware	60,000
Grass cloth	36,000
Sugar, white	615,170
„ brown	225,744
Paper, 1st quality	22,864
„ 2nd quality	30,867

And an increase—

					Dollars.
In Tobacco	..	..	..	..	14,144
Fans	..	..	..	..	3,000
Medicine	..	..	..	..	4,000

Having been absent on leave until the end of October 1867, I am unable to do more than make a comparison between the trade of 1866 and that of 1867.

The smuggling which is carried on from Hong Kong and vicinity does much injury to this port, I trust, however, the Chinese gun-boat which the Governor-General of Canton ordered here at my request will cause its suppression.

I have been told by one of the resident merchants that, of opium alone, 1,000 chests were smuggled last year into these districts.

The import of Treasure during 1867, was 151,280 dollars, and exports 3,830,847 dollars.

(Signed)

G. W. CAINE, *Consul.*

Swatow, June 24, 1868.

(No. 1.)—RETURN of British Shipping at the Port of Swatow, in the Year 1867.

Direct Trade in British Vessels from and to Great Britain and British Colonies.

ENTERED.						CLEARED.						
Total Number of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.			Total Number of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.			
With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	
162	87	199	83,241	17,857	191,098	158	66	224	81,619	28,039	109,658	
						...				9,772	...	

Indirect or Carrying Trade in British Vessels from and to other Ports.

Ports whence Arrived.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	Number of Vessels.		Tonnage.		Number of Vessels.		Tonnage.	
	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.
Che-foo ...	27	10,829	10,829	...	9	7	2,387	2,746
Shanghai	20	11,738	11,738	...	33	35	13,676	14,671
Amoy and Foo-chow	61	31,763	47,939	...	96	105	49,723	53,774
Newchwang	46	18,815	18,815	...	7	1	2,867	3,321
Tien-tan	1	288	288	...	...	1	190	180
Bangkok	4	1,957	1,957	...	1	4	688	1,939
Foo-chow	1	...	...	...	...	12	6796	1,937
Singapore	1	358	358	...	...	19	6,796	6,796
Manila	6	436	446	...	2	2	947	1,289
Saigon	2	780	780	...	...	3	1,541	1,541
Yaku	2	888	888	...	...	2	440	1,314
Ningpo	2	551	551	...	...	4	263	263
Yokohama	...	...	...	...	...	1	633	633
Taiwan	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	472
...	166	77,935	94,109	...	149	86	71,551	79,141
...	33	16,174	16,174	...	149	86	71,551	79,141
...	199	77,935	94,109	6,604	149	86	71,551	6,933

Swatow, December 31, 1867.

(Signed)

G. W. CAINE, *Consul.*

(No. 3.)—RETURN of the Import of Foreign Goods at the Port of Swatow, in the Year 1867.

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights or Measures.	From Foreign Countries.		From Chinese Ports.		Re-exported.		Nett Total Imported.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantities.		Value.
								Foreign Measure.	English Measure.		Dollars.	Sterling.
Cotton piece goods :—			Dollars.		Dollars.					
Shirtings, grey	Pieces	64,628	239,123	200	740	..	Pieces	64,828	239,863	£ 52,969 14 11
" white, plain	"	14,177	90,732	..	..	..	"	14,177	90,732	20,036 13 0
" dyed	"	3,098	15,799	..	..	..	"	3,098	15,799	3,488 18 11
" spotted and broadened,										
" white	"	78	380	..	..	..	"	78	380	83 18 4
T-cloths	"	26,016	67,641	..	..	..	"	26,016	67,641	14,937 7 9
Drills, American	"	4,972	18,893	..	..	..	"	4,972	18,893	4,172 4 1
Chintzes and furnitures	"	768	2,457	..	..	..	"	768	2,457	542 11 9
Turkey red cloth or cambrics	"	6,725	23,537	..	..	..	"	6,725	23,537	5,197 15 1
Damasks, dyed	"	212	212	..	..	..	"	40	212	46 16 4
Velvets	"	926	4,889	..	..	..	"	926	4,889	1,079 13 1
Muslins	"	35	35	..	..	..	"	5	35	7 14 7
Dimities	"	2	5	..	..	..	"	2	5	1 2 1
Handkerchiefs	Dozens	876	1,051	..	..	..	Dozens	876	1,051	232 1 11
Cotton yarn	Piculs	7,117	462,605	..	..	30	"	7,087	460,655	101,737 19 7
" thread	"	91	2,184	..	..	..	"	91	2,184	482 6 0
Woolen goods :—										
Blankets	Pairs	244	976	..	..	..	Pairs	244	976	215 10 8
Bunting	Pieces	276	5,520	..	..	..	Pieces	276	5,520	1,219 0 0
Camlets, English	"	2,730	60,060	..	..	..	"	2,730	60,060	13,263 5 0
" Dutch	"	107	4,280	..	..	..	"	107	4,280	948 3 4
" imitation	"	695	5,212	..	..	..	"	695	5,212	1,150 19 8
Cloth, medium	"	57	2,280	..	..	..	"	57	2,280	943 3 4
Spanish stripes	"	2,720	51,680	..	..	..	"	2,720	51,680	11,412 13 4

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights or Measures.	From Foreign Countries.		From Chinese Ports.		Re-exported.		Nett Total Imported.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantities.		Value.		
								Foreign Measure.	English Measure.			
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Pieces		Dollars.	Sterling.
												£ s. d.
Woollen goods, <i>continued</i> :—												
Flannels ..	Pieces	7	148	..	..	..	..	..	7	148	26,220	5,790 5 0
Lastings ..	"	1,380	26,220	..	..	..	..	..	"	1,380	29,635	6,544 7 11
Long ells ..	"	3,024	29,635	..	..	..	..	..	"	3,024		
Woollen and cotton mixtures, un-												
<i>classified</i> ..	"	115	862	..	..	..	..	..	"	115	862	190 7 2
Linen ..	"	89	1,068	..	..	..	..	..	"	89	1,068	235 17 0
<i>and cotton mixtures</i> ..	"	672	4,368	..	..	..	..	..	"	672	4,368	964 12 0
Canvas ..	"	274	1,918	..	..	..	..	..	"	274	1,918	423 11 2
Silk, raw ..	Piculs	4	1,108	..	..	..	..	..	4	4½	1,108	244 13 8
Sugar, white ..	"	36	225	..	..	..	..	..	36	43	225	49 13 9
Metals :—												
Copper, sheets and nails	"	24	624	..	..	..	..	..	24	28	624	137 16 0
Iron, nail, rod, and bar	"	6,912	27,648	..	..	..	..	..	6,912	8,219	27,648	6,105 12 0
<i>ware</i> ..	"	44	880	..	..	..	..	..	44	53	880	194 6 8
<i>wire</i> ..	"	358	1,432	..	..	..	..	..	358	429	1,432	316 4 8
Lead, in pigs ..	"	1,155	8,662	..	..	..	..	..	1,155	1,378	8,662	1,912 17 2
<i>sheet</i> ..	"	6	48	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	48	10 12 0
Quicksilver ..	"	2	140	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	140	30 18 4
Steel ..	"	165	990	..	..	..	..	..	165	198	990	218 12 6
Tin, in pigs ..	"	2,066	51,650	..	..	..	..	..	2,066	1,463	51,650	11,406 0 10
<i>plates</i> ..	"	10	70	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	70	15 9 2
<i>Yellow metal</i> ..	"	2	54	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	54	11 18 6
Sundries :—												
Bicho de mar, black ..	"	300	9,000	6	180	..	..	..	306	367	9,180	2,027 5 9
<i>white</i> ..	"	787	8,657	2	22	..	..	..	789	940	8,679	1,916 12 3
Birds' nests ..	"	12	2,400	..	..	..	..	..	12	14	2,400	530 0 0
Betal nut ..	"	756	3,780	..	..	..	..	..	756	900	3,780	834 15 0

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights or Measures.	From Foreign Countries.		From Chinese Ports.		Re-exported.		Nett Total Imported.			
		Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantities.		Value.	
								Foreign Measure.	English Measure.	Dollars.	Sterling. £ s. d.
<i>Sundries, continued:—</i>											
Buttons, brass, gilt	Gross Piculs	102	612	..	..	..	..	102	Gross Cwt.	612	135 3 0
Camphor	"	5	150	..	..	..	..	6	"	150	33 2 6
Cardamons, inferior	"	20	600	..	..	..	..	24	"	600	132 10 0
" superior	"	2	160	..	..	..	..	2	"	160	35 6 8
Cassia lignea	"	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	"	5	1 2 1
Charcoal	"	374	224	..	..	..	..	374	"	224	49 9 4
Clocks	Pieces	31	186	..	..	..	..	..	Pieces	186	41 1 6
Cloves, mother	Piculs	1	8	..	..	..	..	1	Cwt.	8	1 15 4
Coal	Tons	189	2,835	..	..	..	..	189	Tons	2,835	626 1 3
Cotton	Piculs	33,713	707,973	..	..	..	..	40,135	Cwt.	707,973	156,344 0 9
Cuttle fish	"	188	3,760	83	1,660	..	..	271	"	5,420	1,196 18 4
Dyes and colour	Value	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	Pieces	17	3 15 1
Eggs, preserved	Pieces	7,200	72	..	..	..	..	7,200	"	72	15 18 0
Feathers, kingfishers'	"	340	51	..	..	..	..	340	"	51	11 5 3
Fish, dried	Piculs	1,626	11,382	..	..	..	..	1,935	Cwt.	11,382	2,513 10 6
" maw	"	53	1,325	..	..	..	..	68	"	1,325	292 12 1
" salt	"	278	1,148	..	..	..	..	342	"	1,148	253 10 4
" shell	"	15	1,200	..	..	..	..	18	"	1,200	265 0 0
" skin	"	211	844	..	..	..	..	251	"	844	186 7 8
Flour	"	19	95	..	..	..	..	19	"	95	20 19 7
Gambier	"	148	266	..	..	..	..	176	"	266	58 14 10
Ginseng, American, crude	"	106	31,800	..	..	..	..	126	"	31,800	7,022 10 0
" " Japan, clarified	"	21	10,500	..	..	..	..	25	"	10,500	2,318 15 0
Glass, window	Boxes	1	600	..	..	..	..	1	"	600	132 10 0
Glue	Piculs	19	57	..	..	..	..	19	Boxes	57	12 11 9
Ground nut	"	62	310	..	..	..	..	74	Cwt.	310	68 9 2
	"	902	3,608	..	..	..	..	902	"	3,608	796 15 4

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights or Measures.	From Foreign Countries.		From Chinese Ports.		Re-exported.		Nett Total Imported.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantities.		Value.
								Foreign Measure.	English Measures.		Dollars.	Sterling.
<i>Sundries, continued:—</i>										
Ground nut, cake	Piculs	42,428	Dollars. 97,584	..	Dollars.	..	..	Cwt. 50,513	97,584	£ 21,549
Gum, myrrh ..	"	7	28	..	..	..	..	" 8	28	16 0
" olibanum ..	"	11	88	..	..	..	..	" 13	88	6 3
Guano ..	"	665	1,662	..	..	..	..	" 793	1,662	8 8
Hemp ..	"	203	4,060	..	..	..	..	" 241	4,060	367 0
Hide, buffalo ..	"	62	868	..	..	..	..	" 74	868	6 6
" elephant ..	"	4	40	..	..	..	..	" 4	40	896 11
" rhinoceros ..	"	32	416	..	..	..	..	" 38	416	8 8
Horns, deer, old ..	"	1	200	..	..	..	..	" 1	200	91 17
" rhinoceros ..	"	14	1,050	..	..	..	..	" 17	1,050	44 3
Indigo, liquid ..	"	195	975	..	..	..	..	" 232	975	231 17
Lamps ..	Pieces	30	67	..	..	..	..	" 30	67	215 6
Lotus nuts ..	Piculs	65	780	..	..	..	..	Pieces	780	6 3
Mangrove bark ..	"	2,939	2,645	..	..	..	..	Cwt. 3,500	2,645	172 5
Matches, wood ..	Gross	166	597	..	..	..	..	Gross 166	597	584 2
Mats ..	Pieces	180	4	..	..	..	..	Pieces 180	4	131 16
Medicine ..	Piculs	61	1,830	..	390	..	..	Cwt. 74	4	0 17
Mushrooms ..	"	200	16,000	..	..	..	..	" 89	2,220	8 8
Mussels, dried ..	"	60	600	..	..	..	..	" 238	16,000	490 5
Oil ..	"	3,902	74,138	..	..	..	..	" 72	600	3,533 6
" paint ..	"	53	9	..	..	..	..	" 4,646	74,138	132 10
Paddy ..	"	1,383	2,489	..	..	..	..	" 63	9	16,327 2
Pearl barley ..	"	389	1,945	..	..	..	..	" 1,637	2,489	2 10
Peas ..	"	627	3,009	..	..	..	..	" 464	1,945	1 19
Pepper, black ..	"	2,967	23,736	..	..	..	..	" 746	3,009	549 13
" white ..	"	312	4,368	..	..	..	..	" 3,332	23,736	429 10
Prawns, dried ..	"	20	440	..	484	..	..	" 371	4,368	664 9
	"			22		..	..	" 50	924	5,241 14
	"					..	..	" 42		0 0
	"					..	..	" 42		964 12
	"					..	..	" 50		204 1

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights or Measures.	From Foreign Countries.		From Chinese Ports.		Re-exported.		Net Total Imported.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantities.		Value.	
								Foreign Measure.	English Measure.		
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.			Dollars.	Sterling.
											£ s. d.
Sundries, <i>continued</i> :—											
Putehuck ..	Piculs	64	1,600	..	..	..	..	64	Cwt.	1,600	353 6 8
Rattans ..	"	4,453	26,718	..	..	..	..	4,453	"	26,718	5,900 4 6
" canes ..	Pieces	31,880	956	..	..	..	..	..	Pieces	956	211 2 4
" split ..	Piculs	15	42	..	..	..	..	15	Cwt.	42	9 5 6
Rice ..	"	185,871	334,568	..	..	..	..	185,871	"	334,568	73,883 15 4
Rose maloes ..	"	19	1,330	..	..	..	..	19	"	1,330	293 14 2
Rope, Europe ..	"	137	2,055	..	..	..	..	137	"	2,055	453 16 3
" Manila ..	"	125	1,125	..	..	..	..	125	"	1,125	248 8 9
Sago ..	"	19	57	..	..	..	..	19	"	57	12 11 9
Seaweed ..	"	108	432	..	..	..	..	108	"	432	95 8 0
Sharks' fins, black ..	"	114	6,840	..	..	..	..	114	"	6,840	1,510 10 0
" white ..	"	44	3,080	..	..	..	..	44	"	3,080	680 3 4
Sinews, buffalo ..	"	2	54	..	..	..	..	2	"	54	11 18 6
Skins, pig ..	"	115	1,840	..	..	..	..	115	"	1,840	406 6 8
Smalts ..	"	26	1,248	..	..	..	..	26	"	1,248	275 12 0
Timber planks, soft wood ..	Square ft.	9,829	491	..	..	..	..	..	Feet	491	108 8 7
" hard ditto ..	Pieces	1,349	944	..	..	..	..	..	Pieces	944	208 9 4
" teak ..	Cubic ft.	200	180	..	..	..	..	..	Feet	180	39 15 0
" beams, hard wood ..	Pieces	139	2,085	..	..	..	..	..	Pieces	2,085	460 8 9
" masts and spars ..	"	14	840	..	..	..	..	..	"	840	185 10 0
Umbrellas, cotton ..	"	638	1,276	..	..	..	..	..	"	1,276	281 15 8
Varnish ..	Piculs	2	36	..	..	..	..	2	Cwt.	36	7 19 0
Wax, vegetable ..	"	6	480	..	..	..	..	6	"	480	105 0 0
Wheat ..	"	426	1,704	..	..	..	..	426	"	1,704	376 6 0
Wood, ebony ..	"	15	150	..	..	..	..	15	"	150	33 2 6
" fragrant ..	"	102	2,040	..	40	..	..	104	"	2,080	459 6 8
" garroo ..	"	4	44	..	..	..	..	4	"	44	9 14 4

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights or Measures.	From Foreign Countries.		From Chinese Ports.		Re-exported.		Nett Total Imported.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantities.			
								Foreign Measure.	English Measure.	Value.	
<i>Sundries, continued :—</i>			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Pieces		£ s. d.
Wood, kraujee	Pieces	131	3,930	..	..	..	..	3,930	131		867 17 6
" saka ..	Piculs	57	57	..	..	..	..	57	68		12 11 9
" red ..	"	2,099	4,198	..	..	..	..	2,099	2,509		927 1 2
" sandal ..	"	147	1,433	..	..	..	..	147	"		316 9 1
" sapan ..	"	2,407	7,221	..	..	..	..	2,407	"		1,594 12 8
" scale ..	Pieces	13,467	1,885	..	..	..	..	..	Pieces		416 5 5
Opium, Malwa	Piculs	1,734	1,402,806	..	..	93	75,237	1,641	1,943		293,171 9 9
" Patna	"	2,630	1,564,850	10	5,950	3	1,785	2,637	3,139		346,490 16 3
" Benares	"	1,238	730,420	..	..	..	..	1,238	"		161,301 1 8
Total	..	..	6,369,569	..	9,466	..	78,972	..	..	6,300,063	1,391,263 18 3

The dollar has been calculated at the exchange of 4s. 5d.
The picul is equal to 133½ lbs. avoirdupois. In converting piculs into cwts, the fractions have been omitted.

Swatow, December 31, 1867.

(Signed)

G. W. CAINE, Consul.

(No. 4).—RETURN of the Import of Chinese Produce at the Port of Swatow, from Hong Kong and Chinese Ports, during the Year 1867.

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights or Measures.	Total Imported.			
		Quantities.		Value.	
		Foreign Measure.	English Measure.	Dollars.	Sterling.
Silk, raw ...	Piculs	20	Cwt. 24	6,000	£ 1,325 0 0
" yellow ...	"	7	" 8	350	77 5 10
" piece goods, fine ...	"	140	" 167	98,000	21,641 13 4
" " coarse	"	149	" 177	29,800	6,580 16 8
" ribbons ...	"	1	" 1	250	55 4 2
" floss ...	"	2	" 2	900	198 15 0
" thread ...	"	4	" 4½	2,080	468 6 8
" and cotton mixtures	"	2	" 2	200	44 3 4
Tea ...	"	656	" 781	19,680	4,346 0 0
Cotton, raw ...	"	47,408	" 56,433	1,114,088	246,027 15 4
Almonds ...	"	93	" 110	2,418	533 19 6
Alum, white ...	"	3	" 3	7	1 10 11
Aniseed, star ...	"	6	" 7	126	27 16 6
Arsenic ...	"	1	" 1	12	2 13 0
Bamboo, split ...	"	1,918	" 2,384	4,795	1,058 17 11
" ware ...	"	55	" 66	440	97 3 4
Barley, pearl ...	"	3,783	" 4,503	18,915	4,177 1 3
Bean cake ...	"	1,308,154	Tons 77,866	2,406,356	531,403 12 4
Beans and peas ...	"	299,601	" 17,832	704,062	155,480 7 2
Betel nut ...	"	5	Cwt. 6	25	5 10 5
Brass buttons ...	"	4	" 4½	2	0 8 10
" ware ...	"	15	" 18	525	115 18 9
" wire ...	"	2	" 2	100	22 1 8
Bricks ...	Pieces	23,800	Pieces 23,800	225	49 13 9
Caps, felt ...	"	10,191	" 10,191	6,115	1,350 7 11
" silk ...	"	811	" 811	243	53 13 3
Carpets ...	"	13	" 13	39	8 12 3
Chinaware, fine ...	Piculs	6	Cwt. 7	84	18 11 0
" coarse	"	94	" 112	470	103 15 10
Cinnabar ...	"	4	" 4½	120	26 10 0
Cinnamon ...	"	1	" 1	30	6 12 6
Collars ...	Pieces	3,490	Pieces 3,490	418	92 6 2
Cotton rags ...	Piculs	76	Cwt. 90	304	67 2 8
Cuttle fish ...	"	2,204	" 2,620	44,080	9,734 6 8
Dates, black ...	"	2,216	" 2,638	13,296	2,936 4 0
" red ...	"	1,532	" 1,824	7,670	1,661 11 8
Dressing cases ...	Pieces	...	Pieces 87	78	12 16 2
Eggs, preserved ...	"	...	" 25,990	260	57 8 4
Fans, gauze ...	"	...	" 440	110	24 5 10
" paper ...	"	...	" 3,590	71	15 13 7
Felt cuttings ...	Piculs	12	Cwt. 14	300	66 5 0
Fish, dried ...	"	325	" 486	2,275	502 7 11
" salt ...	"	471	" 500	1,864	416 1 0
" shell ...	"	233	" 277	18,640	4,116 6 8
Flower roots ...	Pieces	...	Pieces 2,800	39	8 12 3
Fruits, dried ...	Piculs	64	Cwt. 76	384	84 16 0
" fresh ...	"	407	" 484	814	179 15 2
Fungus ...	"	875	" 1,042	66,500	14,685 8 4
Ginseng, native ...	"	27	" 32	22,950	5,468 2 6
" Corean, 2nd quality	"	5	" 6	6,000	1,325 0 0
" root ...	"	3	" 3	300	66 5 0
Glass ware ...	"	28	" 33	392	86 11 4
Glue ...	"	19	" 23	95	20 19 7
Grass cloth, fine ...	"	17	" 20	1,190	262 15 10
" coarse	"	17	" 20	595	131 7 11
Ground nuts ...	"	2	" 2	8	1 15 4
Gypsum ...	"	900	" 1,072	1,530	337 17 6
Hair, goats' ...	"	420	" 500	4,200	927 10 0
Hams ...	"	59	" 70	1,770	390 17 6
Hemp ...	"	8,083	" 9,616	161,660	35,699 18 4
" twine, Canton ...	"	3	" 3	19	4 3 11
Horn, buffalo ...	"	54	" 64	324	71 11 0
" deer, young ...	Pairs	...	Pairs 99	3,465	765 3 9
" old ...	Piculs	32	Cwt. 38	6,400	1,413 6 8
" ware ...	"	4	" 5	80	17 13 4
Indigo, dried ...	"	8	" 9	80	17 13 4
" liquid ...	"	107	" 127	535	118 2 11
" seed ...	"	36	" 43	144	31 16 0
Ink ...	"	3	" 3	300	66 5 0
" stones, with boxes	Pieces	...	Pieces 163	48	10 12 0
Iron, manufactured ...	Piculs	81	Cwt. 97	340	75 1 8
" wire ...	"	378	" 450	1,890	417 7 6
Isinglass ...	"	58	" 69	4,060	893 11 8
Joss sticks ...	"	1	" 1	6	1 6 6
Lead, red ...	"	81	" 97	1,377	304 1 9

CHINA.

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights or Measures.	Total Imported.			
		Quantities.		Value.	
		Foreign Measure.	English Measure.	Dollars.	Sterling.
Lead, white ...	Piculs ...	99	Cwt. 118	693	£ 153 0 9
" yellow ...	" ...	9	" 11	108	23 17 0
Leather ...	" ...	225	" 267	2,700	596 5 0
Lily flowers, dried ...	" ...	2,380	" 2,834	38,080	8,409 6 8
Liquorice ...	" ...	273	" 323	1,911	422 0 8
Looking-glasses ...	Pieces ...	...	Pieces 1,253	216	47 14 0
Lotus nuts ...	Piculs ...	162	Cwt. 212	1,944	429 6 0
Manure cake ...	" ...	10,890	" 12,974	8,712	1,923 18 0
Mats, bamboo and rattan ...	Pieces ...	...	Pieces 29,100	598	154 2 10
Medicine ...	Piculs ...	8,095	Cwt. 9,634	242,850	53,629 7 6
Melon seed ...	" ...	1,491	" 1,774	8,946	1,975 11 6
Nankeens ...	" ...	1,751	" 2,084	87,550	19,333 19 2
Nuts, white ...	" ...	170	" 202	1,020	225 5 0
Oil, bean ...	" ...	13,579	" 16,165	108,632	23,989 11 4
" castor ...	" ...	19	" 24	285	62 18 9
" sesamum ...	" ...	7	" 8	70	15 9 2
" wood ...	" ...	15	" 18	143	31 11 7
Olives, fresh ...	" ...	2	" 2	5	1 2 1
" salted ...	" ...	6	" 7	18	3 19 6
Opium, skin ...	" ...	17	" 20	1,020	225 5 0
Paint, green ...	" ...	25	" 30	625	138 0 5
Paper, 1st quality ...	" ...	43	" 51	344	75 19 4
" oiled ...	" ...	9	" 11	25	5 10 5
Pewter ware ...	" ...	1	" 1	26	5 14 10
Prawns, dried ...	" ...	173	" 205	3,806	840 9 10
Preserves ...	" ...	11	" 13	77	17 0 1
Rhubarb ...	" ...	40	" 48	240	53 0 0
Rice ...	" ...	5,883	" 7,004	13,530	2,987 17 6
Rouge ...	Cakes ...	247,840	Cakes 247,840	1,487	328 7 7
Samshoo ...	Piculs ...	4,383	Cwt. 7,000	43,880	9,679 2 6
Sea-blubber ...	" ...	8	" 9	33	7 5 9
Sesamum seed ...	" ...	7	" 8	4,298	949 2 10
Shoes ...	Pairs ...	...	Pairs 1,806	289	63 16 5
" straw ...	" ...	...	" 3,623	362	79 18 10
Sinews, cows' ...	Piculs ...	1	Cwt. 1	26	5 14 10
" deer ...	" ...	1	" 1	7	1 10 11
Skins, pig ...	" ...	2	" 2	82	7 1 4
" rabbit ...	Pieces ...	...	Pieces 1,720	34	7 10 2
" sheep and lamb ...	" ...	...	" 477	477	105 6 9
Snuff, native ...	Piculs ...	151	Cwt. 180	1,510	333 9 2
Stockings, cotton ...	" ...	1	" 1	120	26 10 0
Straw hats ...	Pieces ...	...	Pieces 782	117	25 16 9
Tallow, animal ...	Piculs ...	1,257	Cwt. 1,496	20,112	4,441 8 0
Tobacco, prepared ...	" ...	57	" 68	1,482	327 5 6
Varnish ...	" ...	222	" 264	3,996	882 9 0
Vegetables, dried and salt ...	" ...	12	" 14	18	3 19 6
Vermicelli ...	" ...	9,135	" 10,874	78,835	17,409 7 11
Vermillion ...	" ...	35	" 30	800	176 13 4
Vinegar ...	" ...	11	" 13	16	3 10 8
Wax, white ...	" ...	38	" 45	15,200	3,356 13 4
" yellow ...	" ...	13	" 15	1,040	229 13 4
Wheat ...	" ...	14,577	" 17,352	58,308	12,876 7 0
Wood, coffin ...	Pieces ...	...	Pieces 4	18	3 19 6
" ware ...	Piculs ...	2	Cwt. 2	40	8 16 8
Woollens, native ...	Pieces ...	...	Pieces 2,814	5,623	1,242 17 0
Wool ...	Piculs ...	43	Cwt. 51	430	94 9 2
Total ...	...	...	...	5,556,127	1,226,978 0 11

The dollar has been calculated at the exchange of 4s. 5d.
 The picul is equal to 133½ lbs. avoirdupois. In converting piculs into cwt., fractions have been omitted.

(Signed)

G. W. CAINE, Consul.

Swatow, December 31, 1867.

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights or Measures.	To Chinese Ports.		To Foreign Countries.		Total Exported.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantities.		Value.	
						Foreign Measure.	English Measure.		Dollars.
			Dollars.		Dollars.				
Chestnuts, water	Piculs	... 10	... 18	342	718	Cwt.	406	718	£ 158 11 2
China root	"	623	3,115	130	234	"	166	252	55 13 0
China ware, coarse	"	...	...	3,489	17,445	"	4,890	20,560	4,540 6 8
" fine	"	...	...	...	14	1	1	14	3 1 10
Cinnamon	"	39	1,170	...	...	39	46	1,170	258 7 6
Coffin planks	Pieces	8	50	...	...	...	Pieces 8	50	11 0 10
Coir	Piculs	148	829	...	...	148	Cwt.	829	183 1 5
Copper sheathing, old	"	53	795	...	...	53	63	795	175 11 3
Copperas	"	...	...	5	12	5	5½	12	2 13 0
Cottons, native dyed	Pieces	20	80	...	...	...	Pieces 20	80	17 13 4
Cutch	Piculs	9	36	...	...	9	Cwt.	11	7 19 0
Dates, black	"	...	...	60	360	60	"	360	79 10 0
" red	"	...	...	6	30	6	"	30	6 12 6
Drums	Pieces	400	6	...	...	...	Pieces 400	6	1 6 6
Eggs, preserved	"	...	...	805	8	...	805	8	1 15 4
Earthenware	Piculs	204	408	...	...	204	Cwt.	242	90 2 0
Fans, gauze	Pieces	1,405	351	80	20	...	Pieces 1,485	371	81 18 7
" paper	"	195,120	3,902	36,900	738	...	232,020	4,640	1,024 13 4
Feathers, fowl	Piculs	241	964	...	...	241	Cwt.	286	212 17 8
Felt caps	Pieces	...	...	100	60	...	Pieces 100	60	13 5 0
Fire crackers	Piculs	3	48	381	6,096	384	Cwt.	457	1,356 16 0
Fish, cuttle	"	157	3,140	2	40	159	"	189	702 5 0
" dried	"	43	301	61	427	104	"	123	160 15 4
" maws	"	40	1,000	...	...	40	"	48	220 16 8
" salt	"	231	924	74	296	305	"	363	269 8 4
" shells	Pieces	109,628	3,836	3,661	128	...	Pieces 113,289	3,964	875 7 8
" skins	Piculs	20	80	...	...	20	Cwt.	24	17 13 4
Flooring tiles	Pieces	5,340	58	55,600	611	...	Pieces 60,940	669	147 14 9

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights or Measures.	To Chinese Ports.		To Foreign Countries.		Total Exported.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantities.		Value.
						Foreign Measure.	English Measure.	
			Dollars.		Dollars.			Dollars.
								£ s. d.
Fruits, dried and salt .	Piculs	13	52	1,910	7,640	1,923	Pieces 2,368	7,692
Furniture .	Value	...	72	...	120	...	...	192
Garlic .	Piculs	...	...	730	1,314	730	Cwt. 868	1,314
Ginger .	"	1,689	2,702	7	11	1,696	" 2,019	2,713
Glue .	"	...	...	13	65	13	" 15	65
Grass cloth, coarse .	"	1,387	48,545	6	210	1,393	" 1,658	48,755
Hair cues .	Pieces	4,137	255	...	...	...	Pieces 4,137	255
" goat .	Piculs	2	20	...	...	2	Cwt. 2	20
Hams .	"	...	...	30	90	30	" 36	90
Hemp .	"	1,079	21,580	99	1,980	1,178	" 1,400	23,560
" thread .	"	63	630	254	2,540	317	" 368	3,170
Horns, deer, old .	"	2	400	...	...	2	" 2	400
Iron, manufactured .	"	1,864	7,328	...	...	1,864	" 2,227	7,828
" ware .	"	3	12	233	978	236	" 280	218
" wire .	"	...	...	2	10	2	" 2	10
Joss sticks .	"	48	312	662	4,303	710	" 846	4,615
Kittysols .	Pieces	800	128	30,412	4,865	...	Pieces 31,212	4,993
Lamp black .	Piculs	1	6	16	96	17	Cwt. 19	102
Leather .	"	175	2,100	...	...	175	" 294	2,100
" ware .	"	5	100	...	...	5	" 6	100
Lily flowers, dried .	"	...	...	27	432	27	" 32	432
Lime .	"	...	...	24	72	24	" 29	72
Liquorice .	"	...	...	3	21	3	" 3	21
Lotus nuts .	"	...	...	...	...	...	" 3	...
Manis scales .	"	3	36	...	...	3	" 1	36
Macaroni .	"	1	66	...	...	1	" 1,469	17,276
Mats .	"	...	...	1,234	17,276	1,234	Pieces 6,460	154
Medicine .	Piculs	4,900	117	1,500	37	...	Cwt. 1,311	16,530
		884	13,260	218	3,270	1,102		

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights or Measures.	To Chinese Ports.		To Foreign Countries.		Total Exported.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantities.		Value.	
						Foreign Measure.	English Measure.		
			Dollars.		Dollars.			Dollars.	Sterling.
									£ s. d.
Melon seeds . .	Piculs	...	...	6	36	6	Cwt.	7	7 19 0
Molasses . .	"	...	...	10	15	10	"	12	3 6 3
Mussels, salt . .	"	...	...	22	16	22	"	26	3 10 8
Mushrooms . .	"	...	...	...	...	...	"	2	35 6 8
Needles, Chinese . .	Pieces	1,790,000	184	4,988,000	709	...	Pcs.	6,778,000	197 4 1
Oil, wood . .	Piculs	...	...	25	350	25	Cwt.	30	77 5 10
Olives . .	"	33	165	1,605	8,025	1,638	"	1,950	1,808 12 6
Oranges, dried . .	"	387	1,509	...	...	387	"	456	833 4 9
" fresh . .	"	820	1,640	4,201	3,402	5,021	"	5,977	2,217 12 2
" peel . .	"	979	5,874	...	...	979	"	1,167	1,297 3 6
Paper, 1st quality . .	"	2,396	19,168	3,023	24,184	5,419	"	6,455	9,573 11 4
" 2nd . .	"	12,997	77,332	1,040	6,188	14,037	"	16,716	18,444 0 0
Pens, Chinese . .	Pieces	6,600	14	...	...	...	Pieces	6,600	3 1 10
Pepper, white . .	Piculs	16	224	...	...	16	Cwt.	19	49 9 4
Pewter ware . .	"	1	26	...	...	1	"	1	5 14 10
Planks, soft wood . .	Square ft.	...	...	22,407	22,407	...	Sq. ft.	22,407	4,948 4 3
Plums, black . .	Piculs	418	4,598	...	...	418	Cwt.	497	1,015 7 10
Poles and spars . .	Pieces	...	...	61	3	...	Pieces	61	0 13 3
Potash . .	Piculs	...	...	237	948	237	Cwt.	282	209 7 0
Potato flour . .	"	2,125	4,250	519	1,038	2,644	"	3,147	1,167 15 4
Pottery . .	"	...	...	1,536	3,072	1,536	"	1,829	678 8 8
Prawns, dried . .	"	222	4,884	...	...	222	"	263	1,078 11 0
Preserves . .	"	2,402	16,814	...	...	2,469	"	3,039	3,316 13 3
Rattans . .	"	129	774	...	...	129	"	152	170 18 6
" canes . .	Pieces	24,750	742	...	...	...	Pieces	24,750	163 17 2
" ware . .	Piculs	88	880	...	...	88	Cwt.	104	194 6 8
Resin . .	"	23	875	...	13	27	"	32	19 8 8
Rice . .	"	99	227	...	...	99	"	117	50 2 7

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights or Measures.	To Chinese Ports.		To Foreign Countries.		Total Exported.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantities.		Value.
						Foreign Measure.	English Measure.	
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Cwt.	£
Rice, red	Piculs	854	2,562	68	204	922	1,097	2,766
Rhubarb	"	...	...	4	44	4	4	44
Rice flour	"	...	...	6	18	6	7	18
Samshoo	"	...	...	16	160	16	19	160
Sea shells	"	...	...	4	7	220	262	396
Seaweed	"	216	389	...	...	8	9	32
Sharks' fins, white	"	8	32	...	...	39	46	2,730
Sharks' fins, black	"	39	2,730	...	...	17	20	1,020
Shell fish	"	17	1,020	...	...	60	72	4,800
Shoes, cloth and satin	Pairs	58	4,640	2	160	...	3,421	2,051
" straw	"	3,328	1,996	600	55	...	600	60
Silk clothing, old	Piculs	...	...	5	60	...	6	500
Sinews, cow	"	...	...	...	500	5	6	180
Smalts	"	5	130	...	...	5	6	240
Soap	"	5	240	...	...	5	14	21
Soy	"	...	...	12	21	12	24	32
Straw hats	Pieces	100	...	20	32	...	2,709	338
Sugar cane	Value	...	15	2,609	313	...	...	12
Taro yams, potatoes, &c.	Piculs	...	12	...	...	...	...	815
Tea-nut, cakes	"	453	815	16	16	453	539	315
Tiles, flooring	Pieces	...	...	...	...	16	19	16
Tin	Slabs	5,340	59	...	...	...	5,340	59
Tobacco, leaf	Piculs	12	300	...	...	...	12	66
" prepared	Pieces	1,198	10,782	...	...	1,198	1,525	10,732
Umbrellas	Pieces	7,176	186,576	...	...	7,176	8,543	186,576
Varnish	Pieces	...	...	152	22	...	152	22
Vegetables, dried and salt	Piculs	...	...	119	2,142	119	131	473
" seed	"	224	336	10,805	16,207	11,029	13,128	16,543
"	"	462	4,620	...	...	462	558	1,020

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights or Measures.	To Chinese Ports.		To Foreign Countries.		Total Exported.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantities.		Value.
						Foreign Measure.	English Measure.	
Vernicelli	Piculs	2	Dollars. 28	150	Dollars. 2,100	152	Cwt. 180	£ 469 18 8
Vinegar	"	...	...	1,386	2,079	1,386	" 1,650	459 2 3
Wax, white	"	4	1,600	...	...	4	" 4	353 6 8
Wheat	"	454	1,816	...	...	454	" 540	401 0 8
White nuts	"	...	...	6	22	6	" 7	4 17 2
Wood, Japan	"	282	846	...	...	282	" 334	186 16 6
" ware	"	4	80	1	20	5	" 6	22 1 8
Total	...	...	3,623,638	...	289,427	...	"	864,125 3 9
								3,913,065

The dollar has been calculated at the exchange of 4s. 5d.

The picul is equal to 133½ lbs. avoirdupois. In converting piculs into cwts. fractions have been omitted.

Swatow, December 31, 1867.

(Signed)

G. W. CAINE, Consul.

JAPAN.

No. 14.

Sir H. Parkes to Lord Stanley.—(Received May 31.)

My Lord,

Yokohama, April 9, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to forward a Report by Mr. Consul Eusden, on the trade of Hakodate for the year 1867, supported by a series of eighteen Returns.

The latter show the following favourable comparison with the trade of the previous year (1866).

			Imports.	Exports.
			Declared Value in Dollars.	Declared Value in Dollars.
1866 ..	..	..	30,913	521,298
1867 ..	..	..	218,558	638,800
Increase in 1867 ..	..	..	187,645	97,562

The total value of the foreign trade of the port had thus advanced last year to 857,418 dollars; and it appears that of this sum rather more than half, or 462,581 dollars represent the value of the goods imported and exported in British ships. The total amount of British tonnage employed in this trade was 7,602 tons inwards, and 6,722 outwards; the total foreign tonnage being 18,110 tons inwards, and 17,801 outwards.

Mr. Eusden reports favourably of the expected yield of coal at the mines, which the Japanese Government are beginning to work, and of the increase of trade which is likely to be occasioned by the opening of Osaka. Mr. Eusden also alludes to agricultural experiments being made by the Governor.

The rich but uncultivated lands of the Island of Yesso might provide employment and means of subsistence for many men of the unruly armed class known as Ronins, if they could be persuaded to take to industrial pursuits; and I am aware that some of the members of the Mikado's Government wish to develop a measure of this nature, when circumstances will permit them to do so.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HARRY S. PARKES.

Inclosure in No. 14.

Consul Eusden to Sir H. Parkes.

Sir,

Hakodate, February 15, 1868.

I AM sorry to say I have been prevented from sending in my Trade Report sooner, owing to the Custom-house Returns being so incomplete that they had to be sent back to be corrected, and the Japanese new year holidays being about to commence, I had some difficulty to get them back again; and, even when I succeeded at last, they were still so deficient that I had to apply to the foreign firms here for their private Returns, which caused another delay.

The Returns I now have the honour to forward are identical in form with those compiled for 1866, and consist of the following :—

1. List of Foreign Shipping.
2. List of Vessels, and their Tonnage, classified under their respective Flags.
3. List of Men-of-War which visited this Port.
4. Duties and Shipping Fees paid by British Vessels.
5. Duties and Shipping Fees paid by Ships of different Nationalities. 6 to 12, inclusive. Returns of Exports by Foreign Ships.
13. Comparative Table of Exports with those of 1866.
- 14 to 16, inclusive. Returns of Imports by Foreign Ships.
17. Comparative Table of Imports with those of 1866.
18. Return of Re-exports.

Shipping.

This compares very favourably with 1866 :—

INCREASE.						
British	..	..	..	..	..	9
American	..	..	..	..	..	2
Prussian	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dutch	..	..	..	..	..	2
Danish	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	16
DECREASE.						
French	..	..	..	..	..	6

Which gives an increase of 10 vessels of 3,389 tons.

The visits of men-of-war are of a more general character, those of Russia having greatly diminished. At this present moment the latter Power only has two small gun-boats in these Northern Seas, the other war vessels having been recalled to Europe.

Revenue.

The Custom-house dues on imports, exports, and shipping are very much lower than those of 1866, notwithstanding both imports and exports in 1867 are so much in excess of those of the former year; but it is not to be wondered at. The Custom-house officials are most indifferent as to whether they collect or not what is their due. A foreign merchant here has given me an instance of this. It appears he had made a mistake, on a former occasion, in the amount he reported at the Custom-house of some export, thus paying more duty than he ought to have done. This he brought to the notice of the collector of duties, who thereupon said to him, "Never mind, I will show you next time how to correct this; it makes no

difference to us how much you pay, or whether you pay or not, we do not get any the richer by it."

				Dols.	c.
Total Revenue, 1866	..	..	..	16,450	65
" 1867	..	..	..	14,230	98
Decrease	..	..	..	2,219	67

Thus 2,219.67 dollars less this year (1867) than in 1866. The shipping dues have been deducted from the amounts of both years, as the permit fee was only abolished in August 1866.

Exports.

The exports, more especially in awabee, comboo, and irico, are steadily increasing, notwithstanding the prices are higher each year.

The exportation of timber is gradually falling off owing to the exorbitant prices now demanded. The steam saw mill here (foreign) is at a dead stand still.

Imports.

The great increase in the declared value of imports is owing to the large importation of rice and sugar.

General Remarks.

I am happy to say I am enabled to send in a most satisfactory Report regarding the Cayanoma Coal Mines at Iwanai, which Mr. Consul Gower made mention of in last year's Trade Report, that is to say, for the year 1866.

The Japanese have engaged the services of a foreign engineer, an Englishman by birth, to superintend the working of said mine.

The mine is on the western coast of this island, in latitude 43°. A road has been cut, and sleepers laid down for a tramroad from the sea-shore to the coal beds, a distance of about 2 miles, and they are now only waiting for the iron rails and the waggons to finish it.

The beds are of a very good quality of coal, resembling somewhat to cannel coal, burning with little smoke, and a clear long flame, no clinkers, and some 12 or 14 per cent. of ash. The average thickness of each bed is 6 to 7 feet.

As the anchorage at Cayanoma is not considered safe in spring and autumn, it is proposed to convey the coal in boats, assisted by steam to Iwanai, where vessels can be loaded with safety, a long spit running out from the shore and breaking any sea that may come in.

Foreign vessels will be allowed to load at Cayanoma or Iwanai, the port having been opened for this purpose, and the Governor is only waiting for instructions from the Gorogio to give notice to the different Consuls.

There will be a depot of Iwanai coal at Hakodate, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Yeddo, but nothing can be said as to the price just yet; it is hoped, however, the figures will be such as to induce all to give it the preference.

I am indebted to Mr. E. H. M. Gower, the engineer above referred to, for these particulars.

The Hakodate authorities have at last attended to the suggestions made to them at different times to turn the rich soil, which is lying waste everywhere, into some use. A piece of ground has been set apart for a foreign gentleman, a Prussian by birth, to bring under cultivation, and he has succeeded so well, that the Governor, but more especially the Vice-Governor, who is very fond of gardening, are so enchanted with the result that they have made arrangements to carry this on on a more extensive

scale. The said gentleman has gone down to Yeddo to explain all to the Gorogio and obtain their sanction.

The loss of the "Singapore" was indeed a great blow to Hakodate in many respects, for had the intention been carried out of following up this visit by two more, at an interval of one month each, it might have induced the Peninsular and Oriental Company to repeat this during the ensuing four summer months, either from Shanghae or Yokohama, for there is very little doubt of it, that if there were more certainty of communication, especially with China, Hakodate would be favoured with more visitors during the summer months.

At the commencement of last year, an express overland courier was started by the foreign community to go to Yokohama once a month. This is a distance of about 450 miles from Nambu, and the journey was to be performed in twelve days in summer, and in winter in fifteen days. This went on very well for ten months, but, I regret to say, the undertaking at last fell to the ground, partly from want of support, and also owing to the Japanese Postmaster demanding, when winter set in, very nearly double what he first undertook to run the mail for. The original charge was 15 rios (20 dollars), afterwards he wanted between 28 and 30 rios (37 and 40 dollars). Had a corresponding up-express been started at the same time at Yokohama, there is every probability the Hakodate express would never have stopped.

Before concluding, I ought to mention that, since I was here in charge in 1861, Hakodate has considerably improved. The town has increased to double its former size, a better class of buildings has been erected, and the shops have a greater display of merchandize and lacquer ware. On noticing this to the Governor, and that the trade of Hakodate had increased very much since I was here in 1861, he remarked that he was very much gratified to to hear I had found it so, as he had received instructions from the Tycoon to do all in his power to make Hakodate a flourishing port, as they were in hopes the opening of Osaka would greatly benefit Hakodate. And, I may add, this is the general opinion here.

A greater part of Japanese clothing and furniture comes from Osaka, if not all, for scarcely anything is made here. This is brought up here in junks, in exchange for awabee, comboo, irico, and dried and salt fish, which they take down south. This mode of conveyance makes everything very expensive, many junks never being heard of again, besides the time it takes a junk to travel such a distance. It is supposed now that the above-mentioned Yesso productions will be taken down in foreign ships, and that what is got in exchange will be brought up in the same manner. In fact, one of the principle Japanese merchants here has made an arrangement with a foreign firm for them to act as his agents in shipping.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. EUSDEN.

N.B. *March 20th*—The departure of the "Khankai" on the 21st for Yokohama, is the first opportunity since the above despatch was written of forwarding it, no vessel having left for Shanghae, and the overland mail having been stopped altogether.

R. E.

(No. 1).—REGISTER of Foreign Vessels Entering and Leaving the Port of Hakodate during the Year ended December 31, 1867.

No.	Name.	Rig.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Whence coming.	Whither going.	Arrival.	Departure.
1	Nellie Abbott	Barque	American	438	..	Shanghai	..	Jan. 16
2	Akindo	Ditto ..	British	370	Nagasaki	..	Jan. 20	Jan. 17
3	Bertha	Brig ..	Prussian	224	Yokohama	..	Jan. 26	Feb. 17
4	Khankai	Schooner	British	137	Ditto ..	Shanghai	Mar. 27	26
5	Solide	Brig ..	Dutch	227	Shanghai	..	Mar. 9	19
6	Ta Lee	Barque	British	342	Hong Kong	Tien-tsin	12	21
7	Wild Dayrell	Schooner	Ditto ..	158	Yokohama	Chefoo	23	27
8	Bertha	Brig ..	Prussian	224	Ditto ..	Yokohama	23	12
9	Mountain Ash	Barque	British	434	Ditto ..	Shanghai	27	19
10	Norman	Ditto ..	American	316	From a cruise	Japan Seas	29	6
11	Norfolk	Schooner	British	264	Yokohama	Shanghai	April 9	29
12	Active	Barque	American	291	From a cruise	Arctic Seas	13	24
13	Florida	Ship ..	Ditto ..	347	San Francisco	Ditto ..	13	24
14	Sunbeam	Barque	Ditto ..	359	Guana	Ditto ..	16	22
15	Lizzie Allen	Schooner	British	325	Yokohama	Shanghai	19	30
16	Navy ..	Barque	American	385	Guana	Arctic Seas	19	29
17	Julian ..	Ship ..	Prussian	356	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	19	27
18	Oregon ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	350	Honolulu	Ditto ..	19	27
19	Cruiser	Barque	American	259	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	20	27
20	Cicero	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	226	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	24	28
21	Annie ..	Ditto ..	Russian	247	Ditto ..	Amoor	..	14
22	Kew kee	Ditto ..	British	344	Yokohama	Chefoo	28	May
23	China ..	Ditto ..	Dutch	382	Hong Kong	Yokohama	29	June 29
24	Adeline	Ship ..	American	354	Honolulu	Arctic Seas	May 2	26
25	Cherookee	Barque	Ditto ..	297	Ditto ..	Japan Seas	4	9
26	Vampyre	Schooner	Prussian	240	Yokohama	Shanghai	11	22
27	Akindo	Barque	British	370	Nagasaki	Ditto ..	16	27
28	Bertha	Brig ..	Prussian	224	Yokohama	Yokohama	18	20
29	Khankai	Schooner	British	137	Shanghai	North ..	26	17
30	Zephyr	Barque	American	337	Hong Kong	Chefoo	June 9	20
31	Morge	Steamer	Russian	150 h.-p.	Nagasaki	Nikolajefsk	9	June 12

No.	Name.	Rig.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Whence coming.	Whither going.	Departure.	Departure.
32	Shenandoah	..	American	500 h.-p.	Yokohama	Nagasaki	June	July 10
33	Alert ..	..	British	185	Ditto ..	Shanghai	July	27
34	Serpent	..	Ditto ..	200 h.-p.	Nagasaki	Yokohama	..	11
35	Perseus	..	Ditto ..	200 h.-p.	Yokohama	Ditto ..	..	18
36	Sampan	..	Prussian	297	Hong Kong	Nikolajefsk	..	29
37	Salamis	..	British	250 h.-p.	Yokohama	Western Coast	..	31
38	Serpent	..	Ditto ..	200 "	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Aug.	1
39	Basilisk	..	Ditto ..	400 "	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	27	1
40	Alicia ..	..	Ditto ..	23	Nagasaki	Saghalien	29	6
41	La Place	..	French	400 h.-p.	Yokohama	Western coast	29	6
42	Garnostai	..	Russian	80 "	Ditto ..	Nikolajefsk	29	4
43	Aurora	..	British	227	Shanghai	Shanghai	Aug.	28
44	Vineta	..	Prussian	400 h.-p.	Yokohama	Yokohama	8	3
45	Khankai	..	British	137	Saghalien	Saghalien	11	19
46	Lorelei	..	Prussian	303	Nagasaki	Shanghai	12	15
47	Oberon	..	Ditto ..	299	Amoor	Ditto ..	18	20
48	Alicia ..	..	British	236	North ..	Eastern coast	1	25
49	Shelbourne	..	Ditto ..	372	Nagasaki	Shanghai	2	15
50	Kjobenhaven	..	Ditto ..	400	Amoor	Ditto ..	2	16
51	Etha Rickmars	..	Danish	1,000	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	2	15
52	Perseus	..	Prussian	200 h.-p.	Yokohama	Yokohama	8	29
53	Sampan	..	British	297	Nikolajefsk	Ditto ..	9	11
54	Francis	..	French	322	Yokohama	Shanghai	12	24
55	Haya Maru	..	British	334	Ditto ..	Yokohama	14	23
56	Khankai	..	Ditto ..	137	Saghalien	Eastern coast	15	3
57	Lizzie Allen	..	Ditto ..	325	Shanghai	Shanghai	16	1
58	Ville de St Lo	..	French	376	Nagasaki	Ditto ..	18	15
59	Akindo	..	British	370	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	19	12
60	Stanley	..	British	113	Yokohama	Yokohama	20	9
61	Wolga	..	Russian	114	Ditto ..	..	27	..
62	Amur	..	Ditto ..	247	Amoor	Nagasaki	3	6
63	Lizzie Allen	..	British	325	Put back	Shanghai	7	9
64	Prince of Satsuma	..	French	235	Shanghai	Ditto ..	10	24

No.	Name.	Rig.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Whence coming.	Whither going.	Arrival.	Departure.
65	Rover..	..	American	500	Sea of Ochotsk ..	Yokohama	Oct. 20	Oct. 23
66	Nabob	..	Ditto ..	530	Shanghai	Shanghai	24	30
67	Stanley	..	British	113	Yokohama	Hong Kong	Nov. 1	Dec. 24
68	Khankai	..	Ditto ..	137	Ditto ..	..	3	..
69	Despatch	..	American	190	Nagasaki	Shanghai	5	27
70	Aurora	..	British	227	Shanghai	Ditto ..	10	2
71	Huquang	..	Ditto ..	373	Nagasaki	..	21	..
72	Sarah..	..	Ditto ..	186	Yokohama	Shanghai	29	18
73	Akindo	..	Ditto ..	370	Nagasaki	..	1	..
74	Ivy ..	..	Ditto ..	318	Shanghai	Shanghai	2	31

British Consulate, Hakodate, January 15, 1868.

(Signed)

R. EUSDEN, Acting Consul.

(No. 2.)—A RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Merchant Vessels which Arrived at and Departed from the Port of Hakodate during the Year ended December 31, 1867.

Nationality.	ARRIVED.		DEPARTED.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	29	7,602	26	6,722
American	13	4,391	14	4,829
Prussian	11	3,814	11	3,814
French	3	933	3	933
Dutch	2	609	2	609
Russian	2	361	2	594
Danish	1	400	1	400
	61	18,110	59	17,801

The difference in the number of arrivals and departures is owing to the British ships "Khankai" and "Akindo" having left this year, the British steamer "Huquang" having been sold here, the American barque "Nellie Abbott" and the Russian barque "Amur" having both arrived in 1866: and the Russian steamer "Wolga" leaving this year.

Besides the above number one British vessel from the Russian Possessions and one American vessel from San Francisco touched at this port.

Nine American vessels and two Prussian vessels are whalers.

R. EUSDEN,

Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul.

*British Consulate, Hakodate,
January 15, 1868.*

(No. 3.)—A RETURN of the Number of Men of War and their Guns which Arrived at and Departed from the Port of Hakodate during the Year ended December 31, 1867.

Nationality.	ARRIVED.		DEPARTED.	
	Vessels.	Guns.	Vessels.	Guns.
British	6	50	6	50
Prussian	1	28	1	28
American	1	11	1	11
French	1	8	1	8
Russian	2	8	2	8
	11	105	11	105

(Signed)

R. EUSDEN, *Acting Consul.*

British Consulate, Hakodate, January 15, 1868.

(No. 4.)—STATEMENT of Import and Export Duties and Shipping Dues paid by British Vessels in the Port of Hakodate during the Year ended December 31, 1867.

Vessels.			Import Duties.	Export Duties.	Shipping Dues.	Total.
			Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.
Akindo	..	..	62 70	262 63	22 0	347 33
Khankai	..	..	..	115 17	22 0	137 17
Ta Lee	..	..	..	344 43	22 0	366 43
Wild Dayrell	..	..	..	170 23	22 0	192 23
Mountain Ash	..	..	..	540 23	22 0	562 23
Norfolk	..	..	..	267 70	22 0	289 70
Lizzie Allen	..	..	..	283 47	22 0	305 47
Kewkee	..	..	..	410 92	22 0	432 92
Akindo	..	..	39 48	470 85	22 0	532 33
Khankai	..	..	..	..	22 0	22 0
Alert	..	..	..	297 49	22 0	319 49
Aurora	..	..	64 78	368 58	22 0	455 36
Khankai	..	..	..	..	22 0	22 0
Alicia	..	..	..	..	22 0	22 0
Shelbourne	..	..	23 50	587 60	22 0	633 10
Haya Maru	..	..	..	1,064 64	22 0	1,086 64
Khankai	..	..	..	895 17	22 0	917 17
Lizzie Allen	..	..	..	374 91	22 0	396 91
Akindo	..	..	43 35	262 59	22 0	329 94
Stanley	..	..	..	325 95	22 0	347 95
Lizzie Allen	..	..	..	..	22 0	22 0
Stanley	..	..	..	261 16	22 0	283 16
Khankai	..	..	..	188 8	22 0	210 8
Aurora	..	..	25 72	35 13	22 0	82 85
Sarah	..	..	..	340 57	22 0	362 57
Ivy	..	..	..	474 51	22 0	496 51
Total	..	..	261 53	8,342 1	572 0	9,175 54

(Signed) R. EUSDEN, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Hakodate, January 15, 1868.

(No. 5.)—STATEMENT of Import and Export Duties, and Shipping Dues paid by Foreign Vessels in the Port of Hakodate during the Year ended December 31, 1867.

Nationality.			Import Duties.	Export Duties.	Shipping Dues.	Total.
			Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.
British	..	..	261 53	8,342 1	572 0	9,175 54
Prussian	..	..	..	2,303 4	198 0	2,501 4
French	..	..	..	1,271 31	66 0	1,337 31
American	..	..	73 4	919 74	88 0	1,080 78
Danish	..	..	..	504 17	22 0	526 17
Russian	..	..	..	382 45	44 0	426 45
Dutch	..	..	..	173 69	44 0	217 69
			334 57	13,896 98	1,034 0	15,264 98

(Signed) R. EUSDEN, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Hakodate, January 15, 1868.

(No. 6.)—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Exported from the Port of Hakodate in 26 British Vessels of 6,722 tons, to the undermentioned places, during the Year ended December 31, 1867.

Number in Tariff.	Articles.	Quantities.	To what Places.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Cl. I, No. 1	Awabee	1,173·30 piculs	Shanghai and Yokohama.	31,472 44
„ 43	Cocoons	18		1,100
„ 31	Comboo (long) ..	70,671·61 „		196,849 65
„ 32	„ (cut)	614·32 „		2,568 68
„ 11	Cuttlefish	1,382·77 „		13,662 60
Cl. IV ..	Deer horns	182·15 „		2,507 27
„ ..	Firewood	1,300 pieces		43 29
Cl. I, No. 17	Irico	812·68 piculs		33,338 83
„ 23	Oil (fish)	496 „		3,300
Cl. IV ..	Planks	18,200 pieces		750 94
Cl. I, No. 28	Potatoes	176·40 piculs		151 20
Cl. IV ..	Sapan wood	70 piculs		210
Cl. I, No. 44	Silkworm eggs ..	89,017 cards		82,962 33
Total ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	368,917 23

(Signed) R. EUSDEN, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Hakodate, February 15, 1868.

(No. 7.)—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Exported from the Port of Hakodate in 5 American vessels of 1,995 tons, to the Places undermentioned, during the Year ended December 31, 1867.

Number in Tariff.	Articles.	Quantities.	To what Places.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Cl. I, No. 1	Awabee .. Piculs	76 59	Shanghai	2,134 31
„ 31	Comboo, long .. „	21,346 7		56,251 31
„ 32	„ cut .. „	208 88		1,053 36
„ 11	Cuttle fish .. „	905 51		7,912 83
Cl. IV ..	Deer horns .. „	100 13		1,311 91
Cl. I, No. 17	Irico .. „	38 61		1,455 11
„ 46	Sulphur .. „	126 22		236 63
				70,355 46

(Signed) R. EUSDEN, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Hakodate, February 15, 1868.

(No. 8.)—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Exported from the Port of Hakodate, in 9 Prussian Vessels of 3,108 tons, to the Places undermentioned, during the Year ended December 31, 1867.

Number in Tariff.	Articles.	Quantities.	To what Place.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Cl. I, No. 1	Awabee ..	179·40 piculs	Shanghai and Yokohama	7,743 10
Cl. IV ..	Boards (cedar) ..	678 pieces		89 64
Cl. I, No. 7	Coal ..	42 tons		243 56
" 31	Comboo, long ..	17,110·39 piculs		56,992 16
Cl. IV ..	Deer's feet ..	10·78 "		51 10
" ..	" horns ..	24·21 "		325 90
" ..	Firewood ..	300 pieces		9 0
" ..	Fish manure ..	3,124·18 piculs		10,893 67
Cl. I, No. 17	Irico ..	96·80 "		4,338 53
" 21	Mushrooms ..	1·50 "		54 0
" 23	Oil, fish ..	827 tubs		2,834 0
Cl. IV ..	Planks ..	2,600 pieces		115 45
Cl. I, No. 28	Potatoes ..	200 piculs		200 0
" 35	Sharks' fins ..	1 picul		10 0
" 44	Silkworms' eggs ..	6,150 cards		5,142 0
" 50	Tobacco ..	39 piculs		158 0
Cl. IV ..	Young deer ..	1·12 "		53 60
				89,253 71

(Signed) R. EUSDEN, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Hakodate, February 15, 1868.

(No. 9.)—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Exported from the Port of Hakodate, in 3 French Vessels of 933 tons, to the undermentioned Places, during the Year ended December 31, 1867.

Number in Tariff.	Articles.	Quantities.	To what Places.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Cl. I, No. 1	Awabee ..	51 32 piculs	Shanghae	1,267 71
„ 31	Comboo, long ..	14,354 97 „		43,053 58
„ 32	„ cut ..	73 9 „		374 68
„ 11	Cuttlefish ..	135 75 „		1,070 28
Cl. IV ..	Deer's horns ..	169 95 „		2,437 82
Cl. I, No. 17	Irico ..	130 10 „		5,196 39
				53,400 46

(Signed) R. EUSDEN, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Hakodate, February 15, 1868.

(No. 10.)—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Exported from the Port of Hakodate, in 2 Dutch Vessels of 609 tons, to the undermentioned Places, during the Year ended December 31 1867.

Number in Tariff.	Articles.	Quantities.	To what Places.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Cl. I, No. 31	Comboo, long ..	3,948 95 piculs	Shanghae	6,679 38
„ 32	„ cut ..	12 40 „		55 0
„ 10	Fish, cod ..	290 „		1,500 0
Cl. IV ..	Fish manure ..	4,480 „		12,230 0
Cl. I, No. 17	Irico ..	41 42 „		1,441 0
Cl. IV ..	Planks ..	6,650 pieces		109 0
				22,014 38

(Signed) R. EUSDEN, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Hakodate, February 15, 1868.

(No. 11.)—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Exported from the Port of Hakodate, in 1 Russian Vessel of 247 tons, to the undermentioned Places, during the Year ended December 31, 1867.

Number in Tariff.	Articles.	Quantities.	To what Places.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Cl. I, No. 1	Awabee ..	29 42 piculs	Nagasaki	13,700
" 17	Irico ..			
" 31	Comboo, long ..	3,793 60 "		
" 11	Cuttlefish ..	4 "		
" 10	Fish ..	127 32 "		
" 46	Sulphur ..	93 18 "		13,700

N.B.—The above was exported on account of a Japanese merchant in the name of a foreign firm, and no particulars given.

(Signed) R. EUSDEN, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Hakodate, February 15, 1868.

(No. 12.)—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Exported from the Port of Hakodate, in 1 Danish Vessel of 400 tons, to the undermentioned Places, during the Year ended December 31, 1867.

Number in Tariff.	Articles.	Quantities.	To what Places.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Cl. I, No. 1	Awabee	57 piculs	} Shanghae {	1,451 0
„ 31	Comboo, long ..	5,880 „		18,720 0
„ 32	„ cut ..	47 „		166 0
„ 11	Cuttlefish ..	65 45 „		780 58
Cl. IV ..	Deer's horns ..	7 30 „		102 0
				21,219 58

(Signed) R. EUSDEN, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Hakodate, February 15, 1868.

Articles.	Quantities Exported, and in what Ships.						1867.		1866.
	British.	American.	Prussian.	French.	Dutch.	Russian.	Danish.	Aggregate Quantities Exported.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Planks, hardwood .. pieces	18,200	..	2,600	..	6,650	..	..	27,450	975 39
Potatoes .. piculs	176 40	..	200	..	..	..	..	376 40	351
Rhubarb .. bales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salmon, salted .. cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sapan wood .. piculs	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	210
Scantling .. pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sharks' fins .. piculs	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	10
Silkworms' eggs .. cards	89,017	..	6,150	..	..	..	..	95,167	85,104 33
Sulphur .. piculs	..	162 22	39	..	..	*93 18	..	255 40	236 63
Tobacco .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	158
Treenails .. pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Young deer .. piculs	..	..	1 12	..	..	..	..	1 12	53 60
									638,860 62
									521,298 74

N. B.—The Exports (Russian) marked thus (*) were exported on account of a Japanese merchant in the name of a foreign firm, and no particulars given.
The value, 13,700 dollars, has been added to the sum total of "Declared Value."

British Consulate, Hakodate, February 15, 1868.

(Signed) R. EUSDEN, Acting Consul.

(No. 14.)—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Imported at the Port of Hakodate, in 29 British Vessels of 7,602 tons, from the undermentioned places, during the Year ended December 31, 1867.

Number in Tariff.	Articles.	Quantities.	From what places.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Cl. I, No. 83	Alpaca	4 cases	China and Yokohama.	2,187 85
„ 81	Camlets	4 bales		680
„ 81	„	360 pieces		4,418
„ 81	„ union	300 „		3,900
„ 76	Cloth, red	350 „		1,400
Cl. II ..	Coal	53 50 tons		515
„ No. 10	Cotton	70 pieces		2,000
Cl. IV ..	Instruments	1 case		185
Cl. I, No. 44	Iron, corrugated	2 cases		282 12
„ 42	„ nailrod	1,250 piculs		4,100
„ 83	Lastings	1 case		500
	Oranges	139 baskets		186
	Rice	9,609 piculs		33,116 67
	Stores	1,074 cases		14,086 79
	Sugar, brown	2,104 1 piculs		15,943 30
	„ white	410 bags		2,870
	„ „	350 piculs		3,375
	„ candy	58 50 „		819
	Velvet	5 cases		1,100
	„	89 pieces		1,200
	Wine, Chinese	400 baskets		800
				93,664 73

(Signed) R. EUSDEN, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Hakodate, February 15, 1868.

(No. 15.)—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Imported at the Port of Hakodate in 11 Prussian Vessels of 3,814 tons, to the undermentioned Places, during the Year ended December 31, 1867.

Number in Tariff.	Articles.	Quantities.	To what Places.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Cl. I, No. 83	Alpaca, fancy ..	1 case	China and Yokohama	420
” ”	” reps ..	1 ”		420
Cl. IV	Beer, draught ..	2 hhds.		83
Cl. I, No. 81	Camlets ..	250 pieces		5,000
” ”	” S. S. ..	5 bales		980
” ”	” union ..	4 cases		1,400
” No. 5	Canvas, shoe ..	1 bale		157 78
” No. 76	Cloth ..	5 cases		3,300
Cl. II	Coals ..	400 tons		8,000
Cl. I, No. 83	Orleans, figured ..	1 case		376
” No. 11	Prints ..	4 bales		865
” ”	” ..	3 cases		920
” ”	” ..	500 pieces		1,960
Cl. II	Rice ..	10,526 piculs		39,166
Cl. I, No. 5	Sailduck, cotton ..	2 bales		690 62
Cl. IV	Stores ..	245 cases		2,944
Cl. I, No. 71	Sugar, brown ..	191 84 piculs		2,338 11
Cl. IV	Sundries ..	12 cases		4,000
Cl. I, No. 18	Thread, cotton ..	1 case		185
Cl. IV	Waistbands, silk ..	1 bale		240
				73,495 51

(Signed) R. EUSDEN, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Hakodate, February 15, 1868.

(No. 16.)—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Imported at the Port of Hakodate in 13 American Vessels of 4,391 tons, from the undermentioned Places, during the Year ended December 31, 1867.

Number in Tariff.	Articles.	Quantities.	From what Place.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Cl. II ..	Rice	6,387 31 piculs	} China {	16,471 23
Cl. I, No. 71	Sugar, brown ..	600 "		4,135 6
				20,606 29

In 3 French Vessels of 933 tons.

Number in Tariff.	Articles.	Quantities.	From what Places.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Cl. IV ..	Stores	35 cases	{ Shanghai and Yokohama }	634 17

In 2 Dutch Vessels of 609 tons.

Number in Tariff.	Articles.	Quantities.	From what Place.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Cl. II ..	Rice	8,900 piculs	China	28,500

In 1 Danish Vessel of 400 tons.

Number in Tariff.	Articles.	Quantities.	From what Place.	Declared Value in Dollars.
	Sugar, brown ..	235 piculs	China	1,657 50

(Signed) R. EUSDEN, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Hakodate, February 15, 1868.

[illegible]

Article.	Quantities, and in what Ships Imported.							1867.		1866.	
	British.	Prussian.	American.	French.	Dutch.	Danish.	Russian.	Aggregate Quantities Imported.	Declared Value in Dollars.	Aggregate Quantities Imported.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Sugar, brown	2,104	1	600	..	..	235	..	3,130	85	..	\$ 24,123
" " white	410	..	..	..	..	..	..	410	97	..	97
" " candy	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	2,870	..	2,870
Sundries ..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	3,375	..	3,375
Thread, cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	819	..	819
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4,000	..	4,000
Various stores	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	185	..	185
Various merchandize	1,074	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	90
Velvet ..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	1,354	17,664	150	1,500
" " Pieces	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	1,552
" " Bale	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1,100	..	..
Waistbands, silk	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	1,200	..	..
Wine, Chinese	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	240	..	..
" " Baskets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	800	..	..
" " Cass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251	821
									218,558	20	30,913

British Consulate, Hakodate, February 15, 1868.

(Signed)

R. EUSDEN, Acting Consul.

(No. 18.)—RETURN of the Re-exports during the Year ended
December 31, 1866.

Articles.	Quantities.	To what Places.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Coal	275 tons	} Yokohama {	5,500
Porter	2 hhds.		84
Rice	171 bags		487 42
Sherry	3 casks		420
Stores	125 cases		1,081
			7,572 42

(Signed) R. EUSDEN, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Hakodate, February 15, 1868.

No. 15.

Sir H. Parkes to Lord Stanley.—(Received July 4.)

My Lord,

Yokohama, April 30, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to forward Mr. Consul Flowers' Report on the trade of Nagasaki for the year 1867, which is accompanied with seven Returns.

From this it will be seen that the foreign import trade of that port for 1867 amounted to nearly double that of the previous year. The value of general Imports, exclusive of ships sold to Japanese, being, in 1866, 2,663,336 dollars; and, in 1867, 5,248,987 dollars. The value of the ships sold to Japanese was nearly the same in the said two years, that of 1866 being 1,273,100 dollars, and that of 1867, 1,190,739 dollars. The export trade shows a slight falling off from 1,995,328 dollars in 1866 to 1,775,907 dollars in 1867. The total trade of the port, imports, exports, and ships amounted, in 1866, to 5,931,664 dollars; and, in 1867, to 8,224,633 dollars. The increase in favour of the latter year being 2,292,959 dollars. The proportion of British trade to that conducted under foreign flags, may be gathered from the following comparison of the shipping Returns and of the value of the cargoes imported in British and other foreign ships for the two years 1866 and 1867.

TONNAGE RETURNS.

Year.	In British Ships.		All other Foreign Ships.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1866	126	41,903	90	25,364	216	67,267
1867	182	60,365	112	44,848	294	105,213
Increase in 1867..	56	18,462	22	19,484	78	37,946

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

Year.	In British Ships.	In all other Foreign Ships.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1866	1,598,779	1,064,556	2,663,336
1867	3,919,514	1,329,473	5,248,987
Increase in 1867..	2,320,735	264,917	2,585,651

It will thus be seen that the employment both of British and foreign shipping in the trade with Nagasaki has materially increased during 1867, also that while, in 1866, three-fifths of all the imports into Nagasaki appear to have been brought in British ships, this proportion had increased in 1867 to three-fourths of the whole import trade.

The Returns do not admit of a similar comparison being made in the case of the export trade.

The remarkable increase in the import trade is attributable in great measure to large importations of arms and ammunition, which form an unhealthy feature in the Japanese trade, but also, I am glad to add, in an equal degree to a more salutary demand for foreign rice, sugar, and raw cotton. In foreign manufactures the aggregate trade of the year does not exhibit any augmentation.

A very large balance of the trade of 1867 has been paid by the Japanese in bullion; the value of all exports being only 1,775,907 dollars, while the value of all imported goods, and of steamers and ships sold to Japanese, amounted to 6,448,725 dollars.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.

Inclosure in No. 15.

Consul Flowers to Sir H. Parkes.

Sir,

Nagasaki, April 15, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith the Returns of the British and foreign trade of this port for the year 1867. The Returns comprise the seven following Tables:—

No. 1. Return of British Shipping.

No. 2. A Synoptical Table, showing the movements of British Shipping.

No. 3. Return of British and Foreign Shipping.

No. 4. Return of Imports.

No. 5. Return of Exports.

No. 6. Comparative Table of the Principal Articles of Imports for the Years 1866 and 1867.

No. 7. Return of Duties and Fees received at the Custom-house, Nagasaki, during the Years 1866 and 1867.

Shipping.—There is every reason to be satisfied with the movements of British shipping at this port during the preceding year. When compared with the Return for 1866, it will be found that there has been an increase of 56 vessels of 18,462 tons in entries, and 55 vessels of 20,503 tons in departures.

There has been a great demand by the Japanese for steamers and sailing-vessels, which has attracted a larger amount of shipping to this port than was actually required for the carrying trade, and this has greatly contributed to the increase shown in the Tables.

The following total figures will show the increase and decrease in the British shipping during the past four years.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

Entered.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Cleared.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1864 ..	126	43,663	1864 ..	123	41,920
1865 ..	126	43,783	1865 ..	118	41,142
1866 ..	126	41,903	1866 ..	111	37,515
1867 ..	182	60,365	1867 ..	166	58,018

Four British vessels cleared for London direct with tea and a general cargo, and one vessel for New York with tea. Seven British vessels arrived from London direct with general cargoes.

Foreign shipping has increased under some flags and decreased under others, as will be noted by the following comparison of vessels and tonnage.

American entries show an increase of 16 vessels and 18,730 tons; departures, 12 vessels and 14,065 tons.

Prussian entries, an increase of 24 vessels, and 4,745 tons; departures, 24 vessels and 5,229 tons.

French entries, an increase of 4 vessels and 1,388 tons; departures, 5 vessels and 1,490 tons.

Dutch entries, a decrease of 11 vessels and 4,257 tons; departures, decrease of 12 vessels and 4,544 tons.

Portuguese entries, a decrease of 14 vessels and 2,426 tons; departures, decrease of 12 vessels and 2,009 tons.

The sale of steamers and sailing-vessels to the Japanese during the past year has formed a very considerable item in the business of this port, amounting to 1,199,739 dollars. In most instances they have been paying high figures for them upon long credit. They are working these and their former purchases for their own business, plying between this and the various ports of the adjacent provinces, but rarely carrying full cargoes.

It will be observed by the following list that most of these were British:—

Name of Vessel.	Nationality and Description.	Tonnage.	Price in Mexican Dollars.	To whom Sold.
Kaffir Chief ..	British schooner ..	186	12,000	Prince of Tosa.
Nankai ..	„ steamer ..	140	75,000	Ditto.
Shooyleen ..	„ „ ..	492	155,000	Ditto.
Corea ..	„ barque ..	408	21,800	Prince of Higo.
Valetta ..	„ „ ..	386	23,000	American citizen.
Child of the Ocean ..	„ schooner ..	83	6,750	Ditto.
Emperor ..	„ steamer ..	106	40,000	Prince of Chikuzen.
Wild Dayrell ..	„ schooner ..	158	10,000	„ Kaga.
Nepaul ..	„ steamer ..	541	167,500	„ Kishiu.
Kioto ..	„ „ ..	160	34,666	„ Gayshiu.
City of Nantes ..	„ „ ..	204	55,000	„ Tatsuno.
Emily W. Seyburn ..	„ schooner ..	265	17,000	„ Ozu.
Keangsoo ..	„ steamer ..	448	155,000	„ Satsuma.
Kagosima ..	„ barque ..	394	40,000	„ Higo.
Osaka ..	„ „ ..	386	24,500	„ Tosa.
Carthage ..	„ steamer ..	500	100,000	„ Hizen.
Duck ..	„ schooner ..	145	8,000	„ Satsuma.
Despatch ..	„ „ ..	176	6,000	American citizen.
News boy ..	„ barque ..	309	18,000	Prince of Kaga.
Coquette ..	„ steamer ..	459	85,000	„ Kurumé.
Alligator ..	„ „ ..	369	50,000	„ Satsuma.
Alma ..	American schooner ..	..	10,622	„ Uwadjima.
Novelty ..	„ steamer ..	..	15,081	„ Gayshiu.
Hiyenmar ..	„ brig ..	..	6,819	„ Kaga.
Peter Landberg ..	Dutch steamer ..	..	63,000	„ Etchizen.
Total ..	..	..	1,199,738	

Freights.—The average rate during the year has been as follows:—

To London, 2*l.* 15*s.* per ton; to New York, 2*l.* 15*s.*

To Hong Kong, 4 dollars per ton by sailing vessel; 7 dollars by steam

To Shanghai, $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per ton by sailing vessel; $2\frac{3}{4}$ dollars per ton for coals; and $3\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per ton by steamer.

Imports.

One of the principal features of the trade of this port during the year has been the great demand for arms and ammunition, arising, no doubt, out of the troubled state of the country.

The estimated value may be put down at 1,400,505 dollars, against 304,406 dollars—thus 1,096,099 dollars in excess of the previous year.

The next item of general importance has been the sale of steamers, which may be classed under the head of imports.

Cotton and *Woollen Goods* and *Piece Goods* generally show very little change. A slight increase has taken place in cotton goods to the extent of 70,287 dollars, and a decrease in woollen goods of 173,438 dollars.

Rice has been imported to a great extent, showing an increase of 579,229 dollars. Native rice during the spring of last year advanced to extreme high rates, which caused a large influx of foreign rice, as it could be laid down at much cheaper rates.

The same may be observed with regard to *Raw Cotton* and *Sugar*, both of which show an increase.

Exports.

Coal.—Of this article 36,170 tons were exported last year, against 10,185 tons during the previous year, thus showing a large increase. This does not include the supply to ships in harbour. The Japanese, possessing now a large fleet of steamers, require a large supply for their own consumption.

This mineral is found in great abundance in the vicinity of Nagasaki, and as the mines are becoming more extensively worked, it is improving in quality.

Karatsu, a place situated about 120 miles north of Nagasaki, is the next best coal, and the supply is more extensive.

It is exported to Shanghai in large quantities, where it finds a ready sale when English coal cannot be obtained.

Tobacco, in leaf, has been bought for export to England at enhanced rates. The exportation of this article would materially have increased, had not the season been unfavourable for its growth. Great part of the produce was unfit for shipment.

Wax (vegetable) has been exported to a large extent, and the great demand has caused the prices to go up over 50 per cent. during the year.

Camphor shows a large increase: 4,633 piculs were exported, against 2,822 of the previous year. It is produced principally in Shikoku.

Gall-nuts have remained stationary in value, and the exports show a decrease of 26,514 piculs.

Copper.—About the same quantity exported as last year: 2,562 piculs against 2,397.

Tea shows a slight decrease, compared with the previous year, arising principally from the markets at home not showing sufficient margin on the rates ruling here. This article may be considered as the staple commodity of this port, the exportation of which exceeds all others in value and importance. We have six tea-firing establishments at Nagasaki, four of which are owned by British merchants.

A novelty in the tea-firing way has been introduced by Messrs. Glover

and Co., one of the principal British mercantile firms established at this port. They have recently erected on their premises a machine which is so constructed as to enable them to sift tea by the aid of steam machinery. This was invented and made on the spot. It has been in working order for some time and answers remarkably well. A better constructed and finished machine is now on the way from England, a notice of which appeared in the "Engineering" paper of the 3rd January. It is a great saving in the way of manual labour which is a great consideration in an establishment where 1,500 hands are generally employed during the tea-firing season.

Exchange.—The average rate of exchange on London during the year has been 4s. 6½d. per dollar at six months' sight. On Shanghai, 72.95 taels for 100 dollars. At Nagasaki 324 boos to the 100 dollars. No banks are yet established at this port. The rates of exchange are, therefore, entirely regulated by the Shanghai quotations.

The number of foreign residents has slightly increased, especially the British. The number of the foreign community, on the 31st December, amounted to 224 of the following nationality:—

British	..	..	..	..	98
Dutch	..	..	..	..	35
American	..	..	..	..	25
Prussian	..	..	..	..	32
French	..	..	..	..	22
Swiss..	..	..	..	..	2
Portuguese	..	..	..	..	4
Belgian	..	..	..	..	3
Danish	..	..	..	..	3

General Remarks.

It will be observed, by a glance at the preceding Tables, that the total value of trade, imports and exports, including vessels sold, may be estimated at 8,443,954 Mexican dollars, against 5,931,664 Mexican dollars in 1866, showing a balance in favour of 1867 of 2,292,960 dollars, which the following summary will show:—

				1866.	1867.
				Dollars.	Dollars.
Value of Imports	..	..	..	2,663,336	5,248,987
" ships sold	..	..	..	1,273,100	1,199,739
" exports	..	..	..	1,995,228	1,775,907
Total	..	..	..	5,931,664	8,224,633

This favourable result in the general trade is attributable to the large increase in the imports which, compared with the previous year, show an advance of 2,585,651 dollars.

The exports, on the contrary, have decreased by 219,321 dollars.

This marked increase in the import trade is mainly due to the large importation of arms and ammunition.

In comparing the British with the foreign trade of the port it will be noticed that the imports in British vessels have more than doubled; in foreign ships it has increased in a smaller proportion, about one-fourth. This may be regarded as very satisfactory. Exports in the same manner. British ships enjoyed a full share of the trade.

By a glance at the accompanying Tables it will be remarked that the value of the imports exceeded that of the exports by 4,353,498 dollars, and great difficulty was naturally experienced in finding the means of remitting

so large a surplus. To meet this emergency it was necessary to have recourse to the old coins of the country, and large quantities of nishus and niboos (in which there is a large per-centage of gold), likewise old silver boos, were shipped to Shanghae and Hong Kong, where they met with a ready sale, and realized a profit. These old coins soon became scarce, and the natural consequence was that they rose in value, and towards the latter part of the year, the export of them virtually ceased. Silver boos of recent issue were also used for the same purpose, so long as the course of exchange was favourable. The new nishu and niboo, coins of comparative small value, though largely in circulation, became at one time, in consequence of their not being saleable at their cost out of the country, much depreciated, bringing down the rate of exchange, as low as 355 itziboos (currency) per 100 dollars. By degrees, however, and owing probably in part to the export of coin from the country, native coin has increased in value, and the formerly depreciated coins are now readily current at their nominal value.

When the resources of this rich and fertile country become more developed and greater facilities offered in our intercourse with the people, trade no doubt will rapidly increase.

The opening of the new ports will effect a great change, and will form a new era in the history of Japan.

The natives evince the most ardent desire to trade with foreigners, and to exchange commodities, that they only want the opportunity afforded them. They are already beginning to appreciate the value of foreign intercourse, and in a short time I have no doubt we shall see them introducing all the appliances of modern civilization. So anxious are they to learn, that there is not a single steamer that enters the harbour, but they are sure to visit and take minute copies of everything they see, and such rapid progress have they made with regard to machinery, that they are able to work all the steamers they have recently purchased, themselves.

The people are quick and intelligent, and it is a rare thing to meet with a native that cannot read and write.

In conclusion, I am happy to be able to report so favourably upon the state of trade at this port during the past year, as the Returns show a decided improvement, and it is anticipated that the opening of the new ports of Hiogo and Osaka will produce a beneficial influence upon this place.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

MARCUS FLOWERS.

RETURN of British Shipping at the Port of Nagasaki in Japan, from January 1 to December 31, 1867.

NAGASAKI.

291

ARRIVALS.

DEPARTURES.											
Name of Vessel.	Official Number.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Date of Entry.	Where from.	Nature of Import Cargo.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Date of Clearance.	Where bound.	Nature of Export Cargo.
Carnarvonshire	54,647	..	..	1867	..	..	388	13	1867	London	General.
Anita ..	41,254	..	..	..	..	..	348	13	Jan. 2	Shanghai	Ditto.
Merse ..	13,777	..	..	..	..	..	628	19	18	Hio	Rice.
Eastern Queen	49,620	..	..	..	..	..	480	15	28	London	General.
Tunsein ..	48,646	..	..	..	..	..	610	56	March 13	Shanghai	Ditto.
City of Nantes	17,495	..	..	..	..	..	204	13	June 1	A cruise	Ballast.
Emperor ..	28,621	..	19	Jan.	A cruise	Ballast	106	19	Feb. 14	Ditto	Ditto.
Whampoa	41,237	115	22	3	Shanghai	Ditto	115	22	May 11	Hio	Rice & paper.
Malacca ..	11,479	1,237	116	7	Ditto	General	1,237	116	Jan. 7	Yokohama	Ballast.
Akindo ..	45,812	370	14	7	Yokohama	Ditto	370	14	Jan. 11	Hakodate	General.
Eliza Mary	19,148	126	10	9	Shanghai	Ditto	126	10	16	Shanghai	Coals.
Wild Dayrell	26,690	158	10	10	Ditto	Ditto	158	10	16	Ditto	Ditto.
Lady Alice	24,399	388	15	12	London	Ditto	388	15	Feb. 25	Ditto	General.
Rifeman ..	28,370	346	16	15	Ditto	Ditto	346	16	March 15	London	Ditto.
Sarah ..	48,340	186	9	18	Che-foo	Ditto	186	9	Feb. 2	Passat	Ditto.
Feelong ..	41,190	260	36	18	Shanghai	Ditto	260	36	Jan. 21	Shanghai	Ballast.
Kafir Chief	29,367	186	13	21	Ditto	Ditto	186	13	Feb. 16	Ditto	Coal.
Valetta ..	48,333	386	13	22	Yokohama	Ballast	386	13	Jan. 31	Ditto	General.
Minnie ..	50,092	407	15	30	Shanghai	General	407	15	Feb. 16	Ditto	Coals.
Norfolk ..	46,198	264	15	30	Ditto	Ditto	264	15	March 14	Ditto	Ditto.
Child of the Ocean	45,714	83	7	31	Hong Kong	Ditto	83	7	March 7	Hong Kong	General.
Cobang ..	41,231	337	10	31	Yokohama	Ditto	337	10	Feb. 20	Yokohama	Ditto.
Nankai* ..	Prov. Cert. of Registry	140	21	Feb. 1	Shanghai	Ballast	..	..	..	..	..
Shooyleen†	47,384	492	27	2	Hong Kong	General	..	..	..	..	..
Feelong ..	41,190	260	36	6	Shanghai	Ditto	260	36	Feb. 11	Shanghai	General.

* Sold to the Prince of Tosa, July 25, 1867.

† Sold to the Prince of Tosa, August 1, 1867.

ARRIVALS.

Name of Vessel.	Official Number.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Date of Entry.	Where from.	Nature of Import Cargo.	DEPARTURES.					Nature of Export Cargo.
Eliza Mary	19,148	126	10	1867	Shanghai	General	No. of Crew.	Date of Clearance.	Where bound.	1867	Tien-tsin	General.
Wild Dayrell	26,690	158	10	7	Ditto	Ditto	10	Feb.	Shanghai		Shanghai	Coals.
Lizzie Allen	41,262	325	11	8	Yokohama	Ditto	11	20	Ditto	14	Ditto	Ditto.
Corea	48,350	408	16	9	Ditto	Ditto	16	March	Ditto	16	Ditto	General.
Adeline	28,324	235	7	11	Shanghai	Ditto	7	Feb.	Ditto	27	Ditto	Coals.
Minnie	50,092	407	15	12	Ditto	Ditto	15	12	Ditto	12	Ditto	General.
Staunth	50,665	130	20	12	Hong Kong	Ballast	20	April	Seeking	1	Seeking	Ballast.
Anita	41,254	348	12	18	Shanghai	General	12	Feb.	Shanghai	26	Shanghai	General.
Osaka*	Prov. Cert. of Registry	..	..	..	..	..	36	Feb.	Hong Kong	14	Hong Kong	Ditto.
Mica	49,608	306	27	19	Shanghai	General	27	March	Shanghai	8	Shanghai	Ditto.
Newsboy	43,148	309	10	21	Yokohama	Ballast	10	6	Ditto	6	Ditto	Ditto.
Akido	45,812	370	14	23	Hakodate	General	14	7	Ditto	7	Ditto	Ditto.
Feelong	41,190	260	35	25	Shanghai	Ditto	35	260	Ditto	..	Ditto	Ditto.
Emperor	28,621	106	19	25	A cruise	Ballast	19	106	Ditto	..	Yokohama	Ditto.
Valetta	48,333	386	13	March	Shanghai	General	13	386	Shanghai	23	Shanghai	Ditto.
Chrysolite	6,083	471	16	4	London	Ditto	16	471	Yokohama	2	Yokohama	Ditto.
Merse	13,777	628	19	7	Hioho	Ballast	19	628	Shanghai	2	Shanghai	Coals.
Minnie	50,092	407	15	11	Shanghai	General	15	407	Hioho	1	Hioho	Rice.
Feelong	41,190	260	35	11	Ditto	Ditto	35	260	Shanghai	..	Shanghai	General.
Belle	44,522	267	11	12	Ditto	Ditto	11	267	Ditto	30	Ditto	Ditto.
Norfolk	46,198	264	11	14	Ditto	Ditto	11	264	Hakodate	..	Hakodate	Ditto.
Kafir Chief	29,367	186	13	16	Ditto	Ditto	13	..	..	..	..	..
Nepaul	27,250	541	104	18	Ditto	Ditto	104	541	Shanghai	21	Shanghai	General.
Lady Alice	24,399	388	15	20	Ditto	Ballast	15	388	Hioho	3	Hioho	Rice & paper.
Emperor	28,621	106	19	20	Yokohama	Ditto	19	106	A cruise	10	A cruise	Ballast.
Anita	41,254	348	12	25	Shanghai	General	12	348	Newchwang	1	Newchwang	Ditto.
Feelong	41,190	260	35	25	Ditto	Ditto	35	260	Shanghai	28	Shanghai	General.

* Formerly under Japanese flag.

† Sold to the Prince of Tosa, April 6, 1867.

ARRIVALS.					DEPARTURES.						
Name of Vessel.	Official Number.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Date of Entry.	Where from.	Nature of Import (argo.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Date of Clearance.	Where bound.	Nature of Export Cargo.
Nepaul ..	27,250	541	104	1867 April 1	Shanghai ..	General	..	..	1867 April 4	Shanghai ..	General.
Akino ..	45,812	370	14	1	Ditto ..	Ditto	..	104	April 11	Hioho ..	Ballast.
Kagosima..	53,255	394	15	1	London ..	Ditto	..	14	May 3	Yokohama ..	General.
Saunoh* ..	50,665	130	15	6	Put back ..	Ballast	..	15	..	..	..
Feelong ..	41,190	260	35	9	Shanghai ..	General	..	35	April 12	Hong Kong.	General.
Cobang ..	41,231	357	10	10	Yokohama..	Ditto	..	10	April 24	Hioho ..	Rice.
Fruter ..	50,666	234	10	10	Hong Kong	Ditto	..	10	30	Tien-tsin ..	General.
Nepaul ..	27,250	541	104	16	Shanghai ..	Ditto	..	104	19	Shanghai ..	Ditto.
Eliza Mary	19,148	126	6	16	Tien-tsin ..	Ditto	..	6	20	Ditto ..	Coals.
Coreat ..	48,350	408	21	20	Shanghai ..	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..
Valettu† ..	48,333	386	13	22	Ditto ..	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..
Gipsev ..	50,668	250	10	22	Yokohama..	Ditto	..	10	May 4	Shanghai ..	General.
Child of the Ocean§.	45,714	83	7	23	Hong Kong.	Rice	..	..	..	..	..
Argus* ..	18,971	161	20	26	Yokohama ..	Ballast	..	..	..	..	..
Emperor ..	28,621	106	19	26	A cruise ..	Ditto	..	19	April 27	A cruise ..	Ballast.
Nepaul ..	27,250	541	104	29	Shanghai ..	General	..	104	May 3	Shanghai ..	General.
Emperor||	28,621	106	19	29	A cruise ..	Ballast	..	..	..	..	..
Carthage¶	Prov. Cert. of Registry	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	May 3	Shanghai ..	Coals.
Varuna¶ ..	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	April 23	Ditto ..	Ballast.
Minnie ..	50,092	407	15	May 4	Hioho ..	General	..	15	May 18	Ditto ..	General.
Hofapur ..	49,764	522	15	4	Yokohama ..	Ditto	..	15	May 20	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Lady Alice	24,399	388	15	6	Hioho ..	Ballast	..	15	27	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Feelong ..	41,190	260	35	10	Hong Kong.	General	..	35	14	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Wild Dayrell**	26,690	158	10	11	Che-foo ..	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..

* In port on December 31, 1867.

† Sold to the Prince of Higo, May 18, 1867.

‡ Sold to an American citizen, April 25, 1867.

§ Sold to American citizens, May 20, 1867.

¶ Sold to the Prince of Skuzen, May 18, 1867.

¶ Formerly under the Japanese flag.

** Sold to the Prince of Kaga, June 10, 1867.

ARRIVALS.

DEPARTURES.

Name of Vessel.	Official Number.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Date of Entry.	Where from.	Nature of Import Cargo.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Date of Clearance.	Where bound.	Nature of Export Cargo.
Nepaul* ..	27,250	541	104	1867	Shanghae ..	General	..	..	1867	..	..
Kiotot† ..	Prov. Cert. of Registry.	160	12	May 15	Ditto ..	Ballast	..	..	..	..	..
Rose† ..	Ditto	300	towed	15	Ditto ..	Ditto	..	..	..	Shanghae ..	General.
Emily W. Seyburn ..	Ditto	265	12	15	Ditto ..	General	..	12	May 23	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Maggie Leslie ..	45,149	468	15	22	Ditto ..	Ditto	..	15	June 6	Tien-tsin ..	Ditto.
Bob-tail Nag ..	45,018	170	10	22	Ditto ..	Ballast	..	10	27	Shanghae ..	Ditto.
Kiushu\$..	Prov. Cert. of Registry.	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	Aug. 31	..	..
Fuzi Yama ..	45,069	710	40	May 24	Yokohama..	Ditto ..	..	40	May 29	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Cobang ..	41,231	357	12	26	Hioho ..	Ditto ..	..	12	June 14	Hong Kong	Ditto.
Rife ..	16,949	324	15	27	London ..	General	..	15	17	Yokohama ..	General and original cargo.
Feelong ..	41,190	260	35	27	Shanghae ..	Ditto ..	..	35	May 31	Shanghae ..	General.
Shamrock† ..	Prov. Cert. of Registry	300	towed	27	Ditto ..	Ballast	..	..	..	..	..
Diamond ..	45,617	399	13	28	Ditto ..	General	..	13	July 13	London ..	General.
Adeline ..	28,324	235	8	28	Yokohama..	Ditto ..	..	8	1	Shanghae ..	Coals.
Chrysolite ..	6,083	471	16	28	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	16	June 17	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Duck ..	27,237	145	8	30	Che-foo ..	Ditto ..	..	8	7	Ditto ..	General.
Gipsev ..	50,668	250	10	June 3	Shanghae ..	Ditto ..	..	10	26	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Annetta ..	30,124	386	15	4	Saigon ..	Rice ..	..	15	July 1	Saigon ..	Ballast.
Newsboy ..	43,148	309	10	4	Shanghae ..	General	..	10	June 14	Shanghae ..	General.
Whampoa ..	41,237	115	26	7	Osaka ..	Ballast	..	26	Oct. 5	A cruise ..	Ballast.
Stella ..	50,654	265	16	8	Che-foo ..	Ditto ..	..	16	July 5	Shanghae ..	Coals.
Feelong ..	41,190	260	35	10	Shanghae ..	General	..	35	June 14	Ditto ..	General.
Cadiz ..	31,155	481	102	14	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	102	15	Ditto ..	Ditto.

* Sold to the Prince of Kaga, May 1867.

† In port on December 31, 1867.

‡ Sold to the Prince of Gaysheu, November 4, 1867.

\$ Formerly under Japanese flag.

ARRIVALS.					DEPARTURES.						
Name of Vessel.	Official Number.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Date of Entry.	Where from.	Nature of Import Cargo.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Date of Clearance.	Where bound.	Nature of Export Cargo.
City of Nantes*	17,495	204	13	1867 June 14	A cruise	Ballast	..	..	1867	..	..
Minnie ..	50,092	407	15	17	Shanghai	General	..	15	July 4	Shanghai	General.
Emily W. Seyburn†.	Prov. Cert. of Registry	265	11	22	Ditto	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..
Feelong ..	41,190	260	35	24	Ditto	Ditto ..	..	35	June 28	Shanghai	General.
Keangsoo‡	53,501	448	71	24	Ditto	Ballast	..	..	..	..	..
Lady Alice	24,399	388	15	26	Ditto	General	..	15	Aug. 2	Che-foo	General.
Cadiz ..	31,155	481	102	28	Ditto	Ditto ..	..	102	July 1	Shanghai	Ditto.
Kagosima§	53,255	394	15	29	Yokohama..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..
Newcastle..	51,361	487	15	July 1	Hong Kong.	Rice ..	..	15	Aug. 19	Shanghai	Coals.
Akindo ..	45,812	370	14	4	Hakodate ..	General	..	14	July 23	Ditto	General.
Raphael ..	25,435	390	12	6	Yokohama..	Ballast	..	12	Aug. 22	Ditto	Coals.
Feelong ..	41,190	260	35	8	Shanghai	General	..	35	July 12	Ditto	General.
Alicia ..	41,200	236	14	8	Yokohama..	Ballast	..	14	20	Hakodate	Rice.
Norfolk ..	46,198	264	12	11	Shanghai	General	..	12	29	Shanghai	Coals.
Wye ..	44,529	348	15	13	Hong Kong	Rice ..	..	15	Sept. 28	Hong Kong	General.
Eva ..	23,267	342	13	15	Ditto	Ditto ..	..	13	Aug. 22	Shanghai	Coals.
Cadiz ..	31,155	481	102	15	Shanghai	General	..	102	2	Ditto	General.
Duck ..	27,237	145	8	19	Ditto	Ditto ..	..	8	14	West Coast of Japan	Coals.
Guiding Star	38,806	415	12	20	Hong Kong.	Ditto ..	..	12	3	Newchwang.	Ballast.
Genkai ..	50,670	606	58	22	Ditto	Rice ..	..	58	10	Shanghai	Coals.
Feelong ..	41,190	260	36	22	Shanghai	General	..	36	10	Ditto	General.
Fruter ..	50,666	234	10	22	Che-foo	Ditto ..	..	10	5	Passiette	Ditto.
Chrysolite	6,083	471	16	24	Shanghai	Rice ..	..	16	23	Shanghai	Ballast.
Clan Alpin	45,754	942	60	25	Yokohama..	Sundries	..	60	July 27	Ditto	General.

* Sold to the Prince of Tatsuno, December 9, 1867.

† Sold to the Prince of Osen Sikok, July 12, 1867.

‡ Sold to the Prince of Satsuma, December 2, 1867.

§ Sold to the Prince of Higo, July 16, 1867.

ARRIVALS.						DEPARTURES.					
Name of Vessel.	Official Number.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Date of Entry.	Where from.	Nature of Import Cargo.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Date of Clearance.	Where bound.	Nature of Export Cargo.
Osaka*	Prov. Cert. of Registry 41,262	..	..	1867 ..	..	..	..	..	1867 ..	..	..
Lizzie Allen	..	325	10	July 29	Che-foo ..	General	..	..	Aug. 14	Shanghai ..	Coals.
Carthage†	Prov. Cert. of Registry	500	40	..	Shanghai ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..
Cadiz ..	31,155	481	102	30	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	102	Aug. 2	Shanghai ..	General.
Osaka ..	50,669	417	42	Aug. 1	Hong Kong	Rice, &c.	..	417	5	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Far East ..	48,684	1,062	50	1	Yokohama..	Sundries	..	50	10	Che-foo ..	Ballast.
Hayomaro	48,722	334	50	2	Hong Kong.	Rice ..	..	334	50	Yokohama..	General.
Kimjoohong	40,865	288	15	2	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	288	7	Seeking ..	Ballast.
Minnie ..	50,092	407	15	7	Shanghai ..	General	..	407	15	Shanghai ..	General.
Gleam ..	27,205	290	12	12	Yokohama..	Ditto ..	..	290	28	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Coquette ..	56,778	459	20	15	Ditto ..	Sundries	..	459	20	Yokohama..	Rice.
Osaka ..	50,669	417	40	15	Shanghai ..	General	..	417	17	Shanghai ..	General.
Ashburton	11,977	541	18	16	Hong Kong	Rice ..	..	541	18	Hong Kong	Ditto.
Onga ..	42,678	426	22	16	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	426	9	Che-foo ..	Ballast.
Shelbourn	13,664	371	14	16	Shanghai ..	General	..	371	14	Hakodate ..	General.
Johanne ..	50,673	144	12	19	Amoy ..	Rice ..	..	144	12	Passette ..	Sundries.
Feelong ..	41,190	260	36	19	Shanghai ..	General	..	260	36	Shanghai ..	Ditto.
Anne Porter	1,656	238	10	20	Hong Kong	Rice ..	..	238	10	Ditto ..	Coals.
Norfolk ..	46,198	264	11	21	Shanghai ..	Ballast	..	264	11	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Spray ..	41,179	255	8	22	Amoy ..	General	..	255	8	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Fary ..	52,765	229	18	22	Hong Kong	Rice ..	..	229	18	Hong Kong	General.
Chanticleer	11,329	392	10	24	London ..	General	..	392	10	Shanghai ..	Coals.
Osaka ..	50,669	417	40	27	Shanghai ..	Ditto ..	..	417	40	Ditto ..	Coals. and sundries.
Feelong ..	41,190	260	36	Sept. 3	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	260	36	Ditto ..	General.
Akino ..	45,812	370	14	3	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	370	7	Hakodate ..	Original cargo.

* Formerly under American flag. Sold to the Prince of Tosa, July 25, 1867.

† Sold to the Prince of Hizen, August 15, 1867.

ARRIVALS.

DEPARTURES.

Name of Vessel.	Official Number.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Date of Entry.	Where from.	Nature of Import Cargo.	Nature of Export Cargo.
Belle	53,635	197	10	1867 Sept. 5	Shanghai ..	General	Shanghai ..
Muscat Merchant	49,314	544	30	6	Hong Kong	Ditto ..	Calcutta ..
Anita	41,254	349	13	7	Shanghai ..	Ditto ..	Shanghai ..
Thales	52,608	774	50	10	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..
Osaka	50,669	417	40	13	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..
Duck*	27,237	145	10	16	Passette ..	Ballast	Coals, &c.
Feelong	41,190	260	36	18	Shanghai ..	General	General.
Osaka	50,669	417	40	19	Put back ..	General	Original cargo.
Feelong	41,190	260	36	Oct. 1	Shanghai ..	General	General.
Osaka	50,669	417	40	8	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..
Whampoa	41,237	115	24	9	A cruise ..	Ballast	Ditto ..
Despatch†	56,175	176	11	12	Yokohama ..	General	General.
Dragon	45,004	309	27	14	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Sundries.
Edrick	41,190	260	36	15	Hong Kong	Ditto ..	Coals.
Feelong	43,953	238	9	15	Shanghai ..	General	General.
Thames†	50,673	144	12	19	San Francisco	Ballast	General.
Johanne	48,554	394	31	19	Passette ..	Cattle ..	General.
Adeline†	50,669	417	40	22	London ..	Ballast	General.
Osaka	41,190	260	36	30	Shanghai ..	General	General.
Feelong	43,148	309	12	Nov. 2	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..
Newsboy§	53,260	217	30	4	Foo-chow ..	Ballast	General.
Taiwan	56,778	459	20	5	Yokohama ..	Sundries	General.
Coquette||	50,669	417	40	5	Shanghai ..	General	Ballast.
Osaka	Prov. Cert.	..	..	..	..	Ditto ..	..
Huquang¶	of Registry	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Sold to the Prince of Satsuma, October 4, 1867.
† Sold to an American citizen, October 22, 1867.
‡ In port on December 31, 1867.
§ Sold to the Prince of Kaga, November 9, 1867.
|| Sold to the Prince of Kurume, December 18, 1867.
¶ Formerly under Japanese flag.

ARRIVALS.

Name of Vessel.	Official Number.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Date of Entry.	Where from.	Nature of Import Cargo.	DEPARTURES.			
							Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Date of Clearance.	Where bound.
Alligator*	Prov. Cert. of Registry	..	..	1867	..	..	..	..	1867	..
Feelong ..	41,190	260	36	Nov.	Shanghai ..	General	260	36	Nov.	Shanghai ..
Akido ..	45,812	369	13	16	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	369	13	22	Hakodate ..
Ann Porter ..	1,656	238	9	18	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	238	9	Dec.	Shanghai ..
Lightning ..	3,238	316	67	20	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	316	67	7	Yokohama ..
Gipsev ..	50,668	250	11	20	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	250	11	11	Hong Kong
Gleam† ..	27,205	290	12	23	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..
Feelong ..	41,190	260	36	23	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	260	36	Nov.	Shanghai ..
Belle ..	53,635	197	10	23	Taku ..	Ballast	197	10	Dec.	New York ..
Bessie Seaight††	Prov. Cert. of Registry	..	..	..	..	..	133	7	Nov.	Hong Kong
Norfolk ..	46,198	264	15	Nov.	Tien-tsin ..	Sundries	264	15	Dec.	Shanghai ..
Oryx ..	16,170	281	12	2	Shanghai ..	General	281	12	3	Yokohama ..
Osaka ..	50,669	417	40	2	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	417	40	7	Shanghai ..
Osaka ..	56,804	327	24	5	Yokohama ..	Ditto ..	327	24	20	Yokohama ..
Feelong ..	41,190	260	36	10	Shanghai ..	Ditto ..	260	36	13	Shanghai ..
Etrick ..	45,004	309	27	10	Yokohama ..	Ditto ..	309	27	23	Hiogo ..
Osaka ..	50,669	417	40	17	Shanghai ..	Ditto ..	417	40	20	Shanghai ..
Eugeniet ..	56,791	117	15	19	London ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..
Lizzie Allen ..	41,262	325	10	19	Shanghai ..	Ditto ..	325	10	Dec.	Shanghai ..
Haya Maro ..	48,722	334	48	20	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	334	48	21	Yokohama ..
Kinshu ..	44,999	684	30	21	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	684	30	23	Ditto ..
Feelong ..	41,190	260	36	23	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	260	36	28	Hiogo ..
Osaka ..	50,669	417	40	31	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..	..
		60,365	4,640							
		58,018	4,358							

* Formerly under Japanese flag. Sold to the Prince of Satsuma, October 31, 1867.

† In port on December 31, 1867. ‡ Formerly under Prussian flag.

Arrived—With cargo, 148 vessels of 51,835 tons. In ballast, 34 vessels of 8,530 tons.

Departed—With cargo, 144 vessels of 49,135 tons. In ballast, 22 vessels of 8,883 tons.

British Consulate, Nagasaki.

(Signed)

MARCUS FLOWERS, Consul.

A RETURN showing the Movements of British Shipping which Arrived at, and Departed from, the Port of Nagasaki during the Year ending December 31, 1867.

Arrived from.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	Departed to.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
Ports of Japan:—			Ports of Japan:—		
Yokohama, Hiogo, and Hakodate	32	12,576	Yokohama, Hiogo, & Hakodate	32	11,447
Ports of China:—			Ports of China:—		
Shanghai, Hong Kong, Chefoo, Tien-tsin, &c. ...	131	43,154	Shanghai, Hong Kong, Chefoo, Tien-tsin, &c. ...	117	42,212
London	7	2,432	London	4	1,613
Passiette	2	289	New York	1	197
Saigon	1	386	Passiette	3	564
St. Francisco	1	238	Saigon	1	386
A cruize	6	743	Calcutta	1	544
Put back	2	547	A cruize	5	637
			Seeking	2	418
	182	60,365		166	58,018

(Signed)
British Consulate, Nagasaki.

MARCUS FLOWERS, Consul.

IMPORTS. 1867.

Name of Merchandize.	Classifier of Quantity.	In British Ships.		In Foreign Ships.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value in bus.	Quantity.	Value in bus.	Quantity.	Value in bus.
Aloes, wood	Piculs	10	240	20	480	30	720
Alum	"	455	6,825	525	7,975	980	14,800
Ammunition	"	...	315,000	...	45,000	...	360,000
Bamboo ware	Pieces	...	...	60	60	60	60
Baskets	"	300	450	...	...	300	450
Beans	Piculs	11,369	103,321	21,382	219,528	35,751	321,849
Bel's	Pieces	1,168	1,702	...	...	1,168	1,702
Biscuit	Boxes	62	1,860	1	80	63	1,890
Blankets	Pairs	1,281	23,058	201	3,618	1,492	26,676
Books	Boxes	328	24,600	22	1,650	350	26,250
Boots and shoes	Pairs	8,850	88,500	3,392	33,920	12,242	122,420
Bricks	"	24,000	4,600	20,000	5,000	54,000	9,600
Bronze	Pieces	9	100	...	...	9	100
Bunting	"	37	5,550	...	...	37	5,550
Camlets	"	7,607	456,430	1,570	94,200	8,637	550,620
Camphor	Catties	424	2,120	1,223	6,115	1,647	8,235
Cannon, shot, shell	"	...	780,000	...	120,000	...	900,000
Canvas	Bolts	412	11,124	211	5,967	623	17,091
Carpeting	Pieces	5,018	60,216	2,413	28,956	7,431	89,172
Cassia	Piculs	...	...	24	288	24	288
Cassandras	Pieces	856	17,120	...	...	856	17,120
Chintz	"	22,690	272,280	1,420	16,040	24,110	288,320
Clocks and watches	"	2,066	74,376	219	7,884	2,285	82,260
Cloth	"	2,396	71,880	567	17,010	2,963	88,890
Cloves	Piculs	7	680	34	315	104	945
Cotton, raw	"	10,634	957,060	4,240	381,600	14,874	1,338,660
" yarn	"	1374	24,750	...	...	1374	24,750
" thread	"	173	33,735	...	...	173	33,735
Cottonets	Pieces	2,445	11,002	457	2,056	2,902	13,058
Damask	"	48	480	...	...	48	480
Drills	"	8,388	176,148	843	7,203	8,731	183,351
Drugs	Piculs	2,789	55,740	3,734	74,680	6,523	130,420
Earthenware	Packages	180	7,500	36	990	216	8,490
Fire arms	Stand	56,642	2,348,890	8,725	392,625	65,367	2,941,515
Fish, salt	Piculs	49	490	...	...	49	490
Fish-line	"	27	28,600	18	19,060	45	47,660
Flannel	Pieces	241	36,150	2	300	243	36,450
Flour	Piculs	1,076	12,374	360	5,950	1,436	18,324
Furniture	"	...	15,600	...	1,500	...	16,500
Glass ware	Boxes	204	10,000	32	1,620	246	11,620
Gingham	Pieces	600	5,400	...	...	600	5,400
Gypsum	Piculs	100	3,900	11	429	111	4,329
Handkerchiefs	Dozen	5,062	27,841	21	115	5,083	27,956
Indigo	Piculs	143	4,290	21	2,130	214	6,420
Iron	"	5,775	57,750	1,225	12,250	7,000	70,000
Iron ware	"	...	46,409	...	5,040	...	51,449
Ivory	Catties	2,910	34,920	1,635	19,620	4,545	54,540
Lamps	Pieces	700	2,864	10	46	710	2,910
Lastings	"	1,546	139,140	...	...	1,546	139,140
Lawns	"	17,500	97,250	1,700	9,350	19,200	106,600
Lead	Piculs	2,369	63,963	700	5,400	2,569	69,363
" tea	"	1,503	31,563	100	2,100	1,603	33,663
Leather	"	56	2,520	956	43,020	1,012	45,540
Long cils	Pieces	3,793	131,632	...	...	3,793	131,632
Lustres	"	3,246	64,920	100	2,000	3,346	66,920
Machinery	Packages	680	61,442	2	600	682	62,042
Merinos	Pieces	1,969	55,132	100	4,480	2,129	59,612
Mirrors	"	38,934	19,967	1,021	510	39,955	20,477
Musk	Catties	62	24,800	6	2,400	68	27,200
Nitre	Piculs	4,291	102,984	2,980	71,520	7,271	174,504
Nuts, ground	"	18	248	12	192	30	440
Oil	"	...	9,961	...	4,556	...	14,517
Orleans	Pieces	15,247	304,840	1,000	20,000	16,247	324,840
Paper	Piculs	1,487	44,610	321	9,630	1,808	54,240
Porcelain	"	...	21,059	...	2,108	...	23,167
Rice	Piculs	120,167	721,002	215,007	1,290,042	335,174	2,011,044
Safflower	"	448	178,752	21	8,379	469	187,131
Satin	Pieces	463	80,888	...	...	463	80,888
Ship chandlery	"	...	25,000	...	12,000	...	37,000
Shirtings	Pieces	138,116	1,521,618	12,450	130,725	160,566	1,652,343
Silk stuff	"	1,587	95,220	670	40,200	2,257	135,420
Steel	Piculs	2334	4,203	1	18	2335	4,221
Stores	"	...	18,000	...	3,000	...	21,000
Sugar, white	Piculs	5,966	161,082	6,503	175,581	12,469	336,663
" brown	"	22,845	411,210	14,973	269,514	37,928	680,724
" candy	"	2,591	77,730	1,774	35,220	3,765	112,950
Sundries	"	...	40,000	...	20,000	...	60,000
Taffachelass	Pieces	14,198	113,568	4,350	34,800	18,548	148,368
Tortoise shell	Catties	352	13,280	778	31,120	1,130	44,400

Name of Merchandize.	Classifier of Quantity.	In British Ships.		In Foreign Ships.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value in bus.	Quantity.	Value in bus.	Quantity.	Value in bus.
Velvet	Pieces ...	5,462	163,860	150	4,500	5,612	168,360
Wines and spirits	...	...	46,800	...	10,600	...	57,400
Woolen mixtures	Pieces ...	12,970	518,800	5,034	201,360	18,004	720,160
Yellow metal	Catties ...	8,264	19,833	894	2,146	9,158	21,979
Total	...	...	11,758,542	...	3,988,421	...	15,746,963
At 300 bus to 100 dols., equal to	...	...	Dollars. 3,919,514	...	Dollars. 1,329,473	...	Dollars. 5,248,987

(Signed) MARCUS FLOWERS, Consul.

EXPORTS. 1867.

Name of Merchandize.	Classifier of Quantity.	In British Ships.		In Foreign Ships.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value in bus.	Quantity.	Value in bus.	Quantity.	Value in bus.
Awabi	Piculs ...	340	40,800	59	7,080	599	47,880
Camphor	" ...	3,541	223,083	1,092	63,796	4,633	291,879
Cassia	" ...	142	1,604	81	972	223	2,576
Charcoal	" ...	1,604	9,624	3,202	19,212	4,806	28,836
China root	" ...	86	1,548	86	648	172	2,196
Coal	Tons ...	23,551	423,918	12,619	227,142	36,170	651,060
Copper	Piculs ...	1,411	101,592	1,152	82,944	2,563	184,536
Crockery	...	...	1,350	...	672	...	2,022
Cuttle fish	Piculs ...	4,070	134,310	2,409	81,477	6,539	215,787
Drugs	" ...	2,787	55,740	3,734	74,680	6,521	130,420
Firewood	" ...	545	545	770	770	1,315	1,315
Fish, dried	" ...	47	1,410	...	...	47	1,410
Gall nuts	" ...	719	14,380	1,063	21,260	1,782	35,640
Ginger	" ...	45	1,080	537	12,888	582	13,968
Ginseng	" ...	397	476,400	11	13,200	408	489,600
Irico	" ...	601	54,090	72	6,480	673	60,570
Isinglass	" ...	1,819	218,280	114	13,680	1,933	231,960
Lacquer ware	Pieces ...	2,000	14,138	620	3,706	2,620	17,844
Macaroni	Piculs ...	253	2,277	245	2,205	498	4,482
Mushrooms	" ...	1,531	183,720	1,031	123,720	2,562	307,440
Nuts	" ...	167	5,010	163	4,890	330	9,900
Paper	" ...	2,009	96,432	352	16,596	2,361	113,328
Planks	Pieces ...	238,479	119,239	136,761	68,880	375,240	187,619
Porcelain	Boxes ...	410	10,022	115	2,025	525	12,047
Seaweed	Piculs ...	13,345	146,795	13,041	143,451	26,386	290,246
" cut	" ...	1,009	22,198	1,258	27,676	2,267	49,874
Sharks' fins	" ...	100	4,500	49	2,205	149	6,705
Shells	" ...	94	30	...	...	94	30
Shell fish	" ...	919	27,570	495	14,350	1,414	42,420
Shrimps	" ...	84	3,360	14	560	98	3,920
Silk	" ...	194	232,800	24	28,800	218	261,600
" waste	" ...	76	20,520	80	8,100	106	28,620
Soy	" ...	...	...	50	1,050	50	1,050
Sulphur	" ...	2,226	13,356	1,845	11,070	4,071	24,426
Sundries	" ...	...	7,000	...	2,000	...	9,000
Tea	Piculs ...	15,575	794,525	5,150	262,650	20,725	1,057,175
" ban	" ...	348	5,220	119	1,785	467	7,005
" dust	" ...	1,741	17,410	2,179	21,790	3,920	39,200
Tobacco	" ...	4,068	73,224	1,629	23,923	5,697	97,146
Wax, bees'	" ...	112	13,440	65	7,800	177	21,240
" vegetable	" ...	5,416	231,570	2,484	112,180	7,900	343,750
Total	...	...	3,804,110	...	1,523,612	...	5,327,722
At 300 bus to 100 dols., equal to	...	...	Dollars. 1,268,036	...	Dollars. 507,871	...	Dollars. 1,775,907

(Signed) MARCUS FLOWERS, Consul.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the Principal Articles of Import for the Years 1866 and 1867.

Description of Merchandise.	In British Ships.				In Foreign Ships.				Totals.			
	1866.	1867.	Increase.	1866.	1867.	Increase.	Decrease.	1866.	1867.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	
Cotton goods	1,231,088	1,764,396	533,313	670,309	420,864	...	249,445	1,901,392	2,185,260	283,868	...	
Woollen goods	1,764,950	2,003,326	238,376	1,165,915	406,734	...	759,191	2,930,865	2,410,515	...	520,315	
Arms and ammunition	544,424	8,643,890	8,099,466	368,796	557,635	188,839	...	913,917	4,210,515	3,296,598	...	
Raw cotton	245,847	957,060	711,213	208,359	381,600	173,241	...	454,176	1,338,660	884,484	...	
Rice	117,899	731,002	603,113	155,467	1,990,042	1,834,575	...	273,537	2,011,044	1,737,687	...	
Sugar	104,610	650,093	545,412	229,562	486,315	256,753	...	334,172	1,130,557	796,165	...	
Beans	...	102,321	102,321	...	219,528	219,528	...	...	321,849	321,849	...	
Other merchandise	787,535	1,916,025	1,128,490	395,295	231,723	...	163,572	1,182,880	2,147,748	964,918	...	
Total	4,796,339	11,758,542	6,962,203	3,193,670	3,968,421	794,751	...	7,990,009	15,746,963	7,756,954	...	
At 300 bus to 100 dollars, equal to	Dollars. 1,59,579	Dollars. 3,919,514	Dollars. 2,320,735	Dollars. 1,064,556	Dollars. 1,329,473	Dollars. 264,917	Dollars. ...	Dollars. 2,663,336	Dollars. 5,248,987	Dollars. 2,585,651	Dollars. ...	

(Signed) MARCUS FLOWERS, Consul.

RETURN of Duties and Fees received at the Custom-house, Nagasaki,
during the Years 1866 and 1867.

						Bus.
1866.	Dues	..	..	..	..	394,679
	Fees	..	..	..	..	8,375
	Total	..	..	..	..	403,054
1867.	Dues	..	..	..	..	410,410
	Fees	..	..	..	..	17,805
	Total	..	..	..	..	428,215

This Return is for the Japanese years corresponding to 1865 and 1867. The former commenced on the 14th February, 1866, and ended on the 25th January, 1867; the latter commenced on the 20th January, 1867, and ended on the 24th January, 1868.

(Signed) MARCUS FLOWERS, *Consul.*

No. 16.

Sir H. Parkes to Lord Stanley.—(Received August 9.)

My Lord,

Yokohama, June 12, 1868.

I HAVE the honour to forward a Report on the Foreign Trade of Kanagawa for the year 1867, by Mr. Consul Fletcher, accompanied with a Return of Exports and Imports, and a Return of British and Foreign Shipping.

Unfortunately the means are not forthcoming of instituting a satisfactory comparison between the trade of Kanagawa for 1867, and that of previous years. No Returns were obtained in 1866 in consequence of the destruction by fire of the Custom-house records, and Mr. Fletcher considers the data now furnished for 1867 to be too defective for comparison with those of 1865. The returns for the two years, 1865 and 1867, show a considerable decrease in the trade of the latter year, which appears incompatible with the facts that the total foreign tonnage has increased from 74,088 tons in 1865 to 174,837 tons in 1867, and that the duties received at the Custom-house have advanced from 452,305 dollars in 1865 to 682,175 dollars in 1867.

This apparent and doubtful decrease is observable, however, only on the side of Exports, and chiefly in the valuable commodity of silk, the trade in which has doubtless experienced some decline. It may be questioned, however, whether this falling off is as great as the returns would seem to indicate. Private statistics estimate the silk trade of the season just closing at 11,650 bales against 13,600 of the previous season, and although no strict comparison can be drawn between returns made up for such different periods as those which form the official and the commercial years, still it may not be out of place to note that the difference between the two is as great as 2,700 piculs in favour of the private statements which difference represents, according to the valuation adopted in the official returns, an increase in the trade, as given in the latter of nearly 2,000,000 dollars. The same comparison will also show a considerable augmentation in the export of tea which, during the season just closing has reached 8,000,000 lbs., the highest exportation from Japan yet known.

As the returns now forwarded complete the statements received from

all the ports of Japan open in 1867, I append the following summary of the whole trade of the year.

	Exports.	Imports.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Kanagawa	9,708,907	13,008,785
Nagasaki	1,775,907	5,248,987
Hakodate	638,860	218,558
	12,123,674	18,476,330

Add—

Value of rice imported into Kanagawa, estimated at	Dollars.
Value of steamers and ships sold at Nagasaki	
	1,500,000
	1,199,739
	20,976,069

Total value of Exports and Imports, 33,099,743 dollars.

This summary shows a large balance against Japan, and although the difference is probably not so great as is thus represented, in consequence of the exports being under estimated, it is known that large returns were received last year by the foreign merchants in native coin, which was extensively exported as bullion. There has also been an unnatural expansion in that unfavourable feature of the commerce of this country, the import trade in arms. During the past year no less than 102,333 stand of arms were imported into Kanagawa, and 64,367 stand into Nagasaki, and it is known that these figures do not represent the total quantity of arms brought into this country.

It should be observed that the statement given above represents the aggregate of all the foreign trade with Japan. It has not been found possible to show the proportions in which this trade has been distributed between English and other foreign interests, but the following summary of the tonnage returns may serve as some indication of the relative value of the British commerce and that of other foreign countries with Japan.

STATEMENT of Tonnage entered the undermentioned Ports in 1867.

	British.	Foreign.
	Tons.	Tons.
Kanagawa	71,039	103,798
Nagasaki	60,365	44,848
Hakodate	6,722	11,079
	138,126	159,725

Total British and Foreign Tonnage, 297,851 tons.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.

Inclosure in No. 16.

Consul Fletcher to Sir H. Parkes.

Sir,

Kanagawa, May 31, 1868.

THE political difficulties which agitated this country unhinged the working of the Custom-house Department at this port to such an extent

that I almost despaired of being able to procure any data on which to base a trade report for the past year. It is only lately the returns came into my hands, and afterwards they had to be translated and arranged into some sort of a system, and I have now the honour to forward them though, I regret, at so late a period of the year. They are, more or less, imperfect, I know, that is, faulty by defect rather than by excess; and, further, I am unable to make any comparison between the trade of 1867 and that of the previous year, as the records of the Custom-house were destroyed by fire towards the end of 1866 and, consequently, no returns were forwarded from this Consulate for that year. It is necessary, therefore, in order to arrive at a comparative view of the trade, to go back to 1865, and even then the statistics available would seem of an imperfect character. For, although the desire always has been to accept the Returns of the Custom-house, such as they were, it was found impossible to do so for 1865, those furnished being found, after having been made up, so much below any reasonable estimate of the trade of the port that they had to be thrown aside as worthless, and information sought in other directions. According to this information then, which was gathered from various quarters, but chiefly from the merchants, the total import and export trade of that year amounted to 30,380,752 dollars; whereas 1867, now under consideration, shows only 22,717,692 dollars, a very unaccountable decline indeed: but when looking at the duties collected on the other hand, which ought to be some indication of the trade, this year shows the unprecedented sum of 682,175 dollars against 452,305 dollars of 1865, with the apparently much larger business. And, even after making some allowance for the better organization introduced in the mode of collection by the new Tariff, it is difficult to reconcile these contradictory figures, and the only conclusion to be arrived at is, that the Trade Returns for 1867, as furnished by the Custom-house, are much below the correct estimate, and perhaps also the trade of the previous year may have been somewhat exaggerated. At the same time it is plain that in some articles a very marked decline is observable. This is the case in particular as regards silk; and I consider it one of the least satisfactory features in the trade of this place, for, instead of a falling off, one would suppose that the high prices ruling of later years would serve to stimulate production and lead to increased supplies, the best quality commanding so high a figure and being much sought after in the market, but this year shows only 6,953 piculs against 16,235 in 1865, a result which is not encouraging and difficult to say to what cause to be attributed. The large demand which existed for years past for silkworm-eggs, to make good the repeated failures of the European silkworm, may afford some explanation, perhaps. The high prices induced the native growers to turn their attention to this more remunerative branch of the business, and realize what they could out of the eggs without waiting the result of the tardy and more risky process of their conversion into silk—naturally preferring an immediate and certain advantage to a distant and prospective one; and, last year, about 750,000 cards were exported costing, at an average, about 3 dollars each. I have some reason to think, however, it was an exceptional mode, adopted for the first years, of meeting such an unexpected demand as had arisen, and that they are becoming now alive to the advantage of making their arrangements so as to provide for this probable demand without interfering with the ordinary production of the silk. It remains to be seen how far this supposition may be borne out by the Return of succeeding years. While on the subject of silk, I may observe that the French are now becoming active competitors for all the best qualities, it

being much sought after for the looms of Lyons and St. Etienne. They can afford to pay higher rates for it.

Of tea, the other staple article of export next to silk, there is little to be said beyond what has been mentioned in the Trade Reports of previous years: 53,940 piculs have been shipped last year chiefly to America; 1865 shows an export of 59,248 piculs. Japanese tea has hardly fulfilled the anticipations formed of it in the earlier years, and the trade in it has taken little development. The demand, such as it is, is almost entirely for American consumption. Occasionally small shipments are made to England, but the market there is uncertain, and the quality evidently is unsuited to its requirements.

Imports.

No doubt our import trade during the past year has laboured under many difficulties; the large payments which had to be made for sugar, rice, and arms, impoverished the country to some extent. At the commencement of the year a good business was done in cotton yarn, at remunerative rates; shipments from home have been excessive, and it gradually fell from 74 to 62 dollars per picul towards the end of the year, and now, in the course of this very month, touched as low as 43 dollars. Grey shirtings also, which, little more than two years ago, fetched as high as 5 dollars 30 cents a piece, have declined in sympathy with the general fall in cotton goods, caused by excessive shipments and the present disturbed state of this country, and are at this moment unsaleable at 2 dollars 80 cents. At the close of 1866 and beginning of 1867, a large quantity of raw cotton was imported from China, paying well at first, but heavy arrivals soon depressed the market, and from 33 dollars it declined to 25 dollars per picul.

In metals, business has been of an unsatisfactory nature. A very good inquiry existed for pig-iron at remunerative rates, and it was expected it would come into more general use in this country. Apparently this has not been the case, and at the close of the year no sales in this article could be effected. In manufactured iron some demand arose towards the end of the year, due more to the fact of the stocks having been reduced by shipments to China in consequence of the low rates which had been ruling here for some time before than to any increase in consumption.

In lead, paying rates have not generally been obtained, and the demand is very uncertain.

I must not omit to mention that the tin which was imported here years ago has been re-exported to America, China, and England in large quantities, at, I believe, a reduction of perhaps 20 per cent. on the original cost.

But taking a general view of the import trade for the year, the result cannot be viewed as so unsatisfactory. There appears to be a steadily increasing demand for cotton manufactures: 590,165 pieces of shirtings have been imported during last year against 385,217 in 1865; and in most articles the actual quantity imported is larger, though in some instances the total value is less, the prices being so much lower. It is an important consideration, however, and one not to be overlooked, that the greater security which low prices inspire imparts a healthful animation to trade, and that, notwithstanding the lower value of the goods generally, the result shows a net excess over any previous year, being 13,008,785 dollars, slightly in advance of 1865, which was 12,913,024 dollars.

One feature deserving of notice in the import trade of the year is the large business which was transacted in rice. Although rice does not appear among the returns, omitted, I presume, as it passed free of duty at

the Custom-house, I have ascertained from other reliable sources of information that somewhere over 500,000 piculs were imported in the course of the year, which may be fairly estimated at an approximate value of 3 dollars per picul, making a total of 1,500,000 dollars. The bad harvest and the consequent deficiency in the crops of 1866 compelled the people of this country to look to external sources of supply in this very important item of consumption, which, indeed, is the principal article of food of all classes; and large contracts were accordingly entered into with foreign merchants, who made extensive importations from Hong Kong and Saigon, at prices which left on the earlier adventures very fair profits. The Japanese, however, having a decided preference for the production of their own country, would not use imported rice in any case except under the pressure of necessity; but the knowledge, notwithstanding, that such an immediate means of relief is within easy reach at the recurrence of any similar season of national distress, is one element in our relations with them that ought to go some way towards popularizing foreign commerce and reconciling them to foreign intercourse. At the same time, in the interest of the foreigner and the Japanese alike, such visitations are unwelcome, for the funds that under ordinary circumstances would be available for foreign manufactures had to be diverted from such objects to provide for the more pressing necessities of existence. It has done much to impoverish the country, and the influence on foreign trade generally has been a hurtful one.

Arms, also, is another item of trade that I would class in the same category. Although, no doubt, they have, in most instances, been profitable investments to the individual importer, still such business only tends to fritter away the energies of the people and to turn their attention from proper objects of industry; while, as regards the foreigner, it usurps the place of other more legitimate and permanent sources of profit. Respectable English firms, until very recently, abstained altogether from participating in this trade; but they found they could not afford to stand aloof any longer, and during the past year all nationalities have been eager competitors in the field, and upwards of 100,000 stand of rifles were imported, all of which found a ready market.

Currency.

The past year was marked by an extraordinary fall in the value of Japanese currency, which, to some extent, affected the operations of trade. A redundancy in the circulation was brought about in former years by over-issue on the part of the Government either to meet its own exigencies or, what is more probable, to consult the monetary requirements of the country. Under this influence silver coin fell as low as 3.45 itzeboos to one Mexican dollar, a depreciation of about 13 per cent. over the intrinsic bullion value, and sufficiently cheap to show a profit on exporting it as bullion for coinage at the Mints.

Considerable quantities were sent to Hong Kong and Calcutta for this purpose. This had the effect of relieving the market of its embarrassment; and since then exchange has kept at nearly a fixity in value and contracts between man and man are less hampered by such sudden variations. The Mexican dollar, it should be stated, is the only foreign coin passing current at this port; and may be said to be the measure of value. All contracts and all payments with foreigners are made in that coin, and Japanese currency as far as foreigners are concerned, is simply a marketable commodity like anything else, rising and falling with the supply and demand existing among the native trading population. The movement of native currency nevertheless reacts very sensibly, though indirectly,

on the operations of foreign trade, as I have had occasion to explain at some length in a Report on Japanese currency I was called upon to furnish to the Legation in May of 1865. The dollar also varies very much in relation to sterling, and has ruled lower during the last two years than at any former period since the first opening of the ports, perhaps it would not be incorrect indeed to say ever since trading relations have been carried on with China. This is due chiefly to the preponderance which import trade is acquiring over export, partly to the facilities the American mail steamers afford for importing Mexican dollars, and to some extent also to the market in this part of the world not being subject to the operation of such well-understood currency laws as usually move it in Europe.

Shipping.

During 1867 the entries numbered 254 vessels of 174,030 tons; the departures, 248 of 164,812. As compared with 1865, this shows a vast increase, the tonnage being more than the double of that year. That under the British flag alone is nearly equal to the whole collective tonnage of the port for 1865. Twenty-six British ships have arrived direct from England; three only have departed direct. They generally return viâ New York with tea for the American market. American shipping shows a very marked increase. This is owing in a great measure to the steamers of heavy burden from 4,000 to 5,000 tons, engaged on the Pacific mail line which commenced to run between San Francisco and Hong Kong at the beginning of the year, and which touch regularly at this port. The passage is usually performed in about twenty-two days, and in the course of the past year they made six trips. The opening of this line is an interesting feature in the relations of the Western world with China and the far East generally, and cannot fail to be productive of important results; not the least noticeable is the encouragement given to the flow of Chinese population, which for years past have sought out new fields of employment on the other side of the Pacific on the continent of America. As many as 1,200 souls sometimes travel by one of these steamers, it being a cheap and speedy means of emigration as well as of communicating with their relations at home. Many also, after acquiring some means, return to their native country, carrying back with them new habits of thought and modes of action, which must tend to lighten the mass of blinding prejudices which retarded so long the progress of the Chinese race, and afford a better enlightenment as to their true relationship with the rest of the world. And also when the railway now in course of construction across the continent of America joining the Atlantic with the Pacific shall have been completed, this line is likely to form the great highway for the carrying trade of China and Japan with Europe and America.

The inclosures which accompany this Report are—

Returns of the trade of the port during the year, numbered 1.

Returns of the shipping numbered 2.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L FLETCHER.

RETURN of Exports and Imports at the Port of Kanagawa, from January 1,
to December 31, 1867.

I.—EXPORTS.

A. Under the Head of Specific Duties.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
		Dollars.
Awabi	Piculs 935	31,790
Bark, Pocony	" 366	9,150
Beche de mer	" 170	5,440
China root	" 383	1,245
Coal	" 4,536	45,360
Cuttle fish	" 623	8,722
Cocoons, pierced	" 97	9,700
" unpierced	" 1	100
" waste	" 124	3,720
Fish, dried	" 41	328
" oil	" 8	48
Gall nuts	" 524	4,192
Ghinang	" 343	1,458
Horns, deer's	" 3	42
Isinglass	" 66	2,508
Mushrooms	" 1,775	68,450
" Iwatake	" 6	132
Oil, rapeseed	" 2	20
Paper	" 44	572
" remanufactured	" 53	689
Potatoes	" 1,106	2,765
Pulse	" 10	15
Rags	" 190	380
Seaweed, cut	" 1,010	6,060
" uncut	" 2,603	651
Shark-fins	" 418	10,032
Shrimps and prawns, dried	" 238	3,094
Silk, raw	" 6,953	5,214,750
" tama or dupioni	" 490	122,500
" noshi or skin	" 348	52,200
" waste	" 1,282	51,280
" floss	" 211	46,420
Silkworms' eggs	Cards 738,156	2,214,468
Soy	Piculs 28	21
Sulphur	" 1,076	3,497
Tea	" 53,941	1,618,230
Tobacco	" 60	600
Wax, bees'	" 4	260
" vegetable	" 443	8,860

B. Under the Head of *ad valorem* Duties.

Amber	Piculs 7	560
Bamboo shoots	Pieces 230	12
Bell	" 1	50
Birds, small	Cages 17	12
Charcoal	Piculs 729	729
Chestnuts	" 105	1,575
Cloth, silk	Yards 277	100
Copper utensils	Boxes 1	20
Cotton cloth	Yards 4,333	347
Drugs and gums	Piculs 343	1,029
Earthenware	" 234	4,680
Eggs	Boxes 30	9
Fire engines	Pieces 10	4,000
Funori (seaweed for starching)	Piculs 90	360
Fire wood	Bundles 40	1
Ginseng	Piculs 675	2,025

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
		Dollars.
Lacquer ware	Boxes 1,265	126,500
Lanterns	" 1	10
Lily bulbs	Piculs 161	4,830
Matting (mat covering)	Pieces 40	600
" coarse	Rolls 5	10
Oil paper	Bales 7	28
Orange peels, dried	Piculs 55	179
Planks	Pieces 6,100	1,830
Plants	Cases 13	130
Provisions	Boxes 73	1,460
Salt	Piculs 50	15
Sarsaparilla	" 156	6,240
Seaweed	" 3	12
Sulphate of iron	" 40	120
Tea dust	" 32	160
Tea-stalks	" 1	5
Timber	Feet 5,000	1,500
Tooth-powder	Boxes 2	20
		9,708,907

II.—IMPORTS.

A. Under the Head of Specific Duties.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
		Dollars.
Alpacas	Pieces 91,867	734,936
Alum	Piculs 869	1,303
Blankets	" 720	54,000
Brass buttons	Dozens 4,114	1,028
Bunting	Pieces 20	240
Camlets, Dutch	" 420	8,400
" English	" 45,418	726,688
Candles	Piculs 221	2,652
Chintzes	Pieces 75,678	284,873
Cigars	Piculs 101	101,000
Cordage	" 145	1,740
Cloth, leather	Yards 12,343	3,703
" table	Piculs 159	15,900
" sail	Pieces 3,805	38,050
" woollen	" 21,719	868,760
Cloves	Piculs 97	1,455
Cotton drawers and singlets	Dozens 1,207	4,828
" flannel	Pieces 3,016	90,480
" raw	Piculs 11,103	310,884
" thread	" 16	1,600
" yarn	" 20,653	1,342,445
Cottonets	Pieces 1,304	13,040
Flannel	" 67	2,680
Flints	Piculs 500	250
Ginghams	Pieces 4,859	48,590
Glass, window	Feet 30,375	1,300
Handkerchiefs	Dozens 5,711	5,711
Hides, buffalo	Piculs 2,082	22,902
Hoofs, ditto	" 202	1,010
" horse	" 417	2,085
Horns, buffalo and cow	" 17	136
" rhinoceros	" 1	8
Indigo	" 177	5,310
Iron, wrought	" 21,178	63,534
" in rods	" 8,541	25,623
" nails	" 828	9,936

Article.				Quantity.		Value.	
						Dollars.	
Iron wire	..	..	..	Piculs	149		1,192
„ kentledge	..	..	..	„	5,332		9,331
Ivory	..	..	..	„	254		33,020
Lead	..	..	..	„	3,310		23,170
„ white	..	..	..	„	21		210
Leather	:	..	..	„	2,452		122,600
Linen	..	..	..	Pieces	38		304
Long ells	..	..	..	„	2,231		20,079
Matting, floor	..	..	..	Yards	11,162		893
Metal, yellow	..	..	..	Piculs	1		30
Narwahls' teeth	..	..	..	„	1		800
Paint	..	..	..	„	42		420
Paint oil	..	..	..	„	231		3,465
Pepper	..	..	..	„	5		30
Putchuck	..	..	..	„	8		120
Quicksilver	..	..	..	„	8		480
Quiltings	..	..	..	Pieces	24,737		74,211
Quinine	..	..	..	Piculs	1		1,700
Rattan	..	..	..	„	2,563		10,252
Rugs	..	..	..	Pieces	1,272		7,632
Sandal wood	..	..	..	Piculs	1		3
Sapan wood	..	..	..	„	369		1,107
Satins	..	..	..	Pieces	3,462		17,310
Spanish stripes	..	..	..	„	229		3,435
Shark-skins	..	..	..	„	5,450		38,150
Singlets and drawers	..	..	..	Dozens	1,091		4,364
Shirts	..	..	..	Pieces	472,585		1,654,047
„ dyed	..	..	..	„	108,373		433,492
„ twilled	..	..	..	„	9,207		45,759
Soap	..	..	..	Piculs	234		292
Steel	..	..	..	„	185		1,110
Sugar brown	..	..	..	„	118,865		594,325
„ candy	..	..	..	„	2,789		39,046
„ loaf	..	..	..	„	3,048		36,576
„ white	..	..	..	„	77,040		616,320
Taffachelass	..	..	..	Pieces	180,475		631,662
Tin plate	..	..	..	Piculs	9		63
Tobacco	..	..	..	„	107		13,910
Velvets	..	..	..	Pieces	31,422		408,486
Vermillion	..	..	..	Piculs	103		2,472
Woollens	..	..	..	Pieces	8,329		58,303
Woollen and cotton mixtures	..	..	..	„	164,861		824,305
Woollen singlets and drawers	..	..	..	Dozens	1,091		4,364
B. Under the Head of <i>Ad valorem</i> Duties.							
Aloes, wood	..	..	..	Piculs	20		10,000
Articles de Paris	..	..	..	Cases	100		20,000
Balances	..	..	..	„	19		760
Blacking	..	..	..	„	8		80
Boots	..	..	..	„	853		85,300
Cannons	..	..	..	Pieces	12		6,000
Carpets	..	..	..	„	17,552		175,520
Carriages	..	..	..	„	12		1,200
Cocoons, wild	..	..	..	Piculs	1 33		64
Coral	..	..	..	„	1 64		1,312
Cotton cloth, Chinese	..	..	..	Pieces	480		864
Drugs	..	..	..	Boxes	187		1,870
Dye	..	..	..	„	113		565
Earthenware	..	..	..	„	323		4,845
Fruit	..	..	..	Piculs	20		80
Furniture	..	..	..	Cases	1,922		38,440
Ginseng	..	..	..	Piculs	46		138
Glassware	..	..	..	Cases	853		42,650

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
		Dollars.
Gums and spices	Piculs 116	1,160
Harness	Cases 284	56,800
Iron wares	" 437	21,850
Lungyen	Piculs 49	637
Machinery	Cases 55	11,000
Mats, Chinese	Pieces 7,450	280
Medicines	Boxes 639	20,170
Oil	Barrels 2,495	24,950
Paper, European	Cases 481	24,050
Perfumery	" 11	495
Rifles	Pieces 102,333	1,330,329
Rifle gear	Boxes 4,778	143,340
Saffron	Piculs 1,332	133,200
Silk thread	" 1 82	546
Silk and woollen mixtures	Pieces 307	1,535
Silk and cotton ditto	" 3,295	13,180
Skins	" 10,100	35,350
Soap, scented	Cases 80	120
Stockings	" 5	50
Stores	" 8,406	42,030
Tea	Boxes 113	565
Tiles	Pieces 10,000	500
Timber	" 33,834	11,842
Tortoise shell	Piculs 87	13,050
Toys	Packages 2,276	22,760
Twine	Piculs 78	624
Types, moveable	Cases 10	5,000
Watches and clocks	" 57	5,700
Whales' teeth	Piculs 2	160
Wines and spirits	Cases 20,238	161,904
		13,008,785

(Signed)

L. FLETCHER, *Consul.*

RETURN of the Merchant Ships of all Nations entering the Port of Kanagawa, from January 1, to December 31, 1867, according to Custom-house Returns.

British	134
French	18
American	47
Dutch	13
Prussian	27
Russian	2
Total	241

RETURN of Duties levied on Goods carried in the above Ships of all Nations, from January 1, to December 31, 1867.

On Exports:—	Dollars.	Dollars.
In dollars	47,198	
In Japanese coin, 182,173 rios, equal to	242,897	290,095
On Imports:—		
In dollars	66,486	
In Japanese coin, 244,196 rios, equal to	325,594	392,080
Total duties		682,175

(Signed)

L. FLETCHER, *Consul.*

RETURN of Merchant Vessels, distinguishing their Flags, which Arrived at, and Departed from, the Port of Kanagawa, Proceeding from, or Bound for, the Places undermentioned, during the Year 1867.

Ports and Places.	ARRIVED.						DEPARTED.							
	British.	American.	French.	Prussian.	Dutch.	Russian.	Italian.	British.	American.	French.	Prussian.	Dutch.	Russian.	Italian.
Great Britain	26	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	35	20	2	10	8	...	...	16	11	3	5	...	...	...
United States	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	1	...	...	...
France	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saigon	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Manila	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honolulu	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Batavia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Amoor	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arctic Ocean	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	42	1	13	2	...	...	...	36	12	...	1	...	...	...
Swatow	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newchwang	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poo-chow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	...	...
Chee-foo	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...
Amoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Taku	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Taiwan-foo	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Nagasaki	15	5	1	1	...	...	...	26	7	1	...	...	1	...
Hakodate	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hio-go	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonin Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hollo	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lima	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Ships	187	56	19	27	13	2	1	135	51	18	30	12	2	1
Tonnage.	71,039	74,548	12,582	8,739	6,480	662	807	68,606	68,900	11,983	10,202	4,460	662	807
Total:—Ships, 255. Tonnage, 174,837.														
Total:—Ships, 249. Tonnage, 165,619.														

(Signed) L. FLETCHER, Consul.

S I A M.

No. 17.

Trade Report for 1867.

THE year 1867 was attended with far more prosperity to the merchants of Bangkok than were its predecessors.

The amounts of rice and sugar available for export were larger than usual; and though the demand for rice in China was much below the average, so that the quantity exported realized a price much less than has been paid for it for many years, this did not cause any diminution of the import trade, but merely an unusual exportation of specie.

The low price of produce did certainly distress many of the small importers and middle-men, especially a number of British Indian subjects, who had to give long credits for some of the imported goods sold by them, and to force sales of other goods at unremunerative prices, in order to meet their own creditors—a course in some cases ending in bankruptcy.

The total value of exports reported at the Custom-house (which, as explained in Mr. Knox's Report for 1866, is really considerably below the true amount exported), is 1,014,893*l.*, which, deducting specie, gives 957,393*l.* worth of produce; that is, considerably above the average value. The returned value of exports for the five preceding years being:—

	£					
1862	..	..	..	..	..	760,000
1863	..	..	..	..	..	770,505
1864	..	..	..	..	..	1,314,922
1865	..	..	..	..	..	529,276
1866	..	..	..	..	..	925,818

The total export of rice reported as 1,831,898 piculs, is about 25 per cent. larger than the export during 1866, and has only twice been exceeded in the ten years elapsed since Bangkok has been opened for foreign trade. During the same ten years rice has never been so cheap. The price per picul of mill-cleaned rice, free on board, having been for several months as low as 1 dollar to 1 dollar 10 cents.

The growing crop promised to be a very fine one, until the end of November, when, owing to the extreme dryness which set in, the rice-fields drained and dried with unexpected rapidity, and the crop turned out much poorer than had been expected. The price of paddy then immediately rose from 14 ticals per coyan (20 piculs), to 24 ticals per coyan; the latter a price at which shipments could not be made to China without heavy loss, and which caused serious losses to several merchants, who had ordered ships down from China under the expectation that the price would have remained at or about 14 ticals per coyan. It has been often asserted here that this market does not follow the prices of the China market as quickly as it ought; but as, probably, the amount of rice taken for China in the most favourable year is only half as much as is consumed in Bangkok and its vicinity, the Siamese home market must, especially when there is the least apprehension of the total supply being inadequate for home

consumption, prevent prices readily falling so low as to render the late China market rates remunerative.

A telegraph to China, enabling merchants to countermand orders to charter ships in China so soon as prices rose here, would save many disastrous speculations.

A result of the cheapness of rice in Siam, and the want of demand in China, was to induce exporters to seek another market. Twelve vessels with 117,000 piculs of rice, and nearly 4,000 piculs of sapan-wood, as dunnage, cleared for Europe; and more than 40,000 piculs were sent to America (California). The rice thus sent being chiefly native-cleaned Na-suen rice, at from 1 dollar 20 cents to 1 dollar 25 cents per picul, free on board, equal to about 4s. 3d. per cwt.

The Siam rice is commonly classed under the two heads of Na-muang and Na-suen. The first sown broadcast and left to grow as planted; the second sown in nurseries and carefully planted out by hand. The Na-suen rice is of many varieties, some being of exquisite quality; but as this commands a price in Bangkok it has probably never found its way into other markets.

The quantity of sapan-wood brought to market does not increase, though, as a valuable dye-wood, it is in demand for dunnage with rice cargoes. It has been suggested that the duty on it is too high; but I am informed by Lieutenant Bagge, R.E., who, as Commissioner for the delimitation of the British and Siamese boundary line, has surveyed a great part of the districts where the sapan-wood forests lie, that the forests are much exhausted and that without forest regulation the supply may be expected rather to decrease than increase.

The sugar crop was much in excess of the usual out-turn. The export amounted to 137,532 piculs. The greater part was sent to China, being more profitable than rice in that market, and it is most fortunate that the unusually large crop happened at this time. I do not believe that the increase can be depended on as likely to be permanent; for, though experienced persons speak highly of the capability of Laconchaisee district of Siam for sugar growing, the crop, under the present system of cultivation, has always been very uncertain, and the attempts at improvement have been, as yet, only in manufacture not in cultivation. The prospect for the next season is not regarded as equally promising with the last.

The pepper crop, owing to severe drought in the pepper districts lying on the east coast of the Gulf of Siam, was not more than half the usual amount. I have visited some of these districts, and thought it really pitiable to see the absence of mechanical resources, such as wells and pumps (in places too where the water can be reached at a short distance below the surface), to remedy the failure of the rains at particular times and the want of the water in the torrents on which the crop at present depends.

The teak trade, though it is attracting Burmese, who formerly worked in our forests, on the British side, in such numbers that the British Consulate can seldom be visited without a crowd of Burmese suitors or applicants for passports being encountered, is still neglected by Europeans. Some of the leading firms here were very unlucky in their first attempts to develop the trade, and are not likely to engage in it again for some time. The course pursued by them was to engage a forest and send an European Agent to superintend the cutting of timber and its transit to Bangkok. These agents, at first, knew little of either country, language, or people, and some of them had never seen teak forests before commencing to work them. They had, therefore, to acquire their

experience at their masters' cost. They lost their health, one died of fever, another was shot by Dacoits; their employers lost their money. Since then others, though, unfortunately, people with much less capital, have availed themselves of the experience thus acquired, and attempted the business in a different way by contracting with Chiefs living in the forests, chiefly Karens, to cut and deliver wood to them at fixed prices per log (not below a stated size) at the creeks leading into the main river, which timber they engage professional raftsmen to bring down to Bangkok under their own superintendence. Their success has been very great, and the business only requires capital for a large development. The chief complaint made by them is that they suffer from the absence of a Consular officer in the northern provinces to keep the local officials, who are, many of them, very dishonest, from oppressing them, and to find some means to suppress dacoity (highway robbery) and elephant stealing, and put a stop to the almost organized system of cutting up rafts and stealing the wood which drifts from the wreck.

Of other articles of produce exported, none, so far as I am aware, calls for particular notice from me—the quantity and quality having been of average amount.

The export Table is swelled by the entry of silver exported to the extent of nearly 60,000*l.*, the course of exchange between Bangkok and Singapore having, throughout the year, been steadily against Bangkok, the general premium of exchange on Singapore having been from 3 to 4 per cent.

The import trade for the year has exceeded the average. The Table of imports shows an import trade valued for duty at 793,314*l.* The Superintendent of Customs, to whom I am indebted for its compilation, states that the values are generally understated, and that there is no report made of the large amount of machinery and stores imported by the Siamese Government and Ministers. He would estimate the imports as, in reality, exceeding 1,000,000*l.* sterling. I refer to Mr. Knox's remarks on this point in his Report on the Trade at Bangkok for 1866. The value of imports reported for duty at the Custom-house, during the last five years, is, distinguishing between goods and bullion:—

			1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
			£	£	£	£	£
Goods	..	..	614,142	793,999	472,097	759,155	753,832
Gold	..	..	56,118	100,496	12,624	16,044	16,875
Silver	..	..	116,335	273,202	35,074	14,667	22,807
Totals	..	..	786,595	1,167,697	519,795	789,866	793,314

In examining which Table it is to be observed that the trade of 1865 was stopped by the failure of the rice crop, and that, contrary to the usual course, the import trade of 1867 has not been limited by the value of produce exported; but, as shown by the export Table, has called for a re-export of specie to the amount of 57,500*l.* sterling, and has caused a rate of exchange throughout the year always against the remitter. The items of import on which a decrease is observable, are opium, ship's chandlery, copper, and brass ware, goods of Chinese manufacture, and machinery; in all about 60,000*l.* The decrease in importations of Chinese origin is accounted for by the low price returned for Siamese produce sent to China.

The decrease in opium is, even if correctly reported, only accidental, depending on the dates of arrival of opium supplies, the consumption being

as large as usual. The decrease in machinery reported is of no significance at all, as the Custom-house does not even pretend ever to have an accurate account of the machinery imported, the greater part of it being for the Government and Ministers, and never reported for duty. The fact is, that throughout the year the Siamese Government dock-yards have been as busy as usual building and repairing steamers. Iron bridges have been erected over some of the creeks; gasworks constructed in the Palaces of the King and Prime Minister; two steam dredges put together and set to work; and another steam rice cleaning mill, added to the four large mills already existing. A large sugar mill and distillery, a saw mill, British ship yard, and dry-dock, have been in operation throughout the year; and, as the supplies for all these come almost entirely from England and Singapore, there must have been a very considerable importation of British machinery.

In other descriptions of import there has been an increase to the amount of 63,000*l*. The importations of piece goods, twist, cutlery, iron, glassware, and crockery, being all in excess of the average. Nevertheless, the stocks in hand at the end of the year are not unusually large. The only new imports of which I am aware are Swiss imitations of Bombay chowls. The chowl, sarong or hpa-nung, is a cloth about 8 feet long by 3½ wide, which forms the chief and often only clothing of Siamese of all ranks and both sexes. Those manufactured in Bombay are the best. English imitations were introduced about six years ago by two firms. Some of the cloths imported by them were much admired for their neat printing (the Bombay goods being in this respect decidedly inferior to them), and they at first sold readily. But as they would not wear or bear continual immersion in water, as the Bombay chowls do, and soon lost their colour and rotted, the demand for them ceased. During 1867 many imitations said to have been dyed in Switzerland were imported, they have been considered superior to the English manufactures; but I am told by natives, do not wear like Bombay chowls, and will not succeed for long. I am informed that the Bombay chowls are entirely manufactured out of English piece goods, so that even could they be supplanted by goods entirely manufactured in England, the increased occupation would be to dyers only, not to cotton manufacturers.

There is an extensive manufacture in Siam by hand-loom (which may be seen in every village) of hpa-nungs, or sarongs, woven of green, red, and other cotton twists, many of English origin; and an imitation of these, if it could be made to sell retail at about 4*s*. to 6*s*. per piece, might possibly find a good sale. The manufacture in England for sale here of mixed fabrics of cotton, silk, and alpaca, made in the form of chowls, with handsome borders, has been suggested; and such, if they did not exceed 10*s*. to 15*s*. per piece in price, might succeed; but, it must be remembered that, though the Siamese Chiefs like novelties, the bulk of the people are slow to adopt them, and the importation of a new description of clothing to sell to them would always be a doubtful experiment. I further believe that it would be useless to try this market again with any fabrics but those of good, stout, wearing quality. Some of the foreign imitations of, and substitutes for, native clothes (as for instance, some French silk sarongs) have been so thin and flimsy that they were almost transparent; and natives wearing but one garment would never put them on a second time. Since the Treaty the general wealth of the people has so increased that every one who of old would have been satisfied to appear in a new Bombay chowl on holiday occasions, now wears silk. For this more money has to be spent at a time, but it is doubtful whether this change has caused much increase of expenditure in dress in the long run, as the silk wears handsomely

much longer than the cotton garment. But undoubtedly much more is spent in dress, for I remember that ten years ago at one of the great festivals which attracted there 40,000 or 50,000 spectators, almost all wore but one garment, or a sarong and scarf; now almost everyone adds thereto a cotton or silk jacket.

By Convention with the French Government the Siamese claim the right (which they will exercise so soon as the same arrangements have been concluded with other Treaty Powers) of controlling the retail sale of imported liquors, and levying a tax of 10% per annum on every retailer of those of less import value than 15s. per dozen. British subjects being in no way engaged in the liquor importing trade, and the whole amount of British liquor and beer and German beer entered at the Custom-house not exceeding 440 cases of 600% in value, restrictions on the trade are of no injury to us; on the contrary, the settlement of this long vexing question, with a prospect of a due control being exercised over the numerous liquor shops of Bangkok is eminently satisfactory.

During the year the Siamese Government have shown their readiness to facilitate trade by withdrawing a port regulation which obliged vessels to land their guns at the mouth of the River Menam. This was found to cause great inconvenience and delay, and has been abolished. Also, they have commenced the erection of a lighthouse to mark the proper spot to cross the bar, a work of the greatest importance, as the absence of any light to show the anchorage, or entrance to the river, has been a long reproach to the port. Of internal works it is only right to mention the active construction of a canal intended to connect Ratburi and Bangkok, a step towards facilitating communication with the great rice districts of Petchaburi, and the survey by officers of the Siamese Government of all the rivers of Siam, an undertaking now nearly completed.

The survey of the boundary between Siam and British Burmah has been finished, and a Report by the Commissioner, Lieutenant Bagge, R.E., published by the Government of India at Calcutta, a portion of which was shown to me, contains much interesting information concerning the Siamese provinces on the frontier, a length of 750 miles.

A French exploring expedition has proceeded up the Great Cambodian River Mekong, through the Siamese and Chinese territories, to Ava, and some of their maps have been published at Saigon. I have not yet heard of any Report from them being published; but it is believed that they found the Mekong River impracticable for mercantile navigation.

A Convention between the French and Siamese Governments, concluded and ratified this year, assures to the Siamese their possessions on the Mekong.

A scheme is almost matured to open another tin district at the Isthmus of Kra. The immense value of the tin workings at Junk Ceylon or Phuket, supposed to be not less than 150,000% per annum (a large item of Siamese trade which is not entered in our Returns), has incited a Chinese merchant to propose the active development of the Kra mines; and as tin is supposed to abound along the whole range of mountains of the Malay peninsula, there are many who believe in his success. He is to have the Government of the district to enable him to carry out his designs. The River of Kra is the southern boundary between British Burmah and Siam; and it would not be surprising were the trade ultimately to flourish better on the British side of the river. I may mention that this is the place so often spoken of in schemes for shortening communication with China, as the locality for a telegraph, railway, or ship canal.

Attached to this Report are statistical Tables of imports, exports, and hipping. Those of imports and exports compiled from Returns furnished

by the Superintendent of Siamese Customs ; the other Tables prepared by the officers of this Consulate from Consular and other records.

Table No. 1.—Return of British shipping at the port of Bangkok during the year 1867.

Table No. 2.—Return of British and foreign shipping at the port of Bangkok during the year 1867.

Table No. 3.—Return of foreign shipping engaged in the direct and indirect trade at the port of Bangkok during the year 1867.

Table No. 4.—Gives the comparative employment of British and other ships at Bangkok during the last six years, and the year of scarcity (1865) being omitted to make the average juster, it shows an employment of British ships during 1867 considerably above the average ; almost every vessel clears with a full cargo. Out of the 43,834 tons clearing in 1867, only 136 tons cleared with ballast.

Trade Returns.

No. 1.—Return of imports into the port of Bangkok for the year 1867.

No. 2.—Return of exports from the port of Bangkok for the year 1867.

(Signed) HY. ALABASTER, *Acting Consul,*
British Consulate, Bangkok, January 14, 1868.

(No. 1.)—RETURN of British Shipping at the Port of Bangkok during the Year 1867.

Direct Trade between Great Britain and British Colonies.

Whence Arrived.	Entered.					Cleared.				
	Number of Vessels.				Total Tonnage.	Whither bound.	Number of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.
	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.			With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	
Great Britain .	7	43	50	8,154	19,959	23,113	4	2,214	4	2,214
Hong Kong .	21	15	36	6,480	6,652	13,132	23	6,485	23	6,485
Singapore .	1	1	2	374	563	937	3	1,191	3	1,191
Bombay .	32	59	91	10,008	27,174	37,182	52	25,356	52	25,356
Total .	61	118	179	24,924	53,912	78,836	82	35,246	82	35,246
						£				£
						27,838				13,781
						43,662				53,396
						620				22,873
										181,002
										274,052

Indirect or Carrying Trade in British Vessels from and to other Countries.

Whence arrived.	Entered.					Cleared.				
	Number of Vessels.				Total Tonnage.	Whither bound.	Number of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.
	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.			With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	
Chinese Ports .	2	3	5	613	1,263	1,881	18	7,301	19	7,369
Macao .	1	2	3	379	684	1,063	1	384	1	384
Saigon .	...	2	2	...	441	441	2	767	2	767
Total .	3	7	10	992	2,393	3,385	22	8,452	24	8,588
	35	66	101	11,000	29,567	40,567	104	43,698	106	43,834
						£				£
						800				46,403
						670				1,359
						...				4,062
						1,470				52,424
						73,590				826,476

British Consulate, Bangkok, January 14, 1868.

(Signed)

HY. ALABASTER, Acting Consul.

(No. 4.)—RETURN showing the Total Shipping of all Nations, and the portion of it under the British Flag, clearing from the Port of Bangkok during Six Years.

Year.	Total Shipping.		Of which the British—	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1862	309	132,138	69	26,817
1863	296	115,914	78	28,603
1864	422	171,335	148	54,771
1865	149	55,870	37	10,835
1866	286	106,533	76	25,372
1867	319	116,198	106	43,834
Average, leaving out 1865, the year that the exportation of rice was prohibited	} 326	128,424	95	35,879

(Signed) HY. ALABASTER, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Bangkok, January 14, 1868.

RETURN of Imports into the Port of Bangkok for the year 1867.

No.	Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	From Singapore.		From Hong Kong.		From China.		Total Quantity.	Total Value.	Total Value in Sterling. £
			Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dollars.	Quantity.	Value. Dolla.			
1	White shirtings ..	Pieces	48,285	144,317	..	..	..	..	48,285	144,317	39,065
2	Grey ..	"	164,229	391,525	..	..	..	..	164,229	391,525	81,568
3	Figured ..	"	23,270	71,346	..	..	..	..	23,270	71,346	14,865
4	Coloured piece goods	"	5,044	18,564	..	..	..	..	5,044	18,564	3,867
5	Turkey red cloth ..	"	9,170	21,545	..	..	..	..	9,170	21,545	4,489
6	Long cloth ..	"	33,995	129,734	..	..	..	..	33,995	129,734	27,028
7	Prints and chintz ..	"	8,198	17,174	..	..	..	..	8,198	17,174	3,578
8	Madapolloons ..	"	24,259	29,302	..	..	..	..	24,259	29,302	6,105
9	Canvas ..	Bolts	1,626	11,715	..	..	..	..	1,626	11,715	2,441
10	Cambrics ..	Pieces	26,653	25,295	..	..	..	..	26,653	25,295	5,269
11	Muslins ..	"	18,054	14,370	..	..	..	..	18,054	14,370	2,994
12	Chowls ..	"	52,490	454,997	..	..	..	..	52,490	454,997	94,791
13	Miscellaneous piece goods	Pieces	90,865	95,560	18,309	28,179	1,573	2,022	110,747	125,761	26,200
14	Woollen goods ..	"	2,623	26,070	..	..	..	..	2,623	26,070	5,431
15	Red twist ..	Bales	385	47,769	..	..	..	..	385	47,769	9,952
16	White twist ..	"	533	56,715	..	..	..	..	533	56,715	11,816
17	Coloured twist ..	"	448	44,011	..	..	..	..	448	44,011	9,169
18	Hardware ..	Packages	670	20,632	712	21,023	409	8,373	1,791	59,028	10,422
19	Iron ..	Piculs	8,157	20,799	..	..	..	..	8,157	20,799	4,333
20	Steel ..	Kegs	1,222	5,581	..	..	..	..	1,222	5,581	1,163
21	Machinery ..	Packages	40	1,700	..	..	..	..	40	1,700	354
22	Muskets ..	Corges	940	33,256	..	..	..	..	940	33,256	6,928
23	Glassware ..	Cases	1,123	24,958	269	6,442	..	..	1,392	31,400	6,542
24	Crockery ..	Packages	116	4,270	2,281	35,905	1,655	20,317	4,062	60,499	12,602
25	Copper sheathing ..	Piculs	437	11,609	..	..	..	..	437	11,609	2,418
26	Copper and brass ware	Cases	26	1,664	980	76,334	19	821	1,025	78,819	16,421
27	Jewellery ..	Parcels	54	60,875	..	..	..	..	54	60,875	12,682
28	Ship chandlery ..	Packages	1,873	22,923	..	..	..	..	1,873	22,923	4,775
29	Liquors ..	Cases, &c.	38,186	78,795	44	270	..	..	38,230	79,065	16,472
30	Fancy goods ..	"	158	11,634	117	29,605	22	2,076	297	49,315	10,274

No.	Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	From Singapore.		From Hong Kong.		From China.		Total Quantity.	Total Value.	Total Value in Sterling.
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
31	Opium ..	Chests	330	Dollars. 183,628	..	..	..	Dollars. ..	330	Dollars. 183,628	£ 38,256
32	Silk piece goods ..	Pieces	613	4,995	81,759	165,008	2,662	16,654	35,629	186,657	38,887
33	Mats ..	"	174,837	47,974	16,754	2,593	113,310	5,316	394,901	54,883	11,434
34	Mat bags ..	"	501,163	32,237	900,932	28,316	539,048	16,742	2,341,195	77,393	16,124
35	Gold thread ..	Cases	21	270	35	4,166	16	1,420	72	5,856	1,220
36	Silk chowls ..	Pieces	..	..	32,803	109,220	..	..	22,803	109,220	22,754
37	Silk crape ..	"	..	..	8,855	61,267	77	1,032	8,932	62,299	12,979
38	Fire crackers ..	Boxes	..	..	1,349	15,546	24	329	1,373	15,875	3,307
39	Tea ..	"	..	..	1,677	14,579	4,316	33,005	5,993	47,584	9,916
40	Joss stick ..	"	..	..	5,193	15,517	185	1,032	5,378	17,149	3,572
41	Joss paper ..	"	..	..	3,302	23,884	140	602	3,442	24,486	5,076
42	Umbrellas ..	Packages	..	..	1,184	9,286	3,443	10,338	5,627	20,221	4,213
43	Chinese medicine ..	"	..	..	843	21,194	78	1,179	921	22,373	4,661
44	Garlic ..	Pots	..	..	155,857	33,433	..	..	155,857	33,433	6,965
45	Fruits ..	Value	..	..	..	13,316	..	2,724	..	16,040	3,342
46	Vegetables ..	"	..	..	..	17,332	..	4,448	..	21,780	4,537
47	Silver ware ..	Cases	..	..	3	43,844	(?)	290	262	44,134	9,195
48	Chinese paper ..	Bales	..	..	198	19,198	(?)	1,144	10,948	20,342	4,238
49	Gold paper ..	Cases	..	..	34	6,246	34	597	585	6,843	1,426
50	Silk thread ..	"	..	..	16	12,231	16	1,695	65	13,626	2,838
51	Vermicelli ..	"	..	..	531	20,799	531	4,789	2,894	25,588	5,331
52	Earthenware ..	Value	..	..	..	23,351	..	21,377	..	44,728	9,318
53	Tobacco ..	Cases	..	..	133	38,144	133	2,693	2,482	40,837	8,508
54	Flour ..	"	..	..	21	6,539	21	80	3,611	6,619	1,379
55	Sundries ..	Value	..	169,558	..	188,957	..	25,206	..	380,721	79,317
56	Coolies ..	Men	..	..	2,462	..	1,001	..	3,463	..	..
57	Gold leaf ..	Value	..	31,035	..	77,481	..	..	..	108,516	22,607
58	Mexican dollars ..	"	..	79,000	..	..	..	2,000	..	81,000	16,875
Total		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,807,908	793,314

British Consulate, Bangkok, January, 14, 1868.

(Signed)

HY. ALABASTER, Acting Consul.

RETURN of Exports from the Port of Bangkok for the Year 1867.

No.	Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	To Singapore.	To Java.	To Hong Kong.	To China.	To India.	To Europe.	To America.	Total Quantity.	Total Value. £
1	Rice ..	Piculs ..	276,045	3,169	1,099,767	280,199	13,814	117,417	41,577	4,831,898	438,892
2	Paddy ..	" ..	385	..	10,765	3,135	..	..	189	14,474	1,989
3	Sugar..	" ..	29,316	..	49,859	39,441	16,485	1,275	1,156	137,532	171,915
4	Sapan wood	" ..	4,689	..	28,793	23,996	..	3,858	..	61,838	19,168
5	Peas ..	" ..	1,959	..	5,853	124	..	..	..	7,936	2,729
6	Silk ..	" ..	530	..	..	..	..	..	..	530	17,225
7	Pepper ..	" ..	..	..	12,330	6,617	..	..	..	18,947	22,500
8	Tin ..	" ..	1,276	..	3,576	574	..	..	..	5,426	20,347
9	Teel seed	" ..	1,429	34	19,219	1,062	..	..	..	21,744	14,269
10	Hemp ..	" ..	52	..	831	28	..	..	..	811	2,277
11	Hides ..	" ..	1,763	..	5,008	1,011	..	..	..	7,782	13,132
12	Horns ..	" ..	1,709	..	202	67	..	40	..	2,018	3,531
13	Salt ..	" ..	1,951	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,951	150
14	Salt fish	" ..	23,265	91,218	5,637	3,729	..	..	..	128,849	50,000
15	Mussels	" ..	..	..	9,800	3,255	..	..	..	13,055	16,318
16	Teak timber	" ..	325	..	312	..	..	235	..	872	5,000
17	" planks	Planks ..	316	..	2,756	50	915	152	154	4,343	13,131
18	Rosewood	Piculs ..	319	150	36,459	15,482	..	7	425	52,523	6,380
19	Gum Benjamin	" ..	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	312	4,575
20	Ivory ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	13,877
21	Unclean cotton	" ..	..	..	5,662	5,440	..	..	..	11,102	42,997
22	Clean cotton	" ..	..	..	2,139	9,327	..	..	..	11,466	1,562
23	Lukraban seed	" ..	..	..	3,211	956	..	..	..	4,167	8,562
24	Cardamums	" ..	38	..	612	27	..	..	..	685	1,551
25	Gamboge	" ..	134	..	12	..	..	..	..	146	2,688
26	Stieklac	" ..	1,793	12	..	422	366	65	..	2,688	327
27	Mangrove bark	" ..	..	..	1,218	525	..	..	..	1,743	564
28	Ebony	" ..	..	..	2,250	..	..	6	..	2,256	..

No.	Description.	Classifier of Quantity.	To Singapore.	To Java.	To Hong Kong.	To China.	To India.	To Europe.	To America.	Total Quantity.	Total Value. £
29	Indigo ..	Piculs ..	..	14	217	..	..	..	..	231	433
30	Sundries ..	.. ..	238	207	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Bean cake ..	Piculs ..	..	..	1,400	300	..	..	..	1,710	427
32	Iron pans ..	Setts ..	5,228	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,228	817
33	Charcoal ..	Piculs ..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	2,000	50
34	Bees' wax ..	.. ..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	780
35	Onions ..	.. ..	598	..	..	..	..	..	..	598	374
36	Mexican dollars and rupees Sundries, &c., not ac- counted for ..	Value ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	276,000	57,500
	Total value ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56,168
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,014,893

(Signed) HY. ALABASTER, Acting Consul.

British Consulate, Bangkok, January 14, 1868.

REPORTS

RECEIVED FROM

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARIES

OF

EMBASSY AND LEGATION

RESPECTING

COAL.

TO WHICH IS ADDED AN APPENDIX,

AS TO

COAL IN THE BRITISH COLONIES AND INDIA.

(In continuation of Papers presented in 1867.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

1868.

LONDON :

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

1868.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
Report on Belgian Coal Production	1
Reports on Coal in China	9
Reports on Coal in Japan	20
Report on Prussian Coal Production	25
Report on Wurtemberg Coal Consumption	33
Report on Zollverein Coal	35

APPENDIX.

Production of Coal in Tasmania and Trinidad	37
Report on Coal Resources of British India	41

Reports on Coal.

BELGIUM.

Lord Howard de Walden to Lord Stanley.

My Lord,

Brussels, August 31, 1867.

As instructed under Earl Russell's Circular Despatch of May 3rd, 1865, I herewith transmit the annual Report on the coal industry of this country, which has been drawn up by Mr. Egerton.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HOWARD DE WALDEN AND SEAFORD.

Inclosure.

Coal Statistics for the Year ended December 31, 1866.

THE number of mines is stationary, but their activity has considerably increased during the past year.

Their distribution and production in 1866 was as follows :—

Province.	No. of Coal Mines.			No. of Shafts in work.	Amount of Coal obtained.	Value.
	In work.	Not worked.	Total.			
					Tons.	Francs.
Hainault	87	43	130	204	9,851,424	120,507,630
Liège	65	51	116	96	2,564,551	27,682,765
Namur	22	18	40	35	358,687	2,841,179
Total of Kingdom ..	174	112	286	335	12,774,662	151,031,574

The production of the two preceding years was—

Year.	Hainault.	Namur.	Liège.	Total of Kingdom.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1864	8,670,372	266,235	2,221,729	11,158,336
1865	9,206,058	305,734	2,328,911	11,840,703

The returns of Hainault, the chief coal district, are thus summarized, showing the increase over the preceding year:—

	1865.	1866.	Decrease.	Increase.
Number of hands ..	62,461	64,973	..	2,512
Average yearly pay per head fr.	787	884	..	97
Amount paid in wages ..	49,172,550	57,410,723	..	8,238,173
Extraordinary expenses ..	9,322,600	10,866,976	..	1,544,376
Do. per ton raised ..	1.1	1.10	..	.9
Total expenses ..	86,642,600	101,104,126	..	14,461,526
Cost of production per ton ..	9.41	10.26	..	.85
Amount of production tons	9,206,058	9,851,424	..	645,366
Do. per pit in work. ..	45,350	48,291	..	2,941
Do. per workman ..	147	152	..	5
Total value of coal produced fr.	98,397,000	120,507,630	..	22,110,630
Market value per ton ..	10.69	12.23	..	1.54
Number of mines working at a profit ..	59	67	..	8
Profit of above mines fr.	13,611,400	21,034,210	..	7,422,810
Number of mines working at a loss ..	25	17	8	..
Loss of above mines fr.	1,857,000	1,630,706	226,294	..
Net profit ..	11,754,400	19,403,504	..	7,649,104
Net profit per ton ..	1.28	1.97	..	.69

The share taken by each district is given below:—

	Collieries of		
	Mons.	The Centre.	Charleroi.
Number of hands ..	27,574	14,789	22,610
Average yearly pay per head .. francs	870	855	918
Total expenses ..	40,934,000	24,491,266	35,678,860
Cost of production per ton ..	10.38	10.13	9.72
Amount of production .. tons	3,763,632	2,417,602	3,670,190
Market value per ton .. francs	12.83	12.44	11.48
Total value of coal produced ..	48,287,000	30,075,460	42,145,170
Number of mines working at a profit ..	23	15	29
Profit of above mines .. francs	7,703,000	6,713,920	6,617,290
Number of mines working at a loss ..	3	8	6
Loss of above mines .. francs	350,000	1,129,726	150,980
Net profit ..	7,353,000	5,584,194	6,466,310
Net profit per ton ..	1.95	2.30	1.76

The diminution in the production of Charleroi—less by 448,100 tons than in 1865—and the vast increase in that of the Centre, will be at once remarked.

This is explained by the increased cost of production in the Charleroi district, where, owing to the competition of the industries in the labour market, the rate of wages has largely increased. On the other hand in the Centre the price of labour is not only less, but has increased less during the year than at Mons or Charleroi.

At Mons the cost of production has increased 80 centimes, at Charleroi 1 franc 19 centimes, whilst in the Centre it was 10 centimes less than in 1865. It is therefore not surprising to find the net profits of the latter district attain an average of 2 francs 30 centimes per ton, an improvement of 90 centimes for the year.

The increased facilities for communication between the different coal districts, bring the Mons and Centre coal into competition with that of Charleroi, even in the Charleroi district, to the disadvantage of the latter. The coal of Mons for some purposes being superior.

Of the different kinds, the principal increase has been in the production of "Charbons gras." There is no great demand for "Charbons maigres," though this description of coal mixed with other more bituminous varieties is now applied to uses to which it had not, until lately, been thought to be fitted.

The depth of pits in Hainault averaged about 420 yards, the greatest depth was 870 yards in 1866.

In the different districts the average depth is greatest at Mons and least in the Centre.

At Liège, a comparison between the years 1865 and 1866, thus a good average increase :—

	1865.	1866.	Decrease.	Increase.
Number of hands	17,816	19,387	..	1,571
Amount of wages .. francs	13,934,927	15,820,584	..	1,883,657
Total expenses	21,085,054	23,842,806	..	2,758,752
Amount of production .. tons	2,328,911	2,564,551	..	235,640
Value of production .. francs	23,195,741	27,682,765	..	4,488,024
Number of mines working at a profit	44	44	..	..
Profit of above mines .. francs	2,761,115	4,299,308	..	1,538,193
Number of mines working at a loss	21	21	..	..
Loss of above mines .. francs	650,428	459,349	191,079	..
Total net profit	2,110,687	3,839,959	..	1,729,272

Prices in 1866 have risen considerably as shown below :—

Year.	Maigre.		Grasse.		Grasse Marechale.	
	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.
1865	Frs. c. 16 84	Frs. c. 9 18	Frs. c. 17 34	Frs. c. 9 47	Frs. c. 17 98	Frs. c. 10 21
1866	19 33	9 59	18 81	10 42	19 58	11 09

The operations of the province of Namur in these two last years were as follows:—

	1865.	1866.	Increase.
Number of pits at work	31	35	4
„ of hands	2,091	2,361	270
Amount paid in wages .. francs	1,488,858	1,994,236	505,378
Average daily pay of labourer .. „	2.24	3.3	.79
Total expenses of working	2,343,339	2,932,768	589,429
Amount of production .. tons	305,734	358,687	53,953
Value of production .. francs	2,303,437	2,841,179	537,742
Average price per ton	7.53	7.92	.39
Net loss	39,802	91,589	51,787

From this it appears, that owing to the higher rate of wages, the annual loss of this now thriving coal district was greater in 1866, notwithstanding the increase in the price of coal.

The exports of coal and coke in 1865 and 1866 were as follows:—

	1865.	1866.	Increase.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal	3,567,687	3,938,768	371,081
Coke	502,529	548,994	46,465
Total	4,070,216	4,487,762	417,546

These destinations in 1866 were:—

	Coal.	Coke.
	Tons.	Tons.
Zollverein	6,622	35,415
Holland	137,748	544
France	3,785,711	512,594
Switzerland	794	..
Other countries	7,893	441

The principal increase for the year has been in the amount of coal and coke exported to France, and coke to the Zollverein.

The following were the imports of 1865-66:—

	1865.	1866.	Increase.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal	73,931	178,439	104,508
Coke	1,268	5,644	4,376
Total	75,199	184,083	108,884

Which imports proceeded from the following States:—

	Coal.	Coke.
	Tons.	Tons.
Zollverein	22,087	3,165
Holland	25,736	825
Great Britain	61,468	5
France	69,145	1,649
Other countries	3	..

These figures show the present prosperity of the Belgian coal industry.

Prices have risen 1 franc 54 centimes in one year, and the net profit per ton is 1 franc 97 centimes in 1866 against 73 centimes in 1863. Though prices have not yet reached the high average of 1856, there can now be no doubt that the coal trade in this country has recovered from the long depression caused by our stimulated production which followed that prosperous year. Many industries are sufferers from the present high price of coal, and the coal masters are accused of limiting the production in order to keep up the price, to the detriment of the general prosperity of the country. The above Table shows what is the true cause of the enhanced value of coal, viz., the increased cost of production caused by the rise of 23 per cent. in the pitmen's wages, which has taken place within the last two years. Other working expenses have likewise increased.

The great ravages of cholera amongst the mining populations during the autumn of 1866, accounts for the production of the latter half of that year having fallen short of its estimated amount; still the average annual increase of 7 per cent. over the preceding year has been kept up.

The increase in imports arose from the high prices reigning in Belgium, causing manufacturers to seek for aid from abroad. It has been found, however, by the experience of the Association of Iron Masters at Charleroi, who obtained supplies from the Ruhr Collieries in Prussia, that the expenses of carriage more than counterbalanced the great difference in the original cost. Though coal fit for forges can be obtained at Ruhr for six shillings a ton, this coal at present can not compete in the Belgian market with the home production.

The exportations to France of 1866 show an increase of 437,018 tons of coal and 37,758 tons of coke—an increase at the rate of 13 per cent., and 8 per cent. for the year respectively.

The formation of the "*Compagnie des Chemins de Fers des Bassins Houillers de Hainault*," under the patronage of the Bank of Belgium, and in connection with the "*Société General d'Exploitation des Chemins de Fer*," has given universal satisfaction, and is likely to prove of the greatest benefit to the mining and manufacturing industries of this country. The object of these Companies is to unite the groups of collieries of Mons with Charleroi, the great industrial centre of Belgium, to concentrate the local railways connected with the local districts, and thus to economize the expenses of delivery, and stimulate production. Less advantageous to the coal interest, perhaps, is the recent suppression of an allowance of 50 centimes per ton of coal enjoyed by exporters of that article to France on the State Railways; however, the modifications that have taken place in the tariffs of the State, Grand Central, and other railways during the year 1866, for the transport of merchandize, more than compensates for the loss of this allowance.

With reference to the exhaustion of the coal mines, a subject to which public attention has been turned no less than in England,

I may mention that the the result of examination has removed the disquietude that had been entertained by many.

In Hainault alone of a coal producing surface of 54,173 hectares only 23,423 had been explored in 1860, leaving thus 30,750 hectares unexplored.

It is asserted that at a depth of 1,000 metres (1,166 yards) coal can be worked without any seriously additional cost. Above that depth the quantity of coal in the explored parts is set down at about 2,350 millions of tons. Admitting a like quantity for the unexplored parts, there are in all 4,700 millions of tons of coal yet to be worked at an easily workable depth. Below the depth of 1,000 metres the quantity of coal in Hainault is estimated at 11,500 million tons.

The Belgian production is doubling itself every fifteen years, at the present rate, therefore, in 105 years, or seven periods of fifteen years, the coal production will amount in 1970 to 1,152 millions of tons.

The total exhaustion, therefore, of the Hainault coal fields above a depth of 1,000 metres, even should the present rate of increase continue, will not take place before the expiration of a century and a half.

BRAZIL.

Mr. Thornton to Lord Stanley.

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, May 6, 1867.

WITH reference to Mr. Pakenham's Report of the 9th of October last, relative to the existence of coal in this country, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a Memorandum which has been furnished me by an Englishman in whom I have confidence as to the truth of what he asserts, affirming the existence of large coal fields in the Province of St. Catherine's, the working of which depends upon the construction of a tramway for about thirty-eight miles, by which to convey the coals to a point on the River Tubarao to which it is navigable for ships of 600 tons.

Viscount Barbaccua, who purchased a large extent of the ground, is now, as I believe, in England, engaged in endeavouring to obtain the capital necessary for the construction of the tramway in which, I understand, he expects to succeed.

I inclose a sample of the coal as it is found on the ground in question; it is, however, merely the superficial coal, or what is called the "croppings up" of the veins, and being exposed to the sun and air of this climate, it will no doubt be greatly inferior to what will be found after working to some depth.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD THORNTON.

Inclosure.

*Memorandum respecting Coal Fields in the Province of
St. Catherine's.*

Tubarao Basin, situated in the southern extremity of the province of St. Caterina, S. Lat. $28\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; Long. $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to 6° W. of Rio de Janeiro, and $48^{\circ} 14'$ to $48^{\circ} 44'$ W. Greenwich—distance about forty-five miles N.W. of the sea-port of Laguna, and intersected by the River Tubarao and its tributaries, which stream is navigated by small vessels for about twenty-five miles.

The existence of coal in this district has for some years been an established fact, and the Belgian traveller Van de Lede in 1842 visited and reported upon the small veins which were exposed to view on the route from Laguna to Lages; but from 1861 to 1863 a practical exploration was carried out by the Viscount Burbaccua, who engaged Mr. James Johnson, an experienced Lancashire

coal viewer, and the engineers, Messrs. Borell and Klass, resulting in his purchase of a tract of land containing the best seams, and his acquisition of a concession of mineral rights in the valley of the Tubarao from the Imperial Government, dependent upon the formation of a railway and the opening the mines.

The exploration by driving several levels and sinking pits over an area of about twelve miles, proved the existence of a series of coal-beds at nine different levels, underlaying a sandstone formation, in almost horizontal strata of different qualities, and of thickness varying from one and a half feet to ten—all more elevated than the waters of the adjacent streams.

The longest adit was driven through coal seventy-eight feet, and proved similar to two other outcrops three miles distant from each other, showing under a solid roof of grey sandstone.

		Ft. in.			Ft. in.
Top coal	..	0 8	Main coal seam	..	8 0
Black bass	..	0 3½	Grey schist, full of vegetable	..	1 4
Coal	..	0 4	impressions	..	1 2
Strong schist	..	0 1·7	Coal, very good	..	0 11
Coal	..	0 1½	Warren earth	..	
Dark schist	..	0 8½			

Making ten feet three inches of coal, of good quality; the main seam extremely hard and like cannel-coal, igniting readily and of great heat-producing capacity, but leaving more ash than best English coals.

An analysis of samples from two seams made by Professor Thomas Richardson in London exhibited the following result:—

Sample No. 1.	Sample No. 2.	
37·67	35·42	Fined carbon.
18·33	21·10	Gaseous matter.
44·00	43·48	Ash.

The calorific power as follows:—

No. 1	9·07	|	No. 2	8·82
-------------	------	--	-------------	------

These figures give the number of lbs. of water which 1 lb. of coal can evaporate from boiling point.

The best English steam coals go up to 12·50 lbs.

To the immediate fruition of so valuable a property the present obstacle is the want of means of transport, which by survey has been ascertained to be obtainable by a tramway of thirty-seven miles from the centre of the coal field to a navigable part of the River Tubarao where ships of 600 tons burden might take cargoes.

This tramway has been contracted for at 5,000*l.* per mile including the rolling stock, and is awaiting the capital which is being solicited in London by the Viscount Barbaccua through his agents, Messrs. G. F. Dickson and Co., 8, Great Winchester-street, where samples of these coals exist.

CHINA.

Consul Swinhoe to Sir R. Alcock.

Sir,

British Consulate, Amoy, April 4, 1867.

I HASTEN to report to your Excellency that coal has been discovered to exist in Pong-hou, the chief island of the Pescadores. Some months ago a servant of mine was passenger on board of the Chinese cruizer "Volunteer," bound from Takow to Amoy. He came to me and reported secretly that that steamer, being detained in Makung Harbour for want of coal, some of that article was supplied to her from the island. I communicated the intelligence to Commander Broad, Senior Naval Officer here, and sent my man across to Formosa to learn positively from what island the coal had been procured. The secret was so well kept by the Chinese that my man succeeded in getting no information on the subject. No one knew anything about the coal. They supposed it must have been purchased from a junk from the Kelung mines, North Formosa. A few days ago, however, the "Volunteer" returned to Amoy, and I learned the whole story from the engineer of that vessel. About October of last year the "Volunteer" and the "Gorilla," both Chinese cruizers, got into a heavy gale between Takow and the Pescadores. The "Gorilla" was wrecked on Fisher's Island, but the "Volunteer" succeeded in making Makung Harbour, whence she could not proceed to Amoy for want of sufficient coal. The Chinese officer in command consulted with the Heetai or Military Commandant of the Pescadores, who stated that some black earth had been noticed on the north side of Pong-hou Island which the people said was coal, but it was a secret, and no one was allowed to disturb the soil. The necessity of the case forced him to get over his scruples, and he allowed the engineer of the "Volunteer" to proceed to the spot with carts and 100 coolies to dig and bring away the coal. The journey from the town across country to the coal site occupied half a day. The engineers succeeded in procuring about twenty-one tons of coal, which, though obtained from near the surface, they found serviceable enough when mixed with what little fuel they had on board. The hill whence this coal was procured projects on to water which communicates both with the well-sheltered Pong-hou Harbour and with the sea on the coast towards Formosa. Deep water is marked in the chart within a few hundred yards of the spot, which lies in Latitude $23^{\circ} 35' 20''$ and Longitude $119^{\circ} 32' 50''$. (See Admiralty

Chart 1961, "Pescadores Islands.") The engineer said that the whole hill looked as if containing coal. The Mandarins are anxious to keep the matter dark lest the existence of this valuable substance should draw the attention of the foreigner to these islands which possess so spacious and safe a harbour. I must try and pay a visit to Pong-hou to learn the extent of these mines, but I should think it would be worth the while of Her Majesty's Government to institute a thorough examination of these islands which are likely some day to play a more important part in the world's history than they do at present. The coal will no doubt be the same that occurs in layers under the new red sandstone interior of Canton, up the river in this district, and at Kelung. There is no reason why the same layer should not be upheaved at the Pescadores. What comes into the market of all these coals is merely surface coal worked in the simple horizontal borings of the Chinese style. As soon as water is reached the Chinese stop work and commence another boring, as they have no means of properly pumping out. Coal above the level is naturally deteriorated by the action of air, and affords an indifferent fuel. If the mines could be worked under European mastership and the damp coal extracted there is every reason to believe that it would be found to be a thoroughly good and serviceable article.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT SWINHOE.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Amoy.

Sir Rutherford Alcock to Lord Stanley.

My Lord,

Peking, October 1, 1867.

I FORWARD the inclosed Report from Mr. Swinhoe giving the result of his exploration for coal in the Pescadores, made at my instigation, not so much for any interest attaching to the geological data obtained, as for the lesson conveyed by the negative result and the causes which led to it.

When I urged upon the Tartar General and the Viceroy at Foochow in last June the expediency of ascertaining with certainty the existence of valuable coal in this group of islands so admirably situated for the supply of ships in mid channel, between Formosa and the mainland, and isolated from any large populations, I was met by the usual objections founded on the popular belief in geomantic influences and the danger of disturbing the Fung-shuy. The High Officers professed to believe in these influences, as the elders of the villages do; and the result goes far to show, I think, that nothing is to be hoped from argument or persuasion in any matter connected with the development of the vast mineral resources of this country. Yet on the attainment of facilities for working mines more than anything else, I believe, depends any prospect of future increase in foreign trade, or material improvement in the financial state of the Government. If it can neither

be coerced nor persuaded into the adoption of a more liberal policy there is little hope of amelioration of any kind. They would find in it a source of strength and a vast accession of material means wherewith to improve their administration, as well as money for the payment of their armies, the want of which is a main cause of continuous insurrections. These are fed by deserters from the Imperial forces always left in arrear, ill-fed, and worse paid. Whole divisions thus go over in a body to swell the ranks of those who threaten to make all government impossible. If this last much longer, and those at the head of affairs in Peking continue to show the same impracticable spirit and slavish fear of the opposition which innovations provoke, there is nothing to be looked for but anarchy and the subversion of a dynasty showing an utter incapacity for rule. Their sole aim is to stand still and offer a passive resistance to all efforts to move them forward. Yet in progress lies their only hope of safety and the stability of the throne, and there are times when the leading members of the Foreign Board seem to see this. The fact of their persistent refusal to give facilities for the effectual working of their almost unlimited coal-fields, petroleum wells, and other sources of inexhaustible wealth is the more significant that never was a government more poverty stricken or put to greater straits for money.

I think it desirable to draw your Lordship's attention to this feature of the Chinese character and policy now, because I have long been convinced, in the event of a revision of treaties next year being claimed, nothing is to be gained worth serious effort if the authority to work mines and the introduction of railroads and telegraphs be refused, and in the present temper of rulers and people such concessions are certainly not to be looked for from negotiations based on respect for the absolute right of the nation or its Sovereign to do as may seem best to themselves in the internal affairs of the country and the development of its resources.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

Inclosure 1.

Consul Swinhoe to Sir Rutherford Alcock.

Sir, *British Consulate, Amoy, September 2, 1867.*

COMMANDER BUSH, of Her Majesty's ship "Rinaldo," senior naval officer at this port, received instructions from Admiral Keppel to repair to the Pescadores and learn particulars regarding the coal deposit in Pong-hou, the largest island of the group. The Admiral stated that your Excellency had put my services at his disposal, and desired Commander Bush to offer me a passage in the "Rinaldo." Accordingly in the afternoon of 23rd August we left Amoy Harbour, and arrived in Makung Harbour the next day before noon. We at once sent our cards to the office of the

Military Commandant (Heetai) to inform him that we had arrived on public business, and would call on him at two P.M. The Military Commandant was away on duty at Taiwan, but the officer in charge (a Yuo-foo) received us. After some conversation we borrowed chairs (there were none for hire) and went to visit the chief civil authority, the Marine Magistrate (a Hai-fang Ting) whose *yamun* was situated in a village called Nangasu, about a mile and a half distant from the town of Makung. The Magistrate Yu Shaou Chaou told us that a mandate had reached him from the Viceroy and Lieutenant-Governor at Foochow stating that the British Minister had represented to them the discovery of coal in Ponghou and the necessity for inquiring into its worth, and that they were about to send a Weiguan to examine and report upon it. He added that he was daily looking for the arrival of the Weiguan and hoped that he would make his appearance during our visit. He admitted that the so-called coal had long been known to exist in a hill at a place called Tchen Bay, but stated that the villagers objected to have it dug out as they regarded the hill as a Fung-shuy site, that the Chinese Admiral on board the "Whumtm" had, after considerable delay, managed by largesses of rice in that time of great dearth to coax the villagers into supplying him with several tons of the stuff of which the Admiral selected a small portion only, what was in fact the blackest, and most resembled coal; that the Admiral found that even this was of little use, for it burnt heavily and injured the fire bars of the stoves and hurt the boilers, and that it was not until he succeeded in getting some bags of true coal, which some villagers had taken from a wreck and kept in possession, that by mixing the two he was able to raise steam and venture to sea. It was in gratitude for the Admiral's charity that the villagers set aside their Fung-shuy scruples and dug for him the coal, but fate could not be averted. Many of the labourers died soon after, the families of the villages in the neighbourhood suffered much from sickness and distress, and general uneasiness prevailed, for the Fung-shuy had been disturbed! I asked the Mandarin if he really believed that the misfortunes were due to such a cause. He replied, "Whether one believes it or not, the fact of the consequences still remains." The unanswerable "Post hoc propter hoc" argument again, and I was dumb. The Mandarin nevertheless promised to do his best to induce the villagers to get us a few tons of the black substance to test its value, and said that he would at once summon the chiefs of the villages in the coal district. We told him that we of course would pay for the coal. He agreed to pay us a visit on board the ship the following afternoon, and we mentioned to him that we intended to start early next morning to make a preliminary inspection of the mine.

25th August.—We pulled round in the Captain's gig, and landed at a village on the near side of the promontory, the furthest point of which the engineer of the "Volunteer" had indicated as the coal locality. We had a guide with us, but we procured other guides at this village. Instead, however, of taking us to the point marked they took us across country to a village at the head of the next

y, and they pointed out the spot at the end of a further promontory beyond a second bay. It was a long journey, the sun was very hot, and not a breath of air was stirring, but we pushed on and eventually reached the hill. Here our guides showed signs of alarm, and tried to disconnect themselves from us. We got them to explain the position of the borings, and then let them lag. Not far from the hill we had met a spy from the Pong-hou-Ting, who was sent to see if we really did visit the mine. On the seaward face of the hill on the edge of the shingle, which was in many places almost black, and about ten feet above high water mark, three spots were pointed out which looked like holes dug and filled up again. One was quite recent and seemed only a few hours filled by the appearance of the earth round about. Some villagers of the nearest village came round us, who informed us that their headman had gone that day under summons to the Hai-fang-Ting about this coal business. After a long parley I induced the oldest among them (who was brother to the headman) to get a pickaxe and remove some of the earth to show me the coal-vein. About two feet below the surface of the hole he exposed a vein about nine inches thick of damp black matter, some of which we secured for specimens. It consisted of coal-shale mixed with semi-fossilized lignite, a narrow sand deposit occurred above this vein mixed with clay, and one of similar nature below, the other two holes had been dug deeper and were more worth examining, but we did not succeed in getting them opened. The shingle was composed of rounded blocks of deep blue-grey limestone. There was no abrupt cliff or cutting to enable us to judge of the exact stratified order of the hill. Its grass-sprinkled sides sloped downwards scattered with *débris* of lime and sandstone. We could learn of no other borings in this neighbourhood, so we journeyed back hot and famished to the boat, and got to the ship at 2.30 P.M., just as the Pang-hou-Ting was arriving to return our visit. The Mandarin informed us that the Military Commandant (Heetai) and a successor to himself had just arrived. That he (the Ting) had seen some of the village chiefs, who still protested against digging for coal, but that he would try his utmost to talk them over on the following day, and would send to let us know the results. I told him that we had found the holes stopped up, and that one of them had evidently been closed quite recently, but that we had induced the villagers to open the latter, and that we had seen a top layer of lignite (or coal-skin as they call it) which promised better stuff if we could dig deeper. I begged him to hurry the villagers to dig, if it were only a hundred piculs, and to let us know when they were engaged in digging that we might see what indications of promise the surroundings held forth. He said that he considered it his duty, as we were there on Imperial business, to coerce the villagers if they would not submit of themselves. He said that he would have to give over charge in a few days to his successor, who had also been instructed to assist in this coal inquiry, but that he would endeavour to keep in his own hands this matter to its completion.

26th August.—We called on the Heetai and received his return visit. He was full of a Review that was going to be held at the Pescadores in a few days, and of the promised visit of the Amoy Admiral.

The coal matter he said was in the hands of the Ting who controlled the people, but he would do what he could to aid us. The ship was lying in the fine harbour to the right of the small one in front of the town, and a whisper reached me that some substance that was neither wood nor coal had been discovered near Dome Hill. I went ashore in the afternoon and after much inquiry bribed an old woman to point out the spot. On the face of a cliff, about 150 feet high, well to the (shore) right of the snug north-eastern harbour called Dome Bay, about ten feet above high water level, and almost immediately beneath a heavy mass of limestone, occurred a vein of clay and coal shale showing for about 120 yards with a gradual rise to the last.

27th August.—We met the Mandarins at _____ and found that the Ting had not persuaded the villagers to submit. He said he certainly hoped to do so the next day.

In the afternoon we renewed our examination of the Dome Bay shale vein, and as on the day previous some fishermen had told us that a coal-like substance had been discovered near there at low water mark, we took care to be on the spot at low tide, but the shell-covered shingle was heaped along the beach at the foot of the cliffs to long below the edge of tide, and it was impossible to see what the earth underneath was composed of.

28th August.—The Ting sent on board a petition from the villagers against working the coal, and the bearer of it informed me that the Ting determined not to act against the wishes of the people. I went on shore and inquired if that was the answer that I was to carry back, implying that the people rebelled against the orders of the Viceroy, and that the Mandarins refused to control the people. They said they had no other to give. I returned to consult with Commander Bush, and the latter decided to leave the same afternoon for Amoy. We might by staying on have carried our point, or we might have gone and dug for ourselves, but the ship was obliged to anchor in Makung Harbour many miles from the coal site; the weather was extremely hot and calm, and the Paymaster of the "Rinaldo" was in a dying state. A gun-boat would have served better for the work we had to perform. We were in Amoy next day (29th August).

I have the honour to inclose copy and translation of the Petition addressed by the Pong-hou villagers to the Ting, which shows that their objections were not insurmountable and might have been overcome by a little coaxing. The blame in my opinion lies at the doors of Tu-Shaou-Chaou, Pong-hou-Ting, and of Chang-Hein-Hueis, Heetai, who, under false promises of assistance, really appear to have thrown obstacles in our way. Nevertheless, by our own researches and inquiries we have settled the point that no true coal, useful for steam purposes, has been yet discovered at the Pescadores: and, from the low occurrence of shale and semi-

fossilized lignites in Pong-hou, good coal beds, except for a *fault*, would lie there below the drainage, and would therefore be beyond the reach of Chinese labourers. From the enclosed sketched chart (kindly supplied me by Commander Bush) your Excellency will observe the two points A and B whereat the fuel has as yet only been noticed. From the outer cropping of the lignite at either spot, at a nearly equal height, it is highly probable that this layer at least extends right across the island.

A mine at point A would incur considerable expense for land carriage to Makung or any other harbour. Its sea front is entirely exposed and shallow for miles to seaward. Whereas the point B has a magnificent harbour on the seaward or north side in Dome Bay. The best mineral preserved at A is still ligneous and of light specific gravity floating in salt water for some seconds before it sinks. The B layer yields quite as good stuff. If a mine were projected, the neighbourhood of Makung Harbour would undoubtedly be the place for it, as deep water is given close up to the land, and by means of a short pier communication from the mine's mouth to ship board would be easy.

I inclose a sketch showing the disposition of a station on the cliff face at B. The nature of these and the occurrence of the shale and lignite promised the existence of coal at a greater depth. But as disappointed coal-seekers know to their cost this sequence is by no means always a matter of fact. A judicious miner can alone settle the question. The Chinese unassisted cannot at present do so from their inability to probe below the drainage.

I will conclude this Report with some general notes which I jotted down at the Pescadores, and which I hope will prove of interest.

The Pong-hou-Ting or Pescadore group, I learnt from the Mandarins, consists of sixteen habitable islands, containing in all forty-two villages and 50,000 inhabitants, descendants of settlers from Amoy and Chinchow and speaking the Amoy dialect. The agricultural population pay to the Magistrate a land tax only, the fishermen a poll-tax of 100 cash per head per annum. The islands are defended by two "camps" of troops numbering 1856 men under command of the Heetai and his subordinate officers.

There are two Dutch forts near Makung and several others of Chinese construction scattered over the islands, all more or less dilapidated, and mounting old, rusty, and useless guns. There is at present no war junk attached to the place, and the Heetai complains of bad times and poverty. The Magistrate (Pong-hou-Ting) resides at Nangaon, a village at the head of Makung Harbour, and about a mile and a half from the chief town of Makung. He has a Wankow tax-office under a Weiguen at Makung. This office takes 600 cash from every junk that seeks shelter in Makung Harbour, and sums ranging from 3,000 cash upwards on junks that discharge or load at Makung. The Heetai has his Wankow and charges one-third less than the Ting.*

* The Heetai told me that his Tan-office did not furnish more than 200,000 cash a year.—R.S.

Both the civil and military Mandarins fatten on the "royalty" demanded from wreckers of junks and foreign vessels that so frequently get distressed among those exposed islands.

The character of the islands is very similar throughout. They consist of flat-topped or table-shaped hills seldom exceeding 150 feet in height with thick layers of bluish grey limestone rock usually out-cropping in terraces, the face of the stone being cut up into blocks and prisms, and in Fisher's Island especially into columns with quite a basaltic appearance as viewed from the sea. The fine white sea sand is blown by the winds in slopes up the faces of the cliffs, in some spots to near their tops. At the head of Makung Harbour (see sketched chart inclosed), the hard limestone blocks and the softer grey sandstone have by the wash of the sea at high-water been cut out into strange figures similar in appearance and character to those at "Image Point" in Kelung Harbour (so named by Commodore Perry's expedition). The broad sheet of grey sandstone is by inworn ruts marked in checker pattern, and small rounded boulders of limestone are left standing in fantastic forms on convex-sided pillars of the softer seaworn sandstone. The hills are covered with coarse, scanty grasses mixed with stunted plants, numerous in individuals but few in species, and abound with locusts. A few patches on the hill-side are cultivated with sweet potatoes. The central part of Pong-hou Island is a low and level plain, and grows, besides sweet potatoes, ground-nuts, sorghum millet, small millet, and a coarse kind of bean. Water is too scarce for rice cultivation. (We only met with one stream and that at the north-east end near Tchen Bay.) Rice consequently is an imported luxury, the staple food of the islanders being sweet potatoes and vegetables boiled together. The fields are divided by walls of dead coral gathered from the sea, which also protect the crops from the winds. Rough cart roads mark the face of their plains; the clumsy solid-wheeled bullock-cart of Formosa being used. On the dry soil we observed numerous lizards of two species, which occur also in Formosa and South China. By the sides of the road were planted the aloe-like plant with red flower on long stalk, the gummy leaf-juice of which the Chinese ladies use as pomade for the hair. The houses of the people were fair specimens of the Chinese villager's hut, were roofed with tiles and had walls composed of coral in place of stone, and most of them had their enclosures walled in by high coral walls particularly on its north side. The town of Makung is little better than a fishing village with a few shops and a small market. Granite slabs from Amoy occasionally occurred as part paving of some of its streets, and also here and there in the villages as steps and stepping-stones. Some houses had little gardens with pumpkins, cucumbers, and other cucurbitaceous plants, but neither in the gardens nor in the open did we observe a tree over five feet high. Indeed, in the hills we did not see even a shrub. The butterflies, beetles, grasshoppers, &c., were all the ordinary creatures introduced by cultivation. Of land-birds, the South China lark and the Chinese house-sparrow seemed to be the only natives. The few swallows that we saw were probably emigrants. The so-called Pescadore dove, which is always

offered for sale to ships, is a domesticated albino of the well known Barbary dove, is reared in the island in captivity, and is said by the natives themselves to have been first procured from the Dutch during their occupancy of Formosa. The weather was hot and calm during our stay, the sea like glass, with jelly-fish near the surface in all directions, and we could see in many parts of the deep bottom corals of various species growing in abundance. Along the beach the early emigrant sea-birds occurred in numbers mixed with the few species that breed on our southern shores. Among the seaweed, rocks, and shingle, in crevices containing water, we found the black and the white sea-wrekin (*echinus*) of these seas, also a curious species of long-limbed starfish (*ophiocorna*). These latter hid their bodies in the clefts and waived about in the water their prickly legs, which looked like knots of large sea-worms. The commoner species of rock shells (*chilon*, *fissurellon*, *purssura*, &c.) were numerous enough, but the sea anemones (*actinæ*) were only represented by a small inconspicuous yellowish-brown species, which showed now and again in clusters. The sand-dunes near the shore were sparsely covered with some of the ordinary shore-plants of the South of China. Fishermen were daily and nightly out within the harbour and at sea-fishing with net and hook. They employ nets with very small mesh and destroy even the very small fry. The boats that they use are like long Amoy sanpans of a rough description, and are worked with two or three oars and a scull. In the ferry-boats there, which are shorter, they usually only use the scull. Fish is abundant, and the market at Makung well supplied with it; as also pumpkins and like vegetables. There is also no lack of poultry and cattle, which were offered to the ship at one-third less than army prices. Dried fish and squids, together with coarse millet, are the chief imports from the Pescadores. Rice and "chow-chou" cargo their imports; these chiefly from Taiwan. The people present a variety of shells to sell to the strangers, and string the smaller kinds into necklaces. They gather some fine species of ocean-trees from the deep sea, and make the trunk and branches of one large black kind into bracelets and rings, which are valued as ornaments in China. Red coral they have not succeeded in finding. The fishermen say that the Dutch procured plenty of this coral when masters of the Pescadores; but that they (the fishermen), owing to their bad luck and ignorance, have not succeeded in discovering any of the costly substance. Both fishermen and farmers seem contented and happy, and are certainly better-to-do than the villagers on the China coast. They profit much by wrecks. As a rule they protect the lives of the ship-wrecked, but the wreck and its contents they consider their own.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT SWINHOE,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Amoy.

Inclosure 2.

Petition of the Elders of the Pescadores Islands to the Pong-hou-Ting.

(Translation.)

WE, Huang Wang, Le-ya, Le-shou, Chuang Po, Chew-Pae, Hung Chuan, Heu-tseen, Chao-gu, Chai-tsae, Hen-tsin, Leu-peï, Soo-gau, Wu-ti, Hen Kuo, Leay-pao, Yang-yu, Leu-peï, Wang-seih, Kao-pao, Chen-tsein, Hen-hi, Chan Kièn, Iseng-shni, Hu-fu, Chen-te, Ung-hu, Ung-sau, Sen-gan, Wu Kee, Hing King, Tseng-yu, Leu-gau, Elders of the Island of Pong-hou, lay before you the following petition :—

Although our island is in size but the pellet of a bow, yet its well-being affects the whole of the Province, therefore we humbly pray that you will bring our Petition to the notice of the high Authorities in your reply to their mandate, and likewise to the notice of the Official sent over by them, and thus our island will be protected and the safety of its inhabitants secured.

Since the occupation of Pong-hou, together with the island of Haitan and Namoa, which were anciently called the three hills in the sea, and which were looked upon as the throat-apple of the whole Province, and this island of Pong-hou being situated half way between Amoy and Formosa, was a screen of protection on the south-east; and it therefore had more influence in the Province than Haitan and Namoa, and has been considered far beyond them in importance.

On the north-east of the island of Pong-hou there is a place called Heu-ping, situated in the Tsing-lo parish, and which generally goes by the name of Siges Head Hill, to which hill Pong-hou owes its origin, and the prosperity or ruin of the whole of the inhabitants of the island is influenced thereby.

Some time since, one or two foolish people, greedy of gain, clandestinely set about digging in this hill, for coal, and were forthwith killed. All the Elders of Pong-hou thereupon begged the civil and military authorities then in office to issue a proclamation forbidding these excavations. Since that time the hill has been looked upon as sacred, so that even the poorest have not dared to dig clandestinely for coal, and from that period the people of Pong-hou have been in the enjoyment of peace and quiet.

Last year the island of Pong-hou was unfortunately visited by a famine, and just at that time it happened that Admiral Wu, who was cruising in these waters, put into making for coal. He sent out to try and get some, but there were none to be had anywhere. During his stay the people of Pong-hou, went to him in a body and begged alms from him, and he generously gave them a thousand taels. He having relieved their wants, the people were not forgetful of the virtue of gratitude, and knowing he was in want of coal, they thought themselves bound to see what steps they could take to supply it him. As this coal was wanted for public purposes, the civil and military authorities ordered the

people in the neighbourhood to do their best and get him some and they managed to procure a hundred and more piculs from a spot that little affected the "good luck" of the place. This quantity enabled the steamer to reach Foochow.

Unexpectedly, several persons were killed in procuring this coal, but the people of Pong-hou did not reproach themselves with their death, as it occurred whilst they were performing an act of gratitude.

We now learn from your proclamation that the British Minister, Sir Rutherford Alcock, has paid a visit to the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor at Foochow, and has requested that those high officials would send instructions to you, and that they would likewise depute an officer to visit this place to inquire into the existence of coal in the island.

The whole population of the island are greatly troubled at this, and know not what steps to take, therefore, we humbly think that as Heaven and Earth still rejoice in the virtue of preserving life, you, our Parent, should rejoice in giving the hearts of your black-haired children, peace and repose.

We, your petitioners, do not only care for this insignificant place on its own account, but we care more for it for the way it affects the whole of the Province; therefore we humbly beg that you will afford us all the protection in your power, and that you will represent our case in your reply to the high authorities, and that you will likewise bring it to the notice of the official sent hither by them, so that the throat-apple of the Province may be ever protected, and that we, the people of Pong-hou, may rest in the enjoyment of peace and repose, and for which we shall be ever grateful.

August 1867.

JAPAN.

Sir H. Parkes to Lord Stanley.

(Extract.)

Yeddo, April 12, 1867.

I INCLOSE a copy of a Report made made by Mr. Erasmus Gower to the Governors of Hakodate, on the 1st January last, giving him the result of an inspection of certain coal-beds, which Mr. Gower had made at the request of the Governor.

Inclosure.

Extract from Mr. Gower's Report to the Governor of Hakodate.

BAD weather detained us to the 30th of November at Iwanai. On this day we started for Kayanoma, where the road turns up the valley to the coal mine. We slept at Tomazi, and early on December 1st visited the coal mine. I found the bed of coal from four to six feet in thickness, consisting of very good bituminous coal, in places very pure, in others intermixed with slate, which is easily separated from it.

This class of coal is generally used for making coke, gas, and also for steaming purposes: burning with a clear fire, making very little ash, and not choking the furnaces.

The bed inclines slightly to the north-west, and is of such an extent as to be able to supply any demand made for many years.

By a survey made, starting from the mouth of the main gallery, I found the distance to the sea-shore 10,665 feet, English measure. To this must be added 350 feet running at right angles. and crossing from the mouth of the gallery to a spot on the opposite side of the valley. Its height above the level of the sea is about 290 feet.

The direction and elevation only could be taken, being unable to make an accurate survey of the ground on account of the deep snow.

Sir H. Parkes to Lord Stanley.

My Lord,

Yeddo, September 11, 1867.

I MENTIONED in my despatch of the 17th ultimo that Mr. Mitford had accompanied Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel on a visit of inspection to the coal mines, which the Japanese Government have commenced to work on the Island of Yezo, under the superintendence of Mr. Erasmus Gower; and I now inclose a Report by Mr. Mitford, upon the state of the works and the prospects of the undertaking. I shall bring the information it contains to the notice of the Gorogio, in the hope that they will see the expediency of placing sufficient means at the disposal of Mr. Gower to enable him to work the coal with advantage.

The demand for fuel is constantly increasing, and our interests in obtaining supplies upon the spot is second only to that which it may be presumed is felt by Japan itself. The competition, however, which may thus be created with the mining operations of the Russians in the neighbouring Island of Saghahe, where coal of good quality is also found, will perhaps account for their not viewing these efforts of the Japanese Government with similar favour.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

HARRY S. PARKES.

Inclosure 1.

Mr. Mitford to Sir H. Parkes.

Sir,

Japan, August 30, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the accompanying Memorandum upon the subject of the coal mines at Iwanai, which place I visited in Her Majesty's ship "Salamis," at the end of last month.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

A. B. MITFORD.

Inclosure 2.

Memorandum on the Coal Mines of Iwanai, Island of Yeddo, Japan.

THE Japanese Government appear to have been long aware that coal was to be found in the neighbourhood of Iwanai. Some six or seven years ago Messrs. Blake and Pompelli, two American engineers in the service of the Tycoon, were ordered to report upon these mines. Although the opinion which they expressed was favourable it is only since the beginning of the present year that any serious attempt has been made to work the seams, and for

this purpose the services of Mr. Erasmus Gower, an English civil engineer, were secured.

The little town of Iwanai is situated at the south-east corner of a bay on the west coast of Yeddo to the south of Strogonoff Bay. The town contains a mixed population of Ainos (aborigines) and Japanese. The coal mines lie two miles inland from a village called Kaianoma, some seven miles across the bay. Four seams of coal have been discovered. Two of these are from four to six feet thick; one is about three feet thick; and the fourth, which has not yet been thoroughly examined, is about a foot thick. The quality of the coal, according to Mr. Gower, is soft. It yields from 10 to 12 per cent. of ash and 30 to 35 per cent. of gas. On first being lighted it sends out a thick black smoke, but soon burns with a clear strong flame, and leaves no clinker.

Mr. Gower has not yet been able to begin working the mines. His time at present is taken up, in making a tramway from the mines to Kaianoma, building bridges and houses for the persons to be employed, and surveying the district. The rails for the tram-road have been sent for to England, and the cars are to be supplied from California. From Kaianoma to Iwanai, where there is a good anchorage for ships, it is proposed to send the coal in steam propellers. Steamers could, in fine weather, load at Kaianoma itself.

The chief difficulty with which Mr. Gower has to contend is the scarcity of labour. The population is partially a moving one, consisting principally of Japanese who migrate from the main island during the season for the herring fishery. Herring oil and seaweed are the principal trade of the coast, and whole fleets of junks are employed in carrying this produce to Hakodate, and even as far as Osaka, and other points on the main island. There is also a small export of timber.

Wages are as high as 1 ichibu and 300 cash per diem; and although cheap and efficient labour could be procured by employing the Aino population, the repressive policy of the Japanese will not allow the aborigines even to take service privately with Mr. Gower.

Mr. Gower complains that, contrary to all rule, although responsible for the economy with which the mines are to be worked, he has no means of checking needless expenditure or detecting frauds, as he is kept in ignorance of the nature of all contracts entered into by the Japanese officers employed under him. As an instance of this he pointed out 6,800 pieces of timber, a foot square, and from 18 to 24 feet long, which had been ordered without his knowledge, and for which he had no use. Under these circumstances Mr. Gower finds it difficult to estimate the probable cost at which coal may be delivered; but he imagines that it will not exceed four dollars per ton on the spot. Freight to Hakodate would be three dollars, and to Yokohama or Nagasaki six dollars per ton.

He expects the mine to be in working order by the end of June 1868.

An experiment was made with some of the coal picked out

from the surface of the seams in the galley fire of Her Majesty's ship "Salamis," under the superintendence of the chief engineer. Seventy-nine pounds of coal yields 17·27 per cent. of ash, 1·5 per cent. of clinker, an average volume of smoke, and a strong and durable flame.

Mr. Gower has made a proposition to the officials of Hakodate, offering to supply the machinery necessary for working some petroleum springs at Washinoki and Yama Kushinai in Volcano Bay, on the condition of his receiving half the profits.

I am able to state confidently on the best authority that the Russian authorities at Hakodate view with no favourable eye Mr. Gower's schemes, or those of Mr. Gartner, a Prussian gentleman, who has made proposals to the Japanese for introducing scientific farming into the fertile Island of Yeddo. The Russians affect to see in the offers of Europeans to teach the Japanese how to develop their own resources, only so many attempts to enrich themselves at the expense of their employers.

(Signed) A. B. MITFORD.

Sir H. Parkes to Lord Stanley.

My Lord,

Yeddo, September 14, 1867.

IN connection with my despatch of the 11th instant forwarding Mr. Mitford's report on the coal mine being worked by Mr. Erasmus Gower for the Japanese Government in Yeddo, it may be interesting to your Lordship to receive a copy of the inclosed account by Mr. Sutton, Chief Engineer of Her Majesty's ship "Serpent," of another coal field in the immediate vicinity of the port of Hiogo. It is important to notice the existence in such a convenient situation of a promising source of supply; and the particulars given by Mr. Sutton as to the limited use hitherto made by the Japanese of their discovery proves their backwardness in these matters and their need of the assistance of foreign science and skill.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.

Inclosure.

Mr. Sutton to Commodore Bullock.

Sir,

"Serpent," Osaka Bay, May 25, 1867.

IN obedience to your order I inspected the coal field near Hiogo and I have the honour to inclose the following Report:—

The coal is of a tertiary formation, and it crops out in a number of places on the sides of a low range of hills about six

miles to the westward of Hiogo. The natives have been working it for the last ten years, but not continuously. They first commenced in 1857 and continued until 1861, when the works were stopped because imported coal was then much cheaper. During the above period they sent into the Hiogo market upwards of 500 tons of coal. The prices of coal have risen considerably of late. They were induced to commence the works again in February last. The first two months they employed only thirty men, after which they doubled the number, and up to the present time they have obtained more than 170 tons, which they informed me has been used by their steamers and that their engineers reported it equal to the other kinds of Japanese coal. Their workings are very primitive, and so also are the tools they use. They select a place where they see the coal cropping out, and follow it into the sides of the hills horizontally. In the above way they have cut numerous little tunnels a little larger than the thickness of the seam (which varies from one foot six inches to two feet six inches in thickness) the largest of which is not more than 200 feet, consequently they have not got into the proper seam, but merely an out-lying branch of it; but still the best of the coal brought out in my presence was quite equal to Takosima (Nagasaki) coal. It is not of exactly the same description, but more of an anthracite kind. The highest point of their works is about 100 feet above the level of the sea, from whence it dips about an angle of fifteen degrees towards the sea. I traced it more than a mile in that direction, and I am of opinion that if a shaft was sunk about half a mile further down the valley in the direction the seam runs, a good kind of coal would be obtained, and it could easily be brought into Hiogo by means of a tramway which could be constructed comparatively at a very small cost, it being impossible with the present mode of conveyance (a long narrow cart holding about half a ton drawn by one bullock) to keep up a good supply of coal at Hiogo.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

FREDERICK WM. SUTTON,
Chief Engineer.

PRUSSIA.

Report by Mr. Lowther on the Production of Coal in Prussia.

PRUSSIA is rich in mineral fuel, especially in very good coals for it produces also brown coal ("Bovey"), which, though inferior in its power of heating, is, nevertheless, useful for many purposes. Coals are with unimportant exceptions found in extensive layers in basins containing many strata of fossil coal. The coal pits of the greatest importance are in the Rhenish Provinces and Westphalia, in the western parts of Prussia, as well as in the Province of Silesia. Brown coal appears in layers near the surface in numerous great and small troughs diffused over, not only the above-named provinces, but also others, particularly Saxony and Brandenburg.

A map published in 1863 on the production, consumption, and circulation of mineral fuel in Prussia during 1862 showed the distribution of the production, the quantity of coal produced from the single basins and districts of the mines.

Among the coal basins there are three of considerable importance, which being of considerable extent, are a source of great wealth in coal, namely, the basins of Upper Silesia, of the Ruhr and the Saar. Two other basins, near Waldenburg, in Lower Silesia, and near Aix-la-Chapelle, in the Rhenish Province, are less considerable, but though yielding less, are still of importance. The basins of Wellin and Lobejun in the Province of Saxony and of Ibbenburen in the northern part of the Province of Westphalia are of less extent. Besides these belonging to the fossil formation narrow layers of coal, in some places in strata of a later date of mountains, form an object of inconsiderable importance in mining near Minden on the Weser, in Wealdenthon, and near Lowenberg, in Lower Silesia. The layers of brown coal, which are of most importance, are in the eastern part of the country, namely, in the Provinces of Saxony and Brandenburg, where coals are expensive owing to the distance they have to be transported.

The coal pits of the River Ruhr extend over ten miles* in length on the Lower Rhine, and in Westphalia a very active working of the mines, and a marked activity of commerce, are on the point of being developed. This country supplies almost half of the coal produce (favoured by its situation on the navigable

* A Prussian mile is equal to 24,000 Prussian feet; nearly $4\frac{2}{3}$ English miles.

Rivers Ruhr and Rhine, and aided by the railway which is daily extending itself), and it sends supplies to Alsatia and Switzerland, to Bavaria and Thuringia, to Berlin, and the seaports of the Hanseatic towns, as well as to Holland. It has been found that there were sixty-five strata more than twenty inches deep which were worth cultivating, the united thickness of which gives a pure coal 210 feet, and it has been calculated that the present annual produce from it may be 1,000,000 metrical tonnen (at twenty Zollverein centners), which will last during a period of more than 5,000 years.

The Upper Silesian coal pit, which yields not quite one-fourth of the Prussian coal produce, is limited in its supply, in consequence of its situation between Austria and the Kingdom of Poland, and more particularly on account of the supplies it has to give to the zinc and iron foundries in the neighbourhood. The purity and solidity of the coal with the extremely low prices for transport allow, nevertheless, the transmission of Upper Silesian coal to distances, particularly to Berlin and Magdeburg, where it competes with the Westphalian (Ruhr), the Saxon (Zwickau), and the English coal. The expansion to which the strata of the mines in those parts is liable is unknown, as the coal mountains, extending over five miles of length and three of breadth, are covered towards the north and south with later strata, and because in the parts opened there are many large coal fields that can be worked near the surface, and consequently there has been little wish till now to look for coal under the later formations. The depth of coal which might be got at, without taking into account the strata less than thirty inches thick, amounts to 350 feet, and extends on several layers to the thickness of thirty feet. The coals at hand in accessible depths cannot well be computed on account of the uncertainty of the limits of the coal pit, but may with the present demand be called inexhaustible.

The coal pit of the River Saar, situated in the extreme south-western angle of the Rhenish Province, and which extends its productive strata in a small degree to Bavarian and French territory, offers about the sixth part of the coal produce of Prussia.

The active working of the pits exclusively at the expense of the Government has opened 150 to 200 layers of 330 to 380 feet of pure coal, of which a depth of 250 to 290 feet is taken.

The supply extends into the Zollverein competing with the Ruhr pit, to the Middle and Upper Rhenish country, to the Moselle, Lahn Main, and Neckar, as far as Nurnberg and Munich and Switzerland, to eastern parts of France, Alsatia, the Upper Marn country, and to Paris.

The quantity of coal to be obtained by the working of mines in attainable depths (reckoning 500 centners = 3,333 feet) would suffice, according to calculations which have been made, for the supply of 3,000 years, and the annual supply would be of about 2,500,000 metrical tons.

The coal pit near Waldenburg, in Lower Silesia, gives about one-sixteenth of the whole production of Prussia, and is tolerably

extended; but it is only near Waldenburg that the greater number of strata are worked. The situation in a mountainous country, near the Bohemian frontier, is but little favourable to the development of mining. The sale is directed principally to the neighbouring Prussian Provinces, and in a small degree to Bohemia and the Kingdom of Saxony.

The pits of Aix-la-Chapelle, divided into separate troughs, on the small Rivers Inde and Worm, are of less extent and contain less coal strata than the above-named pits. They give nearly the twentieth part of the Prussian coal produce. The supply of these pits is very limited, on the one hand by the Ruhr, on the other by Belgium, and are partly used for supplying the local industry as developed in forge works and other factories, and partly in supplying larger demands for household purposes.

According to a Report made upon the subject of coal, the total annual amount of coal and brown coal produced in Prussia was on an average as follows:—

					Metrical tonnen.*
In four years, 1838-41	..	..	..	..	2,901,713
In five years, 1842-46	..	..	..	..	3,817,190
„ 1847-51	..	..	..	..	5,027,690
„ 1852-56	..	..	..	..	8,571,070
„ 1857-61	..	..	..	..	13,037,015
In 1862	..	..	..	..	16,903,520
In 1863	..	..	..	..	18,330,779
In 1864	..	..	..	..	21,197,266

According to the above, the working of the coal pits is in a rapid and apparently continuous increase. The year 1864 shows a weight $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. greater than the middle of 1852-56, and four times that of the middle of 1847-51, and seven times the medium of 1838-41. A period of nearly eight years has, according to this, sufficed in the last ten years to double, and of nearly fifteen years to quadruple the produce.

The following comparison of the three years, 1860, 1862, and 1864, shows the development in the single coal pits of the working of coal mines, as well as in the single Government; the result is given as to brown coal, as well as other coal (“steinkohlen”):—

* One metric ton equal to 20 Zollverein centners.

PRODUCE of Mineral Fuel in Prussia.

Coal Pits, Government District.	Amount of Quantity produced (including the consumption at the Pits). Metrical ton of 20 Zoll. centners.			Value at place of origin in Prussian thalers, of 3s.		
	1864.	1863.	1860.	1864.	1863.	1860.
(A.) COAL.						
1. Upper Silesia	3,859,486	3,072,698	2,365,600	4,603,381	3,444,197	3,069,416
2. Waldenburg, Breslau, Leignitz	1,063,931	892,282	741,900	1,970,294	1,679,909	1,583,850
3. Wellin & Lobgön, Merse- burg	65,889	55,671	54,050	191,964	164,674	152,134
4. Minden	10,473	9,712	10,000	30,821	28,739	29,273
5. Ibbenbüren, Münster ...	98,255	103,845	79,800	242,170	276,350	240,241
6. Ruhr, Arensburg, Dusseldorf	8,087,705	6,128,791	4,276,200	12,088,348	9,706,095	9,082,160
7. Aix-la-Chapelle	751,257	687,651	632,000	1,849,931	1,767,942	1,734,698
8. Saar, Treves	2,660,749	2,137,741	2,019,500	6,563,424	5,498,147	5,457,060
Total of (A) Coal	16,547,745	13,088,391	10,179,050	27,540,333	22,565,053	21,298,332
(B.) BROWN COAL.						
1. Appeln	1,307	2,562	2,670	810	1,833	1,265
2. Breslau	22,198	23,424	13,730	18,703	19,109	12,863
3. Liegnitz	189,180	132,961	103,930	175,629	112,792	89,931
4. Posen	4,968	5,300	2,840	4,338	3,835	2,241
5. Bromberg and Marien- werder	5,520	6,959	3,600	4,294	5,416	3,076
6. Frankfurt	515,697	403,589	267,870	442,878	398,380	246,060
7. Potsdam	183,058	170,362	129,250	211,102	184,811	109,278
8. Stettin	8,210	8,320	8,526	8,526	1,123	
9. Magdeburg	1,368,922	1,198,544	1,059,200	1,466,213	1,162,898	1,152,232
10. Merseburg	2,182,281	1,665,492	1,423,130	1,803,806	1,378,016	1,234,366
11. Minden	1,349	1,117	870	514	643	736
12. Cologne, Dusseldorf, Aix- la-Chapelle, and Cob- lenz	166,887	64,319	187,255	114,973	133,544	119,810
Total (B) Brown Coal	4,649,527	3,815,129	3,194,640	4,251,786	3,832,400	2,971,858
Total sum	21,197,272	16,903,520	13,373,690	31,792,119	25,897,453	24,270,190

The western parts of Prussia are so richly furnished with mineral fuels, particularly with coals, that they do not depend for their supply on foreign countries, but rather give up a great part of their coal produce to the latter; the eastern provinces of the State have to look to no small extent to the import of foreign coal, partly from Westphalia, partly from foreign countries. This is particularly the case with countries on the Baltic, which receive by sea, coal cheaper from British harbours than from the distant inland mining districts. The provinces of Saxony and Brandenburg, particularly when near the watercourses of the Elbe, Havel, and Oder, receive important quantities of British coal and Bohemian brown coal, as well as great imports of coals by railway from the pits of Zwickau and Chemnitz in the neighbouring Kingdom of Saxony; these pits are improving daily in extent and value.

As, in general, accounts are only kept of the export and import of wares on the frontiers of Prussia at the places at which the frontier is also the frontier of the Zollverein, there is a lack of exact information upon which correct statistical lists may be formed of the consumption of fuel in Prussia, as well as of the produce, export, and import. In order to obtain accurate results, one would have to take into consideration the whole extent of the Zollverein,

and this, in fact, took place in 1860, when the Central Bureau of the Verein at Berlin published abstracts of the produce of the mines, smelting-houses, and salines. There is, however, an incompleteness in the account, inasmuch as mention is only made in the export and import lists of the Verein of coal, and not of brown coal.

The results of the produce of the years 1863 and 1864, as regards Prussia, are put at 17,000,000 to 19,500,000 metrical tons in the following Table, in which is also given the consumption of coal from 1860 to 1864 in the territory of the Zollverein, in metrical tons (= 20 Zoll. centner) :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	Met. tons.	Met. tons.	Met. tons.	Met. tons.	Met. tons.
Produce	12,847,828	14,133,048	15,576,278	17,000,000	19,500,000
Import	755,082	871,299	894,893	925,900	733,228
Total	13,102,910	15,004,347	16,471,171	17,925,900	20,233,228
Of which exported	1,810,472	2,074,906	2,107,384	2,078,890	2,233,228
Remaining for consumption	11,292,438	12,929,441	14,363,787	15,847,010	18,000,000
Of the imports there were probably of British origin	732,118	843,360	864,390	903,557	643,088

According to these figures the consumption of coal in the Zollverein was in course of exceeding the produce. It was estimated that, for 1865, the consumption would be above 20,000,000.

The import was, with the exception of unimportant quantities from Austria and Belgium, of British origin. The following Tables, taken from printed commercial information, give nearer explanations of the distribution of the import and export to the frontier tracts and States through and to which consignments were sent.

The development of the consumption for a longer period of years in Prussia itself is given in a statistical work published on the mining industry, where the produce is shown of coal and brown coal during the years 1838 to 1861 in Prussia, as well as the import and export of coal to and from States not belonging to the Zollverein across the Prussian frontier. According to this account, in the middle of the fourth and fifth years the amount for the Prussian kingdom was :—

	1838-41.	1842-46.	1847-51.	1851-56.	1857-61.
	Met. tons.	Met. tons.	Met. tons.	Met. tons.	Met. tons.
Total production of coal and brown coal	2,901,713	3,817,190	5,027,690	8,571,070	13,037,015
Import of coal	150,963	242,534	389,031	490,115	658,388
Total	3,052,676	4,059,724	5,416,721	9,061,185	13,695,403
Export of coal	377,049	385,019	467,285	945,744	1,649,386
Remaining for consumption	2,675,627	3,674,705	4,949,436	8,115,441	12,046,017

And further for the following years:—

		1862.	1863.	1864.
		Metrical tons.	Metrical tons.	Metrical tons.
Total produce of coal and brown coal	.. .. .	16,903,520	18,330,779	21,197,266
Import of coal	.. .. .	684,832	709,983	Not given.
Total ..	.. .. .	17,588,352	19,040,762	..
Export of coal	.. .. .	1,866,205	1,880,927	Not given.
Remaining for consumption		15,722,147	17,159,835	..

These figures appear for the single years somewhat higher than the figures quoted above, which are reckoned for the whole territory of the Zollverein; as in the first brown coal is included, and the Prussian State participated particularly in the import and export of coal. As the trade with the other States of the Zollverein was not taken into consideration, these figures cannot be considered as precise, and are only so far of importance as showing the development of the traffic in comparison to the internal production.

More careful inquiries have been instituted as to the transports of coals which pass in and out, over the Prussian frontier, and also over the frontier of other States of the Zollverein. These inquiries were made for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the trade in mineral fuel for the years 1860 and 1862, and they form the foundation of the statistical statements which are contained in the explanations of the above-named map. According to this calculation the consumption in mineral fuel in Prussia was as follows:—

		1862.	1860.
		Metrical tons.	Metrical tons.
Produce .. .. .	.. .. .	16,903,520	13,373,690
Import .. .. .	.. .. .	942,680	837,400
Total ..	.. .. .	17,846,200	14,211,090
Export .. .. .	.. .. .	3,128,252	2,603,790
Remaining for consumption		14,717,948	11,607,300

During the two years from 1860 to 1862 the consumption in the kingdom increased 3,110,648 metrical tons of coal and brown coal, or 26·8 per cent., whilst at the same time the produce rose 26·4 per cent., the import 12·6 per cent., the export 20·2 per cent.

During the two years from 1862 to 1864, according to the above calculation, the produce of coal and brown coal in Prussia increased from 16,900,000 to 21,200,000 metrical tons; that is, more than 4,300,000 metrical tons, or 26·5 per cent. Supposing that the import and export increased, then the consumption of mineral fuel in Prussia for the year 1864 would at least amount to

25 per cent. higher than for 1862, and accordingly, when taken at a low average of $1\frac{1}{4}$, 14,717,948, or roundly, 18,500,000 metrical tons, and with the same annual gradation for the year 1865 to 21,000,000 metrical tons.

It has been shown above that the British coal is of the greatest importance as regards the import. As regards Prussia in particular, the calculation with regard to the import of coal and brown coal is as follows:—

	1862.		1860.	
	Met. tons.	Per cent.	Met. tons.	Per cent.
Great Britain	705,590	75	619,400	74
Austria	145,517	15	145,510	17
Kingdom of Saxony	83,107	9	50,000	6
Belgium, Holland, Hanover, & Lippe	8,466	1	22,490	3
Total	942,680	100	837,400	100

In 1864 the Danish blockade interrupted for a time the importation of British coal, but this can only be taken as a passing accident, as they have since attained their former position in the markets, where they had had at that time to be replaced by the inland produce. But where this is not the case, the general increase of the demand for coals, for the various purposes of active trades of town and country, offers a rich compensation for the damage suffered in the supply.

The coal traffic on railways which are near coal-pits shows a remarkable increase since lower freights have been fixed for transports to greater distances. The whole quantity of coals and coke expedited was as follows:—

	1864.	1862.	Increase.	
	Met. tons.	Met. tons.	Met. tons.	Per cent.
By Cologne-Minden Railway ..	3,314,744	2,787,641	527,103	18·9
By Bergisch-Märkisch	2,143,452	1,641,482	501,970	30·6
On the two railways of the Ruhr-Becken	5,458,196	4,429,123	1,029,073	23·2
By Upper Silesian Railway ..	1,176,911	1,044,160	132,751	12·7
By Breslau-Waldenburg-Liegnitz ..	575,736	511,929	63,707	12·5
Saarbrücke-Treves	1,929,404	1,584,737	344,667	21·7
Berlin-Breslau line	537,720	392,789	144,931	36·7

The year 1865 promised an equally great increase, as during the summer months, which formerly used to show a diminution in the coal trade, the means of transport were strained to the utmost in order to forward coals which were ordered at the pits. A continued increase in the demand for coal may be reckoned upon with certainty for some years, and the numerous railways in course of construction will open great and important districts for supply which until now were only furnished with vegetable fuel, and that at high prices.

It is difficult, under present circumstances, to state whether the increasing demand for coals depends upon the demands for households or the demands from various trades. At any rate both means of consumption are of importance, because in the one as well as in the other a continuous and increasing demand is liable to extension. The households which, particularly in the eastern part of Prussia and in the districts of most of the other German States, are arranged for the employment of wood and turf in the kitchen, and for the heating of rooms, will only by degrees change their arrangements so as to use coal or brown coal.

The beet-root sugar factories, distilleries, and breweries, mills, brick-kilns, lime-kilns, &c., require from year to year increased supplies of coals. In the town, too, besides the manufacturing industry and the metallurgic trades and factories for making machinery, which require a large amount of coal, large supplies are required for the preparation of gas, and in a less degree for the use of water-works in towns. Gas establishments by degrees will increase in small places accordingly as the importation of coal is facilitated, and the supply of water to towns and the draining of them is now beginning to be considered as indispensable. The great consumers of coals are on the railways and the steamers on navigable rivers and harbours. The Baltic ports will always offer secure markets for British coal on account of the great distance of the inland coal-pits.

WURTEMBERG.

Mr. Gordon to Lord Stanley.

My Lord,

Stuttgart, February 25, 1867.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a report from Mr. Cobbold, on the consumption of coal in Wurtemberg during the past year.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. J. R. GORDON.

Inclosure.

Mr. Cobbold to Mr. Gordon.

Sir,

Stuttgart, February 22, 1867.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in Lord Russell's Circular despatch, dated the 3rd of May, 1865, I have the honour to lay before you the following statement of the consumption and transport of coal and coke in and through Wurtemberg during the year 1865-66, as compared with that of the preceding year.

By water to Heilbronn :—

				1865-66.	1864-65.
				Cwt.	Cwt.
Saar and Ruhr coal	..	..	..	759,850	698,697
To other places	..	..	..	..	7,150
Total	..	..	..	759,850	705,847

Showing an increase of 54,003 cwt. Of this quantity 220,584 cwt. were transferred further by rail, thus leaving for local consumption in Heilbronn 532,266 cwt. against 393,967 cwt. in the preceding year, or an increase of 145,299 cwt.

By rail, through Bruchsal, Saar, and Ruhr coal for the use of the railway at Bruchsal :—

	1865-66.	1864-65.
	Cwt.	Cwt.
	94,825	83,822
For other use	2,997,905	2,797,808
By Mulacker for railway	300	400
For other use	595,530	400
Saxon coal, by Nordlingen, for railway..	8,585	18,895
Further Saxon, Bohemian, and Bavarian coal	572,670	249,995
By Ulm	120,090	20,190
By Bavaria, for railway at Ulm	129,960	86,520
For use at Ulm	11,175	..
Total by rail	4,531,040	3,258,030

Being an increase during the last year of 1,273,010 cwt., thus producing a total transport of:—

	Cwt.
1865-66	5,290,890
1864-65	3,963,877

Of this total passed through Wurtemberg, as transit, to Bavaria, Switzerland, and Baden, 86,160 cwt. in 1865-66, against 118,285 cwt. in 1864-65, leaving for consumption in Wurtemberg 5,204,730 cwt. in 1865-66, against 3,845,592 cwt. in 1864-65, or an increase of 1,359,138 cwt.

This considerable increase may be chiefly attributed to the exigencies occasioned by the late war.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. CLEMENT COBBOLD.

ZOLLVEREIN.

Report by Mr. Lowther on Coal in the Zollverein.

PRUSSIA is also rich in minerals of various sorts, particularly in coal and brown coal (hovey coal), iron, zinc, lead, and copper ore. In 1865 there were altogether 2,344 mines at work in the old provinces, which produced to the value of 47,978,346 thalers (7,196,751*l.*), they employed 148,070 workpeople, and 256,435 women and children, so that 404,805 people, or more than 2 per cent. of the whole population looked to them for support. Of the new provinces, Hanover, Electoral Hesse, and Nassau have also considerable mines. In Hanover the total value of the produce of 1,175 mining works in 1864 was 1,882,719 thalers (282,407*l.*), and they employed 6,097 workpeople: Electoral Hesse had, in 1864, 61 mining works, occupying 3,430 people, and producing 752,096 thalers (112,813*l.*); Nassau has 656 mining works, with 7,476 workmen, producing metals to the value of 1,012,113 thalers (112,813*l.*). The total value of all the mining produce of Prussia is about 50,000,000 thalers (7,500,000*l.*). Amongst the mining produce of Prussia coals occupy the first place, they are found in large quantities, and are of good quality. There are five large coal-fields in Prussia. Two in Upper Silesia, at Beuthen and Waldenburg; two on the Rhine near Aix-la-Chapelle, and on the Saar; the fifth on the Ruhr, which is partly on the Rhine Province and partly in Westphalia. Besides these there are smaller fields in Silesia, Saxony, and Westphalia. In 1865 there were 409 pits at work, producing 371,842,299 centners of coal of the value of 33,032,910 thalers (4,954,986*l.*), they employed 89,192 workpeople. In 1824 there were produced 24,000,000 centners; in 1844, 62,000,000 centners; and in 1854, 134,000,000 centners. In consequence of the reductions of the Tariffs for the transport of coals on the railroads large quantities are now sent to the ports of the North Sea, particularly to Bremen and Hamburg, this gives a regular trade to Westphalian coal, which is said to be as good as the English, and is used by the Transatlantic steamers, and is carried to transmarine places. Of the more important coal pits, 91 in Upper Silesia produced 86,093,394 centners; 43 in Waldenburg, 24,161,796, centners; 234 on the Ruhr, 183,313,507 centners; 15 at Aix-la-Chapelle, 15,624,076 centners; and 16 at Saarbrück, 58,776,244 centners. Of the 409 in work, 393 were in the possession of Companies and private persons; 16 belonged to the State. The most important of the latter are on the Saar, which

produced 57,459,980 centners, of the value of 7,373,229 thalers (1,105,984*l.*), and they employed 15,856 workmen and 362 horses. Of the coal sold, 50,713,989 centners, 14,075,520 centners, or 28 per cent., went into the interior; 11,487,416 centners, or 22 per cent., to the States of the Zollverein; 22,636,873 centners, or 45 per cent., to France; and 2,514,180 centners to Switzerland. Hanover possesses, in the neighbourhood of Hanover, Hildesheim, and Osnabrück, 33 coal-pits, which produced in 1864, 6,890,671 centners, employing 2,776 people, at the value of 749,292 thalers (112,393*l.*); some of these pits, which brought in a clear revenue of 55,760 thalers (8,364*l.*), are in the possession of the State. The single coal-pit in Electoral Hesse is also in possession of the State; it employed in 1864, 1,193 workmen, and produced 2,926,638 centners, valued at 450,686 thalers (67,602*l.*). The more considerable fields of brown coal are in the Provinces of Saxony and Brandenburg; in the other provinces, with the exception of Prussia, they are of little importance. In 1865 there were at work 511 pits, occupying 14,137 workpeople, and producing 100,428,921 centners of brown coal, value 4,736,265 thalers (710,437*l.*). In Hanover the brown coal produce is unimportant: in 1864, from 2 pits, only 105,663 centners were produced, of the value of 6,391 thalers (958*l.*); they were more important in Electoral Hesse and Nassau; the former produced from 26 pits, with 1,573 workmen, 3,039,531 centners, of the value of 205,423 thalers (30,813*l.*); the latter produced from 28 pits, with 714 workpeople, 1,031,917 centners, of the value of 81,766 thalers (12,264*l.*). The brown coal is chiefly used in households, sugar factories, spirits of wine, chalk and brick kilns, and its use increases from year to year in consequence of the high price of wood.

APPENDIX.

Reports on the Production of Coal in Tasmania and Trinidad.

[Communicated to the Foreign Office by the Secretary of State
for the Colonies.]

TASMANIA.

Mr. Gould to Mr. Whyte.

Sir,

River Forth, October 18, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to forward such information as is in my power, with regard to the extent of the coal formations of Tasmania for transmission to the Home Government.

I perceive from the copy of Parliamentary papers containing a number of similar reports made by Her Majesty's Consuls, and others from different parts of the world, which was inclosed for the purpose of indicating the nature of the information required, that a detailed and specific history of the coal formations in all parts of the Colony is unnecessary.

I shall therefore content myself with, in the first instance, directing attention to two reports inclosed, and afterwards indicate so far as my own researches may enable me, the extent to which the coal formations described in them are developed.

The first report refers to the coal existing upon the north coast of Tasmania, west of the Tamar, in the neighbourhood of the Rivers Meney and Don, which is remarkable from its probable distinction in point of age from the other more numerous and thicker seams of coal referred to in the second.

Little additional information has been acquired with regard to this coal since the publication of that report, for although competition caused the abandonment of the collieries then in work, and the opening of new ones in other localities a few miles distant, no important alteration either in the thickness of the seam, or quality of coal has been perceptible.

The consumption of this coal is inconsiderable, probably not exceeding 500 tons annually from the whole field.

The formation affording this coal is distributed over all portions of the Colony, with the exception of the waste unsettled lands upon the west, but the occurrence of coal in it is unusual. I am not aware that the seam referred to in the report is met with

west of the Forth or east of Port Sorell, nor have the numerous trials made by boring resulted in the discovery, of any second and thicker seam.

The second report describes in some detail a formation of more recent geological age than the Meney bed, and containing numerous seams of coal, distributed over a large area of country, and many of them of considerable thickness.

Since the publication of that report workings have been successfully opened at the north end of the Douglas River coal-field, and an extensive trade established with Hobart Town.

This formation may be traced from the west side of Ben Lomond, eastwards round the flanks of that mountain under St. Paul's Dome, and along the course of the St. Paul's Valley, along the flanks of the Fingal Tier, to Mount Nichola, and the Break of Day, and thence to the coast at Seymour, and southwards to Bichau, Swanport, &c.,—coal cropping at intervals throughout the whole distance.

On the south, an anthracite coal has been worked for many years past at Port Arthur, and an inferior anthracite at New Town, in the vicinity of Hobart Town; coal, stated to be of good quality for steam purposes has been discovered on the east coast of South Brani Island, at Adventure Bay: its position unfortunately precludes its being worked to advantage, from the distance of any safe port of shipment. This seam has lately been opened by Mr. S. Thomas, district surveyor, who informs me that the thickness of good coal does not exceed fourteen inches. This seam would probably be found, on trial, on other parts of South Bruni, as the same, as a similar one of less thickness crops out on the western shores of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, near Three Hat Point, from whence seams of inferior coal are met with at intervals to the South Cape.

A bituminous coal of fair quality has been discovered near Hamilton, of which a few hundred tons have been got out, its distance from water-carriage, however, prevents its being exported at present.

Coal also occurs at Jerusalem, and in the neighbourhood of the Coal River. It also occurs in the vicinity of Jericho, Spring Hill, and generally throughout the middle of the island.

The only collieries open at the present time are at the Don upon the north, Seymour Point upon the east, and at Port Arthur and New Town on the south.

The statistical information which I have applied for has not yet been afforded me, so that I am unable to include it in this Memorandum, it shall be inclosed immediately on receipt.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES GOULD.

Report on Coal.

[Communicated to the Foreign Office by the Secretary of State
for the Colonies.]

TRINIDAD.

Port of Spain, February 4, 1867.

THE principal coal-bearing rocks of Trinidad have been named the Caroni or Carbonaceous series, and they cover an area of 318 square miles or $\frac{1.8}{100}$ of the whole island. They are of Upper Miocene (Middle Tertiary) age. The coal-seams crop out chiefly on that portion of the area occupied by this formation which lies on the eastern coast of the island. In this district the Government Geologists ascertained the total thickness of the coal contained in the beds to be thirty-eight feet; but many of the seams are too thin to be of use. Assuming, however, seams of three feet to be workable there are nineteen feet of workable coal contained in five beds. The strata are inclined at a high angle, sometimes approaching the vertical, and the extent of the outcrop of the coal-beds is unknown.

To determine the quality of the fuel the Geological Survey obtained upwards of twelve tons for experiment. Part of this was tried in Her Majesty's ship "Buzzard;" and in the opinion of the Commander and Engineer of that vessel these coals would, especially if dug deeper in the vein, prove of great use to steamers with tubular boilers. Those tried had been much deteriorated by exposure to climate. It was the opinion of Sir Roderick Murchison, founded on an examination of the coals by Dr. Percy, of the Royal School of Mines, that if the fuel be attainable at a small cost it would prove highly valuable to the Colony.

In the Coma district where the coal-bearing rocks approach the western coast some beds of similar fuel have been discovered on the surface. So far as is known, however, the coal-seams do not attain that development here which is found on the eastern coast. One or two of the beds have been worked to supply fuel for the engine of a neighbouring sugar-estate, but the workings have not been carried to a greater depth than a few feet.

The tertiary coal of Trinidad is generally of a black colour, somewhat brownish or rusty occasionally, and brighter after exposure. The finest quality is that found at Point Noir. It burns rapidly with much flame and little smoke. This coal may, however, be considered to be for the present inaccessible, as there

are no roads whatever in that part of the country where it occurs ; the population is scanty and half savage, and there is no good landing-place in the neighbourhood. Under these circumstances it is perhaps unnecessary for me to give a more detailed account of the coal deposits in Trinidad.

It may not be altogether out of place here to allude to the great extent of the deposits of another mineral fuel, namely, asphalt in Trinidad, as it may be that bituminous products may eventually be found applicable for purposes for which coal is now used even perhaps for the service of steam engines. The asphalt of the Ca Brea Pitch Cake has already been used as a fuel in lieu of coal. It is prepared by depriving it by boiling of its moisture and impurities, and mixing sawdust with it to obviate its tendency to run. In addition to the regular bituminous deposits and the petroleum springs there are many beds of shale in the tertiary series, which are rich in asphaltic minerals and would probably yield an ample reward to distillation. Some of these shales will burn like coal and could indeed be used as such were it not for the very large proportion of residue left after their combustion. One highly probable use of the asphalt would be in the production of gas for illumination ; but as there are no gas-works in the island this has not been practically tried, though suggested many years ago.

As to the consumption of European coal within the Colony, I have drawn up the following statement from the published official documents. The coal is imported entirely from Great Britain and most of it directly from that country :—

Coal imported into Trinidad during the Years 1857-66 :—

Year.	Tons.	Value.	Years.	Tons.	Value.
		£			£
1857 ..	8,400	11,370	1862 ..	10,033	18,892
1858 ..	10,749	14,375	1863 ..	6,449	7,092
1859 ..	7,145	9,753	1864 ..	6,247	16,800
1860 ..	9,550	21,979	1865 ..	6,825	14,470
1861 ..	10,115	24,672	1866 ..	8,390	14,983

This coal is consumed by steamers and by the sugar plantations for their steam engines, charcoal being mostly used for domestic purposes. About one-third of the amount imported (during the years 1863-66) is used by the coasting steamers. The consumption of the sugar plantations is on the decline, owing to the increased use of megass,* which is rendered available for the steam engine by the use of multitubular boilers. The coal used for the coasting steamers under contract to the Government has for many years been admitted free of duty ; and recently, laws have been enacted to exempt all coal used for steamers from Customs duties of every kind.

(Signed)

R. J. LECHMERE GUPPY, F.G.S.

* The dried refuse of the cane after the extraction of the juice.

Report on the "Coal Resources and Production of India," by T. Oldham, Superintendent Geological Survey of India; being Return called for by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

[Communicated to the Foreign Office by the Secretary of State for India.]

INDIA.

The Coal Resources and Production of India.

I. COAL-FIELDS OF INDIA.—Viewed as a coal-producing country, the British territories in India cannot be considered as either largely or widely supplied with this essential source of motive power. Extensive fields do occur, but these are not distributed generally over the districts of the Indian Empire, but are almost entirely concentrated in one (a double) band of coal-yielding deposits which, with large interruptions, extends more than half across India from near Calcutta towards Bombay. This band extends throughout about five degrees of latitude.

A simple mode of representing this graphically, and of showing at the same time the area from which supplies of coal may be looked for with any prospect of success, without complicating the question with details of minor importance, is to indicate generally on a map of India those portions of the country of the geological structure of which we have sufficient knowledge to enable us to assert that there is no probability whatever of any deposits of coal being found within their limits, or where, if coal do exist, it must be found at such a depth below the surface that it could not be economised. This I have done on the accompanying small map of India.

It will be seen from this that all the area lying to the south of the 20° parallel of latitude is without any known coal, or any probability of its existence, and similarly that all the country lying to the north of the 25° parallel up to the foot of the Himalayas is under similar conditions. (In this general statement the widely detached coals of Eastern Bengal, Assam, and Khasia Hills, and the poor coals of Tenasserim, are for the time neglected.) As British India stretches from 8° north latitude to 35° or 36°, or through some 28°, the very local disposition of its deposits of coal becomes evident.

On the same map I have indicated also, so far as the very small scale will admit, the true limits and outline of those coal-fields which are known. Taking these two indications together, they will be sufficient to point out the very limited and localized area from which coal may be looked for in India, and therefore the vast importance of a careful investigation of these limits in area and the amount in quantity of such supplies as may be depended on.

Of a very large portion of these coal areas detailed examinations have been made. The Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India contain the following special reports, &c., besides the more general descriptive notices:—On the Coal and Iron of Cuttack, Vol. I; on the Talcheer Coal-field, Vol. I; on the Khasia Hills, Vol. I; on the Nerbudda Valley fields, Vol. II; on the Raneegunge Coal-fields, Vol. III; Mineral Statistics, Coal, Vol. III; the Coal of Assam, Vol. IV; the Jherria Coal-fields, Vol. V; all with maps, &c. There have also been separately published: a Report on the Salt Range Coal; on the Coal at Lynyah in Sind; on the Pench River Coals, and other notices. Detailed reports, with maps, &c., of the Hazareebaugh Coal-fields,—the Bokaro and Ramgurih fields—are now in hand, and will appear in spring; while preliminary examinations of the Singrowlie and Sirgoojah fields have been made, and the Geological Survey only waits the preparation of topographical maps to prepare detailed plans. The Belaspore or Koorbah Field will be visited during the present working season, and also the reported coals near Chanda or in the Woon District. In addition to the above, the lignitic deposits near Murree and in several other places in the Sub-Himalaya regions, and the poor and limited coal deposits under Darjeeling, have all been visited and reported on; while in the distant provinces of Burmah and Tenasserim also all known coal deposits have been visited and reported on. This will be sufficient to show that the coal resources of India have received full attention from the Geological Survey of India under my charge. In many cases, it has been impossible to carry out any detailed examination, because no trustworthy maps existed. In these instances we had to adopt one or other of two methods, either to construct for ourselves such a sketch map as might suffice for the record of our observations (as was done in the Nerbudda valley), or to make at present only a general reconnoissance of the district, and wait till the progress of the regular Topographical Survey of the country gave us good maps before taking up any detailed investigation.

There still remains, however, much to be surveyed, and until careful mapping has been carried out of all the fields, any estimate of the coal resources and production of British India must be defective. The want of even preliminary investigation affects the questions referred to me in a broad way; while, on the other hand, when we attempt closer detail, and endeavour to arrive at any satisfactory conclusions as regards the actual supplies of fuel available in the separate districts or fields, we are met by the want of detailed sections or sinkings or workings. Up to the present time it may be said that little more than surface workings have

been carried on in India. The deepest pits in this country scarcely exceed seventy-five yards, while certainly one-half of the Indian coal, which has been used up to the present date, has been produced from open workings or quarries, in which the coal has been worked like any ordinary stone. In parts of the Raneegunge Field these open workings are of marvellous extent in size, covering hundreds of acres.

Many causes have combined to lead to this mode of working. Cropping out at the surface with a very small dip, and, in most cases, with a very limited covering of clay or rocks, the valuable mineral could be removed at a very small cost. No expense was incurred for lights; the drainage was easily and cheaply effected; *all* the coal was obtained, and the heavy waste incurred in cutting or hewing brittle coals, such as are most of the Indian coals, was avoided. But even more than all these considerations, the facility of obtaining labourers who would work in the daylight, and the difficulty, or even impossibility, of procuring those who would work in a pit, combined with the ease of inspection and measurement in one case, and the cost and difficulty in the other; all led to the vast extension of open-work quarrying of coal and, consequently, to the economy with which the mineral could be obtained and sold.

This system is rapidly disappearing. Much of the coal accessible in this way has been removed, while at the same time the managers and proprietors are daily becoming more alive to the injudiciousness of exposing valuable seams by these diggings towards the outcrop. Every year is also adding to the number of labourers, and also of the tribes or castes to which they belong, who will work underground.

But even in the only Indian coal field which has as yet been worked to any extent—the Raneegunge Field—very much more must yet be done before safe and satisfactory conclusions can be reached as to the amount of coal and its position.

Up to the last year or two, I am able further to state that in no single instance was a survey of the underground workings made or plans kept. The memory of the “old men” was the only source from which information could be obtained as to the extent of the workings, the mode of occurrence of the seams, the disturbances to which they had been subjected, &c. I am glad to say this system, or want of system, has been changed in some cases, and plans are now kept, certainly in one case, and I hope also in others. Considering the many ways in which danger to public safety (putting aside altogether the serious risks to private property and to individual life) results from abandoned mines and excavations, and from an ignorance of their true limits, I am compelled to think that the keeping and recording of such plans ought to be rendered compulsory. The cost to the colliery proprietors would be slight, while the advantages, even to them, would be inestimable. In hundreds of cases, the safety, nay the very possibility, of working certain mines or parts of mines will depend upon the accuracy of the knowledge of the limits of adjoining excavations. Such

plans ought, I think, to be, therefore, insisted on, under penalties for neglect of this precaution.

Turning now to the fields actually known up to the present date in India, it will be most convenient to notice them briefly in the order of their successive geographical distribution, commencing with those nearest to Calcutta and proceeding westwards, taking first those which occur in the great band of coal fields to which I have alluded above, and then briefly noticing separately those which are comparatively distant or isolated.

These fields are the following:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Rajmahal Hills. | 15. Chanda. |
| 2. Raneegunge. | 16. Kota. |
| 3. Kurhurbali. | 17. Cutch. |
| 4. Jherria. | 18. Sind. |
| 5. Bokaro. | 19. Salt Range. |
| 6. Ramgurh. | 20. Murree and other places. |
| 7. Karunpoora, North and South. | 21. Darjeeling. |
| 8. Eetcocra. | 22. Assam. |
| 9. Palamow. | 23. Khasia Hills. |
| 10. Sirgoojah : Singrowlie. | 24. Garrow Hills ; Cachar ; |
| 11. Upper Sone. | 25. Cheduba ; Sandoway. |
| 12. Koorba or Belaspore. | 26. Burmah. |
| 13. Talcheer. | 27. Tenasserim Provinces. |
| 14. Nerbudda and Pench River. | |

1. **RAJMAHAL HILLS.**—Along the western side of the detached group of low hills which stretch from near Soory, the principal town of the Beerbhoom District, northwards to near the Ganges, and which are generally known as the Rajmahal Hills, coal deposits occur in many places. These localities may be readily divided into groups situated in the valleys of the streams which drain across this district. To the south in the basin of the Brahmini, four or five seams are known, varying in thickness from three to twelve feet. From some of these fair coal has been extracted in former years, but the absence of roads and the distance to which the coal must be carted before reaching any economical means of carriage prevent their being steadily economised. During the construction of the East Indian Railway, a considerable amount was extracted from some of these beds (see Ministerial Statistics for 1858-61). The principal demand at that time being for brick and lime burning, all the coal, even of inferior quality, was most useful, and it was, therefore, profitable to cart it to the works so long as there was no other means of communication with the larger and better field of Raneegunge. But since the opening of the line of railway, and the stoppage of the great demand created by such works of construction for inferior and small coal, these beds of the Rajmahal Hills have been abandoned.

In the valley of the Bansloi Stream, further north than the Brahmini, several valuable beds of coal also occur. In the Goomani Valley also, and towards the north-western end of the hill range near Borah, beds of coal occur, from which a very large quantity was extracted while the works of the East Indian Railway were being constructed. The same causes, however, which I have already referred to, led to the stoppage of all works in these localities

as well as in the Brahmini Valley, when the construction of the line of railway had been completed.

Several projects were contemplated for opening up these deposits by increasing facilities of transport, but I cannot find that any thing has been done beyond the submission of crude projects. And notwithstanding the very large amount of money spent in these districts for several years, and the vast employment given to the people, nothing would appear to have been devoted in return even to the very first element of civilization, the construction and extension of roads through the country.

2. RANEEGUNGE,—This extensive and well known coal-field is at a distance of 120 to 160 miles north-west from Calcutta. It extends from a few miles to the east of the village of Raneegunge to several miles west of the Barakur, the greatest length being, nearly east and west, about 30 miles, and the greatest breadth, nearly north and south, about 18 miles. The area included by the coal-bearing rocks is about 500 square miles.

The field consists simply of a series of beds divisable into three groups, which have a general dip from the northern boundary to the south, at angles varying from 5 degrees to 20 degrees. Along the southern boundary the beds are turned up and all cut off by a great fault.

There is a total thickness exhibited by the series of rocks of more than 8,000 feet; and in this series there is a thickness of workable seams of coal of from 100 to 120 feet

Towards the centre of the field, and forming also the hills of Beharinath, Panchet, &c., there rests unconformably on the coal-rocks a series of beds of a more recent geological age, and not containing coal. They entirely conceal the coal-rocks which are under them, and form a thickness of non-productive beds, through which it would be impracticable profitably to work the coal at present. To this series the name of Panchet Rocks has been applied. They contain some very interesting reptilian remains, and are probably of fresh-water origin, and of the general geological age of the triassic or Rhætic rocks of Europe.

The Panchet Rocks cover, say, one-fifth of the entire area of the field, leaving approximately 400 square miles over which the coal-rocks are seen. It will be unnecessary to go into any details of the structure of the field, as a full descriptive report, with detailed map, has been published for some time.* It will only be needful to indicate the fact that, so far as the experience derived from existing workings goes, it will be necessary to make very large deductions from any calculations of amount of fuel available in consequence of the proved irregularity and inconstancy of many of the seams.

The same reasons which induced the Geological Surveyors to avoid attempts to give any reliable statement of the absolute quantity of coal in this field, when reporting on it in 1861,† still remain,

* Mem., "Geol. Sur. of India," Vol. iii, Art. 1.

† Loc. cit., p. 187.

and any estimate now given will be open to the same chances of error, and must be considered only approximate. Taking the area of the field (omitting the portion covered by the Panchet Rocks) as 400 square miles, and the thickness of coal as on the average, say, 30 yards, we would have an estimated thickness of $(400 \times 1,760^2 \times 30) = 37,171,200,000$ cubic yards, or roughly tons of coal.

From this estimate it will be safe, from the reasons already given—viz., the inconstancy and irregularity of the beds, to exclude one-half, leaving, say, 18,585,600,000; and deducting from this for waste, loss, small coal, &c., say, one-fourth, we should have about 14,000 millions of tons of coal.

The coal of this field, like most Indian coals, is a non-coking bituminous coal, composed of distinct laminæ of a bright jetty coal, and of a dull more earthy rock. The average amount of ash is some 14 to 15 per cent., varying from 8 to 25 per cent.

The Raneegunge Field has the advantages of two branches of the East Indian Railway, which traverse its richest portions, and afford great facilities for the removal of the coal. Until this railway was constructed, the coal was all dispatched by boats down the River Damudah. This was a very tedious and very uncertain mode of transport; the river is only navigable during freshets for a considerable part of the distance, and boats were often months before they reached their destination, while numbers were lost.

Unusual facilities exist for the construction of a navigation canal from this river to the Hooghly River above Calcutta, and there can be no question that this coal-field and the others lying higher up the Damudah Valley (and to which I shall presently refer) would yield a very large amount of traffic for such a canal. Its construction might also be made to control to a large extent the destructive floods to which the lower courses of the Damudah have long been known to be subject—floods which have led to an almost countless expenditure and loss, which may be prevented by controlling the rivers in their upper courses, but which can never be deprived of their dangerous and destructive character by any works in the lower portions of the same rivers.

3. KURHURBALI.—This small but valuable coal-field is situated to the north of the River Barakur, about 20 miles to the north-north-west of the prominent hill of Parisnath on the Grand Trunk Road near Topchanchy, and about 80 miles south of the Luckieserai station of the East Indian Railway. It is of very limited extent, its greatest length not exceeding $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and its breadth nowhere being more than $2\frac{3}{4}$. The area of the coal-yielding rocks altogether scarcely exceeds 10 square miles. In this field there are several beds of good coal of considerable thickness, from 8 to 14 feet, and well placed for economical working. Much of this coal is also of better quality than the ordinary Indian coals, and therefore more valuable. This superior quality has been established not only by assay, but by practical trials, continued over several months, on the line of the East Indian Railway.

All the coal from this field up to the present time was neces-

sarily carried on carts to the Ganges and the railway. This involved a cartage over bad roads of some eighty miles, at a very heavy cost, and with great losses. Considerable expense also was incurred in opening up and maintaining the road. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, it was (as in the case of the Rajmahal Hills, already referred to) cheaper to cart this coal to the points where fuel was required than to use wood, previously to the opening of the railroad from Calcutta. When this, however, was completed, the greater facility of transport at once reduced the cost of coal from the more distant field of Raneegunge, so that the carted-coal from Kurhurbali could not compete with the rail-borne coal of Raneegunge. Other causes also combined with this difficulty of transport, and the working of this coal-field ceased for the time in 1863.

The recent commencement of the chord-line, which is to join the Raneegunge line of rail to the main line at Luckiesera, will again open out this small field. Unfortunately, even this chord-line runs at a distance of 25 miles from the nearest point of the coal-field, so that every waggon for coal will have to travel 50 miles (25 in and 25 out), in addition to the distance to which the coal must be carried on the line itself.

The Kurhurbali field has been worked to so small an extent that it is impossible to assert the equivalence, or even the continuity of several of the beds. We may, however, I think, safely consider that we have an amount of coal equivalent to a thickness of nine yards over the field. From the total area, ten square miles, we must deduct, say, one-fifth, over which the over-lying rocks are too thick to admit of the present profitable working of the coal, leaving an area of eight square miles. We have then $8 \times 1760^2 \times 9 = 223$ millions of tons; excluding one-fourth for loss, waste, &c., as before, we will still have about 106 millions of tons of coal.

If we suppose that one-half of this quantity be of the better quality, which several of the beds of Kurhurbali field possess, and which, as determined by practical trials in various ways, extending continuously over three months, showed a superiority in the ratio of 113 : 100, this 168 millions of tons would represent a duty, or working power, equal to that of 199 millions of ordinary Raneegunge coal.

In the country between the Rajmahal Hills and the Kurhurbali, there are some small out-lying areas of the coal-bearing rocks, as near the village of Kuroun, &c. Coal occurs in one or two places in these, but from their very limited extent, these may be neglected in any general estimate of the amount of coal available in India.

4. JHERRIA COAL-FIELD.—This extensive, though not very rich, coal-field extends along the valley of the Damudah River, commencing about ten miles to the west of the most westerly part of the Raneegunge Field above described. Its greatest length, which is in an east and west direction, is about twenty-one miles, and its greatest breadth (north to south) is about nine miles. It is traversed throughout all its length, and towards the southern limit

of its area, by the Damudah River. The total area may be taken as 200 square miles.

In geological structure it is like the Raneegunge Field, consisting of a series of beds, divisible as in that field, into three groups, which have a generally continuous dip from the north to the south, where they are cut off by a great fault. In one respect it differs from the Raneegunge field, namely, in the absence of any representatives of the overlying Panchet series. Full details of the structure of this field have already been published,* and it is therefore, unnecessary to repeat them here. As regards the quantity of coal available, I have also given, in connection with that report, an approximate estimate of the amount which may roughly be calculated on from this field, amounting to 465 millions of tons.

5. BOKARO COAL-FIELD.—The Bokaro Coal-field commences not more than a mile to the west of the extreme western extremity of the Jherria Field. From this it extends along the valley of the Damudah and of the Bokaro (one of the affluents of the Damudah). It forms a long narrow band of coal-bearing rocks of more than forty miles from east to west, with a breadth (north to south) never exceeding seven and a-half miles. The total area of the field is about 220 square miles. In the centre of the field, and dividing the whole into two distinct portions, rises the massive hill of Lugoo, composed entirely of the overlying series of the Panchet Rocks, Upper and Lower. This mass of rocks covers an area of nearly twenty-four square miles; so that the available area of the field, so far as coal is concerned, may be taken as about 190 square miles. The field is comparatively not rich in coal, and much of what does occur is of inferior quality, and will be useful only for the ruder purposes of brick and lime burning. For these uses, a considerable amount has been raised and carted to Hazareebagh, and even to Gya, during the past year or two. But I have been unable to obtain any return of the actual amount.

The available coal of fair quality, we may consider to be represented by the seams which exceed four feet in thickness. And, in the total absence of any pit-workings which would establish the continuity or interruption of the beds, it will not be safe to take these as giving more than a thickness of four yards of coal. We would have then, say, 180 square miles by four yards of coal, giving, say, 2,230 millions of cubic yards or tons. Deducting from this total, as before, say, one-third for waste and loss owing to the character of the coal, and of the deposits accompanying it, we would still have nearly 1,500 millions of tons.

Owing to the situation of this field, almost surrounded by hill ranges and broken ground, its supplies of coal cannot, under ordinary circumstances, be profitably carried to great distances. It must, therefore, be looked to rather as a local source of fuel than as likely to meet any general demand.

6. RAMGURH COAL-FIELD.—This small detached field occu-

* Mem., "Geological Survey of India," Vol. v.

pies a triangular space along the valley of the Damudah. It extends eastwards from the old fort and town of Ramgurh, where its breadth, in a north and south direction, is not more than a few hundred yards, for about twelve miles. At the eastern end the field has expanded to a breadth of nearly six miles. The total area of the field is not thirty square miles. It is much cut up by faults and disturbances, presenting, however, on the whole, the same general type of structure as the other coal-fields of Bengal, a series of beds dipping generally to the south, and cut off there by faults which bring them into contact with the gneissose rocks of the vicinity. The beds of coal are not numerous, and for the most part are of an inferior quality. The total available coal of this field cannot, I think, be taken as more than two or three millions of tons, if so much. Like the Bokaro Field just described, this Ramgurh Field also must be looked to as only useful to meet a local and limited demand,—and this too, only for such coarser work as the inferior qualities of coal may be adapted to.

7. THE HOHARO OR KARUNPOORA COAL-FIELD.—The eastern extremity of this field was touched upon by Mr. Williams in 1848, but only a very small part of its area was examined by him. The field is of large extent, covering a surface of at least 450 square miles. In area, therefore, it comes next to the valuable field of Raneeunge. Close to, but detached from, this field by a narrow belt of gneissose rocks, there is another which may be conveniently called the South Karunpoora Field. Its limits have not been accurately traced out as yet (the Geological Survey are now engaged in this district), but it may be taken to occupy about 120 square miles. So far as yet known, these extensive fields are very poor in coal; and what does occur is for the most part of inferior quality. They cannot, therefore, be considered likely to add materially to the chances of a good general supply of coal in India. With the imperfect knowledge we possess of these fields up to the present, it would be useless to attempt to form any estimate of the amount of coal available.

8. EETCOORA.—Near to Eetcoora or Eetkoree, to the north-west of Hazareebagh, coal occurs of poor quality, but usable for burning brick or lime. There has been much disputing as to the proprietorship of the coal, but it does not promise to be of great value.

9. PALAMOW.—Between the upper waters of the Damudah River and those of the Koel, a tributary of the Sone, a distinct ridge or water-shed is formed by the metamorphic rocks, the direction and dip of which are here materially altered. The principal fields already referred to occur along the valley of the Damudah and its tributaries. The Koel and Sone have their distinct fields also. In Palamow some workings were for years carried on by the Bengal Coal Company near the village of Rajhera. These have been now abandoned for some years. The actual limits of this field have not yet been determined. Indeed it was only late in last year that I obtained any topographical maps of the district.

A cursory and preliminary visit was paid to it at the close of last working season, and with unfavourable results. The strata appear to be a good deal disturbed and contorted, and the district to be poor in coal. This field may, probably, be looked upon, therefore, as another of those which will principally be useful as supplying local demands. At present it certainly could not compete with other more favourably situated fields. But if the highly important project of the Sone Canals be carried out, this and the other fields to the west of this, in and adjoining the valley of the Sone, will become of high value. I can give no estimate, even with the rudest approximation to accuracy, of the quantities of coal available in this Palamow Field.

10. SINGROWLIE.—Not far to the west of the village of Singhpur, the colliery of Kotah has for years been known, and has yielded a fair amount of coal of good quality. The quantity raised has been limited by the difficulties of transport to market. No local demand exists, and the nearest point where much fuel is required is Mirzapur, a distance of more than eighty miles, with the River Sone, and the steep and difficult scrap of the Kymore Hills, intervening. Kotah itself is close to the limits of British territory. In the adjoining territory of the Rajah of Rewah, coal has not, that I am aware of, been actually worked.

The vast importance of determining even rudely whether good supplies of fuel were procurable there led to the Geological Survey undertaking a preliminary examination of the country. No very detailed investigations could be carried out, save with an expenditure of time which was not admissible, because nothing which could have any pretension to be called a map of the country was available. A few routes across the district had been plotted, and a few distant points noted. Many even of these were ridiculously inaccurate, and so far as maps were concerned, the area was practically a blank. Nothing more, therefore, than a cursory examination could be attempted. This proved the existence of coal of fair quality in many places (eight or nine different localities) extending from Kotah on the east to Beryli on the south-west, and spreading over an area of about forty miles in length from east to west, and twenty in breadth from north to south. There is little doubt that much good fuel will be procurable from this area, but, in the absence of all details, it would be useless to attempt any estimate of the amount.

So soon as the Topographical Survey of this area, which is now in progress, be completed, the detailed examinations of it will be taken up.

11. UPPER SONE-FIELDS.—A very large area, extending along the Upper Sone, the Mahanuddy, and from thence down to Sohagpoor, and the vicinity of Ummerkuntuk, has also been visited in the same cursory way, and roughly mapped. The prospects of any large amount of coal being available from this district are not good. Some thin seams, apparently unworkable, were noted in the Mahanuddy Valley, near the district of Bijiragoogurh, where coal, if in quantity and of fair quality, would be most valuable. And some

seams were also seen near to Sohagpoor further to the south, and near to Anoorpoor.

The whole of this large area will require careful investigation, and it will be taken up the very first season that the maps are procurable.

12. **HUTSOO OR CHUTTEESGURH-FIELDS.**—It is very possible that the large area of coal-bearing rocks to which I have just alluded is geologically united with the field now to be noticed. The Hutsoo is an affluent of the important river, the Mahanuddy, which flows into the Bay of Bengal, past the town and station of Cuttack; the Hutsoo, or Husdoo, rises to the north in the Sirjoojah country, and joins the Mahanuddy somewhere near Seonarain. But even the courses of the rivers are unknown in this country. Near the village of Koorba, some fifty miles from the Mahanuddy, coal was noticed in the bed of the Hutsoo, so long since as 1840, and more recently (1863), Captains Burton and Forsyth, Assistant Superintendents of Forests, visited the place. Coal occurs in the Husdoo or Hutsoo near Koorba; in the Beeja Kurra, twenty-five miles north-east of Koorba, and in the Labeled, a few miles further on in the same direction. It is said to extend about 200 yards along the bed of the former, and about a mile in the latter. Coal was also found in the Chornai Stream, a tributary of the Hutsoo.

This district will be visited during the present season by Mr. Medlicott, Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey, but no details are yet known.

I am unable to offer the rudest estimate of the amount of coal available.*

13. **TALCHEER.**—The coal-fields in the upper valley of the Mahanuddy naturally connect themselves with those nearer to the town of Cuttack in the lower reaches of the same river and its tributaries. Of these, the near Talcheer has been examined in detail, and reports and maps have been published.†

* "Mem. Geological Survey of India," Vol. i.

† These coal-fields, in conjunction with the reported coal-fields near Chanda, on the Wurda, and also the reported coal-fields in the vicinity of Sumbhulpur, will, in a very few years, become of far higher importance and value than they are now. The rapidly increasing trade of Bombay, the certainty that it will be the great port for all postal and passenger communication with Great Britain and Europe, and the necessity which this involves of establishing the most rapid and safe means of transport from Calcutta, which, whether the seat of the Supreme Government or not, must always remain the commercial centre and outlet of the enormous trade of the Gangetic valley; all these will compel (and, so far as I can see, within a very few years) the construction of a line of railway which shall pass direct, or nearly so, from Calcutta to meet the existing lines from Bombay near to Nagpur. The general direction of such a line I have indicated on the small map accompanying this memorandum. Such a line would save on the whole distance about 450 miles, or even more, a distance which, at present Indian railway rates (20 miles per hour), would represent a saving of no less than twenty-four hours (say even twenty-two); or taken even at English quick rates (40 miles per hour), would be equivalent to a saving of nearly twelve hours, a saving of time in postal, and of fatigue in passenger, communication which cannot be overlooked.

For the construction of such a line, which for a large part of its course would pass through a very rich agricultural country, these coal-fields will be invaluable, while, should the coal on further examination prove of good quality, they will, after construction, afford economical means of working the traffic, being most favourably placed near the centre of a long distance, where it would be difficult to obtain fuel, and being thus able to meet demands from either side.

There is but little coal in the field, and that little poor in quality and useless, excepting for the rough purposes for which such fuel is needed. The total area of the coal-bearing rocks in the field is not more than ten square miles. And it may be almost rejected from any general estimate of the available coal in India, as from its quality it will not be used excepting most locally.

Coal is said to occur in places near to Sumbhulpur, between the Hutsoo and Talcheer Fields, but no details are known.

14. NERBUDDA VALLEY,—Passing down to the west, and crossing the ridge which divides the drainage basin of the Soan River from that of the Nerbudda, we come to another valuable field of coal rocks. Along the southern side of the Nerbudda Valley, those rocks appear in several places extending from the vicinity of Jubbulpur for miles down the river course. Of this district a detailed report and map has been published. "It will be unnecessary to repeat here the full details already given to the public, or to give a list of all the localities where coal has been noticed. Of these many are practically useless from the thinness of the seams or other causes, and I shall, therefore, only allude in the briefest way to the more important.

A thin seam was partially opened out at Lameta Ghât near Jubbulpur, but proved useless. The locality would have given great value to any good coal found here, but there seems no ground to hope for beds of any extent in this place.

Further to the west coal has been seen near the village of Sehora in the Sher River, and a couple of miles further up the stream near Murpipria village; in the Sakur stream near Hutnapur village, and the Sitariva stream near Mopani. At the latter locality the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company have their works. Effective preparations have been made for the raising of this coal on a large scale, and so soon as the opening out of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Jubbulpur renders it possible to transport the coal with economy, there is no question that a large and increasing demand for this fuel will exist; in fact, a much larger demand than it will be possible to meet from a single colliery. Hitherto, owing to the difficulties of carriage, but little coal has been sent away from the mines. These are about ten miles from the line of railway to which a connecting line of tramway will be constructed. This Mopani coal is very much of the same general character and quality as the coals of the Raneegunge Field in Bengal. So far as known, it is inferior to the *best* coal of this field and to that of Kurhurbali. A practical trial of it in 1862, the coal used being in large lumps and in good condition, showed that 220 cwts. of the coal used both in passenger and goods trains, at different times and in different locomotives with different drivers, gave about one-fifth or twenty per cent. of ash! Trials at the same time with West Hartley coal showed less than one-thirteenth or about eight per cent., and with Brymbo coal, about one-fourteenth or a little more than seven per cent. The Nerbudda Company have had these mines since 1861, and the experiments referred to, although the most recent to which I have access, were, therefore,

made before the mines had been carried far into the seams. And it is not improbable that the coal now being raised would yield more favourable results. Assay by Dr. Haines, Bombay, in 1860, showed 18·09 per cent. of ash in this coal.

Near to the village Lokurtullye, about twenty miles south-west from Hoshungabad, is the most westerly point at which coal or the coal-yielding rocks have been noticed. From this westwards to the coast of the Gulf of Cambay, the country has been examined in the hope that more favourably placed deposits might be discovered, more accessible from the sea-coast and from Bombay Harbour. But no trace of these formations has been met with. The coal at Lokurtullye is in seams, which, so far as known, are too thin to be workable.

The coal rocks stretch well to the southward from the Nerbudda River up the valley of the Tawa, towards Shapur and Baitool. Several outcrops have been traced in this country, and among these possibly one or two will prove workable with profit. The beds are, however, very variable in thickness, though of good quality. At Rawundeo Hill eleven or thirteen outcrops of coal are seen, and of these one or two are at least four feet thick. At all the other places noticed, Sonadi, Sooki River, near Shapur, Murdanpur, no seam was found of sufficient thickness to justify the anticipation that they will be worked.

No estimate can be formed of the amount of coal available in the Tawa Valley portion of the Nerbudda District.

PENCH RIVER.—The same coal-bearing rocks stretch continuously along the southern flank of the Puchmurrie Hills to the parallel of Chindwarra, where they become finally covered up by the great flows of trap rocks which spread over the Deccan and adjoining countries. Near to Oomrait (Umret), and along the valley of the Pench River, beds of coal have been traced, which promise to be of much value. These occur (proceeding from east to west) at (1) Sirgori Village. One seam cut into the depth of 4 feet 9 inches, but bottom not reached; a second seam of 3 feet; (2) Chenda or Digawani (Pench River), a seam with more than 12 feet of coal; (3) Hurrye, thickness of seam unknown; (4) Rawunwarra, seam 7 feet, with 5 feet 4 inches of coal; a second seam, thickness unknown, more than 3 feet of coal; (5) Parassia, above 5 feet of coal; (6) Bhundaria, seam of 15 feet 2 inches, with more than 7 feet of good coal; (7) Pootaria, more than 5 feet of good coal; (8) Burkoi, about 6 feet of good coal; (9) Gogri, 6 feet seam, with 5 feet of coal. All these beds dip at angles nowhere exceeding 10 degrees, and are for the most part favourably placed for working.

The field is 90 to 100 miles from Nagpoor, to reach which one range of ghâts has to be passed over. And this distance from any present market is the greatest drawback to the profitable working of the field.

Coals in this part of the Nerbudda country have only been raised as yet from one of the seams noticed above; that at Burkoi, the first and only seam known until 1865. This colliery has been

held on lease since 1860, and worked only to a limited extent from the difficulty of bringing the coal to the places where a demand for it existed.

In addition to the localities noticed above, where coal is actually known to occur, and where the formation in which it occurs has been traced, there are some others where coal has been reported, but which have not been examined by any of the Geological Survey Officers.

15. CHANDA.—One of these is in the vicinity of Chanda near the boundary of the Nizam's dominions. No details are given beyond the statement that coal occurs. There is a probability that this may prove well-founded. And the discovery of good workable coal in this neighbourhood would be of so much importance and value that one of the Staff of the Survey has been deputed to visit the place this season, and also to examine the country between this and Nagpoor.

16. KOTA.—At or near Kota on the Godavery, still further to the south, coal has been more than once reported. The localities were examined by Mr. Wall in 1857, but without any success, and specimens obtained some years since proved to be only thin papery laminæ of a jetty substance in earthy shale. The bed is only very thin, and even if in quantity, it will be useless as a coal. On assay it was found to contain two-thirds of its weight of ash. Similar thin layers of coaly character have been stated to occur in other places in the same district; but nowhere in that direction does there appear to be a well founded prospect of the discovery of valuable deposits of coal. In the valley of the Kistna, and of the Pullair, a tributary of the Kistna, near Battavole, or Juggia-pettah, coal has been stated to occur by Major Applegath. It has not, however, been traced, and, judging from the specimens of the rocks I have seen from this district, I do not anticipate that it will be found to exist there in any quantity, if at all.

17. CUTCH.—Several attempts have been made to work some thin seams of coal which occur in Cutch. The relations of these were long since described by Captain Grant,* and the place was visited a few years since by Mr. William Blandford, of the Geological Survey. The coal unfortunately offers no hopes of proving valuable as any general source of fuel. The total thickness of the seam does not exceed two feet six inches, while the coal in this shaly seam is only one foot four inches thick. It is, therefore, unworkable, excepting close to the surface. It is useless to attempt to form any estimate of the quantity of coal existing here.

18. SIND.—For many years there had been successive reports of Committees, of coal-viewers and others, regarding the existence of coal near Lynyan, north-west of Kotree, the present terminus of the Kurrachee Railway. European miners had been sent there, and at great expense, pits had been sunk and some coal extracted, when, in 1863, I deputed Mr. William Blandford, of the Geological Survey, to visit the place and ascertain the true

* "Trans. Geol. Soc., London," 2nd Series, Vol. iv.

nature of this deposit, and see if there were any probability of deposits of a similar kind occurring in the vicinity. A report on this matter, submitted to the Government of Bombay, was published in the "Government Gazette" at the time, which proved that no prospect existed of other beds being found, and that the deposit which had been partially worked was not a true bed, but an irregular accumulation, which did not extend a stone's throw in any direction from the pit which had been sunk.

As a source of fuel, it was therefore utterly worthless.

19. **SALT-RANGE.**—Near to Kalabagh on the Indus, and at several places along the southern face of the salt-range to near the the Jhelum, irregular seams of lignite have been traced. These were described by Dr. William Jameson and Dr. Fleming many years since; and their comparative worthlessness as a source of fuel insisted on. But here as in so many other instances in a new country, change of officials and a new and increased demand for fuel led to the value of these limited beds being again discussed. I personally visited, therefore, every known locality where such deposits had been traced in 1863-64, passing along the entire length of the Salt-range, and into the districts of Bunnoo and Kohat to the west of the Indus River, and the results of this investigation were published in the early part of 1864.†

There is nowhere in that area a prospect of any large supply of this so-called coal. What is procurable is of very inferior quality, and even where it occurs under the most favourable conditions, there appeared to me only a prospect of obtaining about 40,000 tons at any reasonable rate. The coal, unless it be carefully picked, is so impure that it cannot be used in locomotives.

The Salt-range may, therefore, in my opinion, be rejected from all calculations of the available supplies of good coal in India, excepting for immediately local demands, and for such common purposes as this inferior coal may suit.

20. **MURREE, &c.**—Patches of coal or lignite have been found in several places along the outer range of the Himalaya mountains. In many cases these lignites have been of bright, clean jetty substance and burned well, and have thus given rise to hopes of continuous deposits of coal, which the facts did not justify. Many of the pockets of this so-called coal have been entirely extracted, and have not yielded more than half a maund (40lbs.) of the coal. Details as to the mode of occurrence and the localities of these may be found in "Correspondence regarding the occurrence of coal in the Punjab," published by the Department of Public Works in 1859.

Similar nests or pockets of lignite (in the majority of cases nothing more than the fossilized stem of a tree imbedded in the sandstones in which they occur) have been observed in various places near the southern foot of the Himalaya, below Simla, Mussoori, and Nynsee-Tal; and to the east extending into the Nepal territories. But in all cases these have proved to be of

* "Memo. on Results of Examination of Salt-range in Punjab, and of parts of Bunnoo and Kohat," &c. &c., Calcutta, April 1864.

irregular shape and size, and never of any extent. In very many instances also the amount of coal was very small indeed as compared even with the size of the nest of carbonaceous matter, inasmuch as this coal consisted only of the fossilized bark of the imbedded stem, while the mass of the block was composed of hard siliceous sandstone blackened by the presence of carbon, but entirely incombustible.

21. **DARJEELING.**—At the foot of the Darjeeling Hills, near the point where the Teesta River leaves the hill, and up the channel of the Sivok,* a tributary of the Teesta, similar patches of lignite have been found, and have given rise, on more occasions than one, to the hope of an important coal-field existing there. They have, however, all proved to be similar to the others already noticed, namely, either detached fossilized stems of trees, imbedded in the sandstones, or nests of lignite of no extent.

There are, however, evidences of the coal-bearing rocks occurring near to Punkabaree at the foot of the Darjeeling Hills; but their limits have not been traced, and no coal is as yet known to occur there.

22. **ASSAM.**—Regarding the coal of Assam, we have little detailed information. The extreme difficulty of moving about in these districts, the utter absence of roads, and the neglected and almost depopulated state of the country, have all tended to prevent the opening up of the mineral deposits of the province. More recently the largely extended cultivation of tea, and the consequently increased demand for means of transport and communication, have directed attention to the local supplies of fuel for the river steamers which now navigate the Brahmapootra, and for other purposes, for which this coal must be brought rapidly into use.

In 1864-65 Mr. H. B. Medlicott, Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey, visited this province, and reported most favourably of the value and extent of the coal. To the north of the River Brahmapootra no coal worth working was found. To the south, in Upper Assam, the principal localities are in the neighbourhood of Jaipur or Jeypore, in the Dibrrooghur District, and in the vicinity of Makoom. The chief places are the Terap, where a minimum thickness of five feet of bright clean coal, nearly horizontal, was seen; Namchik, a tributary of the Deehing, where, within 200 feet in length, three thick beds of good sound coal were seen, one 8 feet thick; and Jaipur, where a seam of 17 feet thick occurs, of which 10 feet is good bright coal. Several other seams also exist which have never been touched. In many other places also indications of good coal occur. The inaccessible nature of the country, however, and the want of anything like a trustworthy map, render it quite impracticable at the present to obtain even an approximate idea of the extent of area over which these beds range, and, therefore, of the amount of fuel available.

* "Journal, Asiatic Society, Bengal," 1854, Vol. xxiii, p. 201.

It can, however, be unhesitatingly asserted that this amount is very large and most valuable.

Assays of the Assam coals showed a proportion of ash not exceeding 2 to 5 per cent.*

23. **KHASI HILLS.**—The occurrence of good coal in the Khasi or Khasia Hills, lying to the north of Sylhet, and between the valley of Assam on the north and the plains of Sylhet and Cachar on the south, was known so long since as 1815, when specimens of it, forwarded by Mr. Stark,† were practically tested at the Government Gun-Foundry at Gossipore, near Calcutta, and were very favourably reported on. Subsequent years saw several spasmodic efforts to work these beds, but the great practical difficulty of bringing the coal to market rendered all these abortive. This difficulty arises from the fact that the coal-beds occur at an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet above the adjoining plains, from which the hills rise with a nearly vertical scarp. This has prevented the construction of any mechanical means of transport, with any moderate outlay. And the only available means of conveying the coal from the mines down to water carriage below has been and still is by actual portorage on men's backs. It is scarcely needful to point out that this is too costly a means of transport for an article like coal, while the small number of porters available, even at such costly rates, renders the amount which can be brought down extremely limited.

The coal is of excellent quality, and is specially well adapted for making gas. It is also admirably suited for steamers, locomotives, &c. On the whole, it is remarkably free from iron pyrites (sulphur), and if procurable in large quantities at a fair rate would be a most valuable fuel.

A detailed description of these coals, and of their mode of occurrence, was published in 1854, and reprinted in 1857 in the first Volume of the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India." This description was necessarily confined to such parts of the district as could be visited during the monsoon, the only period of the year in which it had been practicable to visit the locality. Since then any more detailed examination of these hills has been deferred until the party of the Topographical Survey, which has lately proceeded there, shall have prepared plans of the area. It is hoped that a few years will now place us in possession of carefully surveyed plans.

Within the last few years this coal-field has become practically of greater importance than previously. Communication by river steamers with Sylhet and Cachar has been opened up in connection with the Eastern Bengal Railway, and this Cherra coal is now beginning to be looked to as a likely source of supply both for steamers and rail. This important change was fully anticipated by myself, and in reporting on the district in 1854, twelve years since, I said:—‡ "I fully anticipate, however, that the coal of Cherra Poonjee, and of this frontier generally, even though it be

* "Memoirs, Geological Survey of India," Vol. v, p. 405.

† Ibid., Vol. i, p. 185.

‡ Ibid., Vol. i, p. 200.

not possible to bring it with profit to the Calcutta market, will turn to great and useful account at some future and not very distant period. I cannot anticipate that the extensive districts of Sylhet, Cachar, and Munnipur, with the prospect of an increasing traffic from the East along this valley, can be much longer deprived of the benefit of steam communication. The noble River Sooma stretches in one continuous course throughout the entire distance. . . . This unbroken line of water communication, stretching for more than 350 miles from Calcutta, seems specially adapted for such an enterprise, and if once a steam communication be opened along this river, the coals of the frontier will prove highly valuable for the supply of the requisite fuel at an economical rate," &c.

The quantity of coal available in the Khasi Hills cannot easily be stated. I estimated in 1853 that the quantity remaining in the immediate neighbourhood of Cherre Poonjee did not exceed 500,000 tons. To this must be added the coals which are found at many other points to the east of Cherra. I estimated that the amount at or near Lakadong, in the Jynteah Hills, was about 1,500,000 tons.* And, if to these known localities we add others, the probability of the existence of which to the west of the parallel of Cherra Poonjee (and in all likelihood, too, at a lower level in that direction) I indicated in my report, there can be little doubt that we may safely take the available coal of the Khasi Hills as amounting to more than 3,000,000 tons. It is not improbable that double this quantity will prove to be nearer to the true amount.

24. GARO HILLS.—At the most westerly extremity of the same range of hills, where the country of the Garos or Garrows overhangs the Brahmapootra, just below its great curve to the south, coal was stated to occur in more places than one. The situation is one of the very highest importance. The general character of the rocks is known to be similar, and of the same general geological age as those occurring more to the east. There was, therefore, every likelihood that it was quite true that coal did extend to this western end of the hill range. I have on more occasions than one endeavoured to obtain further information regarding these localities, but unsuccessfully, so far as the occurrence of any coal is concerned. Very recently, Mr. Dodgson, who has charge of a factory in the vicinity, and to whom I am indebted for the information, visited all the localities where coal was said to occur (Coal Committee's Report, 1845, p. 121), and he brought away with him specimens of all the rocks he noticed. He failed to find any coal. A very curious and interesting bed of shale, so highly charged with a resinous amber in disseminated globules that it burns freely and with much flame, was found at one of these places. But this was the nearest approach to coal. So soon as good maps of the adjoining country are available, this area will be visited. It is exceedingly jungly, and very inaccessible.

CACHAR.—Statements of the occurrence of coal in Cachar in

* "Memoirs, Geological Survey of India," Vol. i, p. 194.

several places have been made on many occasions. Several specimens have been brought to me at various times for analysis. In all cases these were in small fragments, and with precisely the structure and character so markedly present in those instances of fossilized stems to which I have alluded above. Like the coal from many other of these nests or pockets, much of it was bright and jetty, and would yield fair enough results on assay. But such little pockets of even good coal are useless as a source of fuel on any workable scale. I have not heard of any case of true beds of coal in Cachar. The geology of the country is almost unknown, as is also to a large extent the topography,

25. CHITTAGONG.—Similar specimens have been sent to me from Chittagong. As no examination of these countries geologically has yet been made, I cannot venture to assert that coal does not occur there. But I can assert that nothing in any one of the many specimens I have seen at different times and from different places would lead me to infer that any regular or continuous deposit of coal will be found.

CHEDUBA, SANDOWAY, &c.—The coal said to occur in the Island of Cheduba, and near Sandoway, appears to have been of the same general character as that just noticed, and to have been simply little nests of fossilized wood. A specimen recently sent up here for analysis yielded no less than 48·7 per cent. of ash.

26. BURMAH.—In the British Burmah no workable coal is known to occur. A nest of coal or coaly matter, precisely similar in its general condition to the nests I have already noticed, was found some years since (1855) near Thayet Myo, and great expectations were formed of its proving very valuable. A limited excavation, however, proved how very small was the amount, and the whole was exhausted before more than a few hundred-weights of coal were obtained.*

In Upper Burmah (Burmese territory) some irregular beds of inferior coal (lignite) were examined by me, when I visited Umerapoora along with Colonel Phayre, Envoy from the British Government to the Court of Burmah.† They hold out no prospect of supplying anything more than a very local and limited demand, and even this with inferior fuel.

27. TENASSERIM PROVINCES.—Beds of coal near Mergui in the Tenasserim Provinces were examined by me in 1854.‡ They also hold out little prospect of affording a large supply, while the coal is of inferior quality. It is interesting as containing masses and globules of a resinous amber, very like that already noticed as occurring in the shales at the western foot of the Garrow Hills. The imbedding rock has here, however, been much more highly mineralized, and forms a usable "coal."

In the preceding very brief summary of the localities where coal is known to occur within the limits of British India, I have

* "Selection from Records of Government of India," No. x, pp. 67, &c.

† "Geology of Irrawaddy, Calcutta," also published as Appendix to Yules's "Mission to Ava," Lond., 1858, p. 309.

‡ "Selections from Records of Government of India," No. x.

purposely endeavoured to be as concise as was possible. And I have, therefore, intentionally avoided all reference to details of structure of the coal fields mentioned, and all questions of a scientific nature, directing my attention solely to the position, area, and value of each of the districts noticed as coal-producing localities.

For all details of geological structure so far as these are known, I would refer to the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, and to the other notices which have been incidentally quoted above.

On a small map which accompanies this memorandum, no attempt has been made to exhibit any details of geological structure; indeed the scale of the map is such as to preclude this being done with any effect. It has been simply my object to indicate generally, as I have already stated, such portions of the British Empire in India regarding the structure of which there is sufficient knowledge to justify the assertion that there is no prospect of coal being found, or if it do occur, that it will be found at such depths as would preclude the economical working of such beds. Then, further, as regards those parts of the country in which coal is known to occur, when sufficient detail has been obtained, I have shown the actual position, outline, and extent of the coal-fields, and when the fact of the occurrence of coal is all that is known, this is indicated without showing any definite limits, or boundary: while those districts of which the geological structure is unknown are left uncoloured.*

II. QUALITY OF INDIAN COALS.—In forming an estimate of the value of coal, and of the proportional quantities which various countries are likely to yield, a very essential consideration is the quality of the coals, as determining their “duty” or amount of work done by similar quantities. At first, of course, before coals are worked to a sufficient extent to admit of this “duty” being tested by long continued series of practical experiments, the only means of arriving at a satisfactory knowledge is by direct analysis or assay of the mineral. This plan is, however, always subject to error. The portion experimented upon is necessarily small, and it is scarcely possible to obtain in such small specimens a thoroughly fair representative of the general quality of a bed. And further, this quality will itself vary, and vary materially, in different parts of the same layer. Still taking care to select not picked, but fair average specimens, and combining several of these, it is possible to obtain truly comparable results by assay.

* To prevent any misconception, I would state that I have treated as “coal” in the above remarks, any deposit which can be used for the purposes for which coal is ordinarily employed, without reference to its geological age. As regards the latter point, I may add that Nos. 1 to 14 (in the list given above), are all of the geological age of the coal-bearing rocks of India (the *Damuda* series of my classification), which probably corresponds to the uppermost parts of the Palæozoic times of European and American geologists. The age of No. 15 (Chanda) is most probably the same, but is not yet determined; that of No. 16 (Kota), is most probably Liassic; that of No. 17 (Cutch), probably Lower Jurassic, certainly not older; while the remaining numbers in the list, Nos. 18 to 27, are all Tertiary.

In 1862 I had the opportunity of sending to the International Exhibition in London a very fine series of specimens of the principal beds of coal at that time worked in India, and I accompanied these by assays of the same coals. These were chiefly from three fields, Kurhurbali, Ranigunj, and the Rajmahal Hills. Many other assays have at various times been made in the Geological Survey Office, and I append a list of the majority of these, in which the relative amounts of fixed carbon, of volatile matter, and of ash, are given for eighty different varieties of Indian coals.

COMPOSITION of Coal from Indian Coal-fields.

No.	Localities.	Fixed Carbon.	Volatile Matter.	Ash.	Remarks.
KURHURBALI FIELD.					
1	Mollichooan	64.9	24.8	10.3	
2	Ditto	68.6	24.8	6.6	
3	Ditto	73.1	22.1	4.8	
4	Passarabhaya	68.5	19.0	12.5	
5	Boreeadeh	66.3	23.0	10.7	
6	Choonjhoonkee	67.2	24.0	8.8	
7	Jutkutti	50.9	15.1	34.0	
8	Ditto	48.2	12.6	39.2	
9	Khandia Hill	57.1	16.4	26.5	
RAJMAHAL HILLS.					
10	Mussinia	57.60	34.40	8.00	No caking.
11	Ditto	48.80	30.40	20.80	Gaseous.
12	Panchbyni	44.2	34.1	21.70	
13	Goomoo	36.00	45.60	18.40	
14	Chilgo	45.50	43.5	11.00	
15	Oormoo	45.00	44.6	10.40	
16	Ditto	45.30	35.5	19.20	
17	Ditto (picked)	57.30	41.2	1.50	
18	Bankijora	43.50	42.0	14.50	
19	Teesaphoolie	48.80	37.20	14.00	
20	Ghutkum	43.20	44.40	12.40	
21	Lohundia	45.20	44.80	10.00	
22	Bhora	25.20	37.20	37.60	
23	Dangaparah	35.40	45.40	19.20	
24	Ghatchoura	41.60	28.80	29.60	
RANIGUNJ FIELD.					
25	Ranigunj	50.8	36.0	13.2	
26	Ditto	50.3	36.3	13.4	
27	Searsole	51.1	38.5	10.4	
28	Ditto	57.25	41.00	1.75	Selected, rich layers only.
29	Nimcha	47.00	31.50	21.50	
30	Bansra	47.00	40.00	13.00	
31	Mungulpur	43.9	38.4	17.7	
32	Ditto	44.75	37.00	18.25	
33	Babusole	46.0	35.4	18.6	
34	Madabpur (Harispur)	51.1	35.4	13.5	
35	Parasia	44.00	32.00	24.00	
36	Topossi	49.20	35.40	15.40	
37	Ditto	53.75	31.50	14.75	
38	Chokidanga	56.50	35.00	8.50	
39	Ditto	56.80	34.00	9.20	

No.	Localities.	Fixed Carbon.	Volatile Matter.	Ash.	Remarks.
40	Dhosul	55.26	34.00	10.74	
41	Jot Janki	48.50	30.50	21.00	
42	Gopinathpur	53.25	35.25	11.50	
43	Bonbahal	48.4	38.7	12.9	
44	Kasta	61.40	28.00	10.60	
45	Ditto	43.50	32.80	23.70	
46	Jemeri	55.60	84.00	10.40	
47	Futtypur	63.80	25.00	11.20	
48	Mainanaggur	54.35	35.52	10.13	
49	Rogonath-Chuck	50.50	36.00	13.50	
50	Ditto	46.90	35.00	18.10	
51	Banali	42.60	44.20	13.20	
52	Bhangaband	40.30	28.40	31.30	
53	Chinakuri	53.20	35.50	11.30	
54	Hatinal	61.00	27.50	11.50	
55	Mahuldabar	39.20	25.60	35.20	
JHERRIA COAL-FIELD.					
56	Lodona	63.0	26.0	11.0	} Sent by Major Sherwill, the exact locality not being stated.
57	.. ..	53.8	18	28.2	
58	.. ..	66	21.5	12.5	
59	.. ..	68.4	20.5	11.1	
60	.. ..	65.8	14	20.2	
ASSAM.					
61	(?)	56.94	41.1	1.86	Dr. Bourne.
62	Namber River	30.80	40.40	28.80	Mr. Masters.
63	(?)	39.8	35.2	25.0	Mr. Masters; exact locality unknown.
64	Terap	61.8	36.5	1.7	} Mr. Medlicott.
65	Namchik	50.4	44.6	5.0	
66	Jeypur	53.0	43.3	3.7	
67	Raipoor	66	31.2	2.8	
CENTRAL RIVER. Pench River.					
68	Senda	61	16	23	Assay by Dr. Haines. Ditto ditto.
69	Burkoi	30.3	26	23.7	
70	Bootaria	49.3	26.5	24.2	
71	Sirgori	61.6	28	10.4	
72	Sonadi	54.4	29.6	16	
73	Burkoi	57.27	24.00	18.73	
74	Mopani (Nerbudda)	48.54	33.37	18.09	
75	Nepal	50.8	47	2.2	
76	Ditto	34.08	54.02	11.9	
77	Salt Range	46.9	48	5.1	9.2 water.
78	Chittagong	37.15	46.50	16.35	Sulphureous.
79	Sandoway	37.3	14	48.7	
MADRAS.					
80	Godavery River	23.3	20.5	56.2	C. Æ. Oldham } Paper Sir B. Frere } coal.
81	Ditto	23.0	17.6	59.4	

ENGLISH COAL SALEABLE AT CALCUTTA.

No.	Localities.	Fixed Carbon.	Volatile Matter.	Ash.	Remarks.
	1	70·3	27·5	2·2	
	2	63·8	34·2	2·0	
	3	74·6	22·6	2·8	
	4	65·8	30·8	3·4	
	5	66·0	31·0	3·0	

Rejecting from this number, for our present purposes, all those which are from localities where no *workable* amount of coal can be looked for, and taking in this way the first seventy-four on the list, we find that the *average* composition, as determined from this number of Indian coals, would be—fixed carbon 52·2, volatile matter 31·9, ash, 15·5.

Again, I have given similar results of assay of five specimens of English coals, such as were saleable in the Calcutta market during the last three years. The exact locality from which these coals were shipped is unknown, but they were good quality English coals for public sale. The average composition of these was—fixed carbon 68·10, volatile matter 29·20, ash 2·70.

Now, the relative duty or effective power of coals may be taken to vary directly as the amount of fixed carbon which they contain; and taking this test, we perceive that out of the whole series of Indian coals, only one or two come up to this average; or, in other words, that the *very best coal of Indian fields only touches the average of English coals*. If, on the other hand, we take the relative amount of ash, matter which does not contribute to the heating power of the coals, we find that the average of Indian coals shows no less than $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as against less than $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in English coals.

These figures show how very seriously inferior to ordinary English are the Indian coals. Analysis thus fully confirms the general idea. Practical trials on the large scale show the same result. The two most heavily worked lines of railway in India—namely, the East Indian (Bengal) and the Great Indian Peninsula (Bombay), use, respectively, Indian and English coal; and their relative consumption is 150 tons per mile in the former as compared with 75 tons in the latter.

It is therefore certain that Indian coals are not capable of more than two-thirds, in most cases not more than one-half, the duty of English coals.

This becomes a most important element in attempting to form any estimate of available quantity. I have already alluded to this (Mem. Geological Survey, India, vol. v, p. 334). “In attempting to estimate the value of any field, it must be remembered that this depends not so much on the actual amount of coal which it may contain, as on the way in which that coal is accumulated, or the

conditions under which the beds occur. Six seams, for example, of one foot thick each, would contain twice as much coal as one seam of three feet supposed to cover the same area. The latter, however, or the three feet seam, might probably be worked with profit, while it certainly would not pay to work seams of only one foot thick; I should perhaps more correctly say to *mine* seams of one foot thick. If such seams were accessible in open cuttings or quarries, they might be profitably extracted. But further, the question of what seams can be worked with advantage will depend for its solution on the dip or angle of inclination of the beds; on the vicinity and extent of the demand or market; and on the skill of the labour at command. And if the ruder labour, which can be obtained in this country, as well as the absence of all those mechanical appliances which exist so abundantly in the long established collieries of England and other countries, be taken into consideration, I think I am quite within the truth in asserting that no seam of coal can be mined in this country with any fair prospect of profit which is not at the least four feet in thickness.

“I am aware that seams of even less thickness than two feet, the half of this, are worked in England; but these are not common cases. And it certainly would not be justifiable to take the experience of a highly civilized country like England, where everything is in favour of such operations, as a guide in estimating the practicability of working seams of coal in this country; there a local demand would be found to exist in almost all places; there is a large, widely spread, and skilled mining population, and great facilities for securing and raising the coal. And in addition to all these points, there is the superior quality of the coal itself. It must be admitted that on the average Indian coals are not equal in value to average English coals. In few cases are they worth more than two-thirds of English coal, in some cases not more than one-half. In this way a seam of Indian coal of three feet thickness would only be the equivalent of one of eighteen inches, or of two feet, of English coal.”

But the relative amount of ash, which is useless matter, will also most materially affect the cost of carriage. If that amount be on the average 15·5 per cent., it is obvious that in every ton of coal carried, more than one-sixth of useless material is also carried. And this becomes a very important element when space or stowage is concerned.

This inferiority of the Indian coals has prevented their being much used, therefore, in any cases where the fuel is not to a large extent locally attainable. Very few sea-going steamers, for example, will burn “country coal.” Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Co., Calcutta, the Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, the largest and most successfully managed Company trading with steam-ships all round the coast of India and adjoining countries, have very kindly given me the benefits of their valuable practical knowledge on these questions. They state that their experience of Indian coal has been very limited so far as sea-going steamers are concerned, as they had not found it suit their

requirements well for the following reasons: "1st.—Speaking generally and without having gone into experiments to ascertain exactly the properties of Indian coal, we find that to produce a given heat, about one-half more is required of Indian than of good English coal. 2nd.—We do not find it to have so injurious an effect on the heating surface as English coal, as it forms a slag, and protects the iron from the effects of the heat; and, again, it is open to an objection in this respect, as the slag blocks up the furnace-bars, and prevents ventilation. 3rd.—The ash and clinker turned out being, roughly speaking, about 50 per cent. greater than results from the use of English coal, the staff of firemen and coal trimmers is increased in a corresponding ratio. 4th.—Rubble coal being alone used for steamers, it occupies much more space in the bunkers. Small coal will scarcely burn, being so earthy and impure."

They add—"We do not find English and country coal to burn well together, although, for economical reasons, we occasionally mix them. The country coal requires the furnaces to be so frequently cleaned, that the unconsumed English fuel is drawn out before it is fully exhausted."

These experiences appear conclusive against the use of Indian coal for sea-going steamers, at least so long as better fuel can be had.

These prevalent opinion, that there is very great danger from the use of Indian coals, owing to the tendency which most of these coals show, under peculiar circumstances, to self-ignition, is, I think, exaggerated. While, under the old system, the coals from the Ranee-gun coal-field, about 130 miles from Calcutta, were often more than two years before they reached their market, and during this time had been exposed to the great changes of temperature as well as to the great moisture of a tropical plain, such accidents were undoubtedly likely to occur. But more recently when the coal often reaches Calcutta and is shipped in less than twenty-four hours from the time it was hewn in the pit, the coal is much safer to use. On this point, of the tendency to self-ignition, Messrs. Mackinnon and Mackenzie say, "The general opinion appears to be that it is more liable to self-ignition than English coal, but we have never found it so in the steamers. We have only shipped two cargoes by sailing vessels; one on a short voyage undeserving notice, the other was shipped during the rainy season, and consequently wet, for Muscat, a seven weeks' voyage; and ship and cargo arrived safely."

These considerations of the quality of Indian coals will, I think, suffice to show the groundless nature of the hopes which have been expressed, that the coal-fields of "India, Borneo, and Australia and New Zealand will not alone yield ample supplies, but will also serve to coal the ocean steamers trading and likely to trade between Europe and those far distant regions."* How far

* "Quarterly Journal of Science," October 1866, p. 477.

Borneo* and Australia may serve to this end, I am unable to say, but Indian coal, will, I fear, never supplant the better fuel now obtainable elsewhere for ocean voyages.

III. PRODUCTION OF COAL IN INDIA.—In 1861 I published in the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India ("Mineral Statistics, I. Coal") detailed returns of the out-turn of coal from all parts of India so far as I could procure any trustworthy statements for the years 1858-59 and 1860. This was the first attempt at any systematic return of the kind. We had then just completed the geological examination of the Ranee-gunj field, and had taken advantage of this opportunity to obtain information. It was hoped that a similar systematic return would be compiled for successive years. But this could only be done by devoting time to this special purpose, which was urgently required in other ways. More recently, on the receipt of the despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, calling for the return now submitted, I again urged the impossibility of procuring the needful information, except by personal application and by personal visit to the fields, and I endeavoured also to show that similar statistical returns of the production of other minerals were also much needed. Such mineral statistics have now been for years carefully compiled by a special officer in connection with the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and indeed if this branch of the Survey had not existed, public attention would never have been so vividly aroused to the rapid exhaustion of the coal of Great Britain. Until the truth be known as to the amount of out-turn, both actual and possible, of the several mineral products of this country, and of the relative increase or decrease of this out-turn in successive years, it is idle to seek for the causes of such extension or diminution of the trade, which may exist only in fancy, and idle to speculate on the effect of opening up new markets or restricting supplies to those already existing.

In the absence, however, of any such system of statistical inquiry, I have endeavoured, by applying to each of the proprietors in the several fields, to procure the needed information. To some I am indebted for prompt and full replies most cordially given; others have promised the returns, but they have not as yet been received, while from several I had no reply. The latter being chiefly limited to the smaller workings are not of such essential importance.

I have endeavoured to obtain returns for the years intervening between 1860, the date of the latest return as yet published, and the present year 1866, or for six years, which, taken with the three years previously given, will afford a sufficiently long period to trace the general progress of the trade in coal with some confidence, that temporary derangements do not affect the general result.

Seeing that these returns are very incomplete, some of the

* The Labuan, or Borneo, coal has always been very favourably reported on. The uncertainty of the supply has hitherto prevented its being as much used as its good quality would justify.

largest collieries not having as yet furnished reports of the amount raised, I am compelled to abandon, at the last moment, my intention of discussing the important question of the rapid increase in consumption, and the probable ratio, and probable limits, of that increase. The distribution also of this coal and the manner in which this is effected, are important points. The three railways alone, which have termini at Calcutta, now consume more than 200,000 tons of coal in the year, more than the total quantity raised in all India ten years since.

And every year sees a considerable extension of the lines, and increase of the traffic.

But any profitable discussion of these important points can only be attempted, when returns approximately accurate can be obtained of the total annual out-turn.

Calcutta, January , 1867.

Subsequently to the first issue of the preceding report, other returns were received, which have been embodied in the tabular statement now printed. These have enabled a more complete view of the total out-turn of coal in India to be given. And I am disposed to think that we can now arrive at tolerably trustworthy results as to the comparative condition of the trade in coal, so far as Bengal is concerned, for the last eight years at least.

So far as known the actual total out-turns of coal in India during these years have been nearly as follows, the quantity being given in Indian maunds. In

1858	..	..	61,62,319	1863	..	..	95,12,174
1859	..	..	99,61,928	1864	..	..	90,46,147
1860	..	..	100,88,113	1865	..	..	88,37,953
1861	..	..	78,06,252	1866	..	..	108,34,551
1862	..	..	86,43,843				

For all the years after 1861, these figures are below the truth.

To get at a fairly comparative result we should reject from the returns for the three first years those few small collieries, which are still yielding coal, but of which we have not been able to obtain any returns for the ensuing years, and take only those from which these returns are continuous or nearly so. This may I think safely be done, in as much as since 1860 there have been other small collieries opened, and some of the old quarries have been continued, so that it may justly be concluded that the out-turn from these minor workings have throughout the whole time borne about the same continuous ratio to that from the larger workings, rising and sinking with it as it did in the former years. This will, for purposes of comparison, reduce slightly the amounts, as given for 1858-59-60.

But further, if we attempt to obtain from such a statement a fair insight into the fluctuations of the demand and supply of coal,

we must also take in conjunction with the local out-turn, the amount of coal or fuel imported. Let us for the present take only such amount of coal as has been raised in Bengal alone, and that which has been imported (including patent fuel under the head of the coal) into the port of Calcutta alone; we will have the following quantities for the last eight years.

	Raised in Bengal.	Imported.	Total.
1859 ..	99,61,928	12,29,160	111,91,088
1860 ..	100,88,113	4,96,585	105,84,698
1861 ..	77,85,085	12,85,203	90,70,288
1862 ..	86,30,843	6,76,687	93,07,530
1863 ..	95,04,975	10,36,407	105,41,382
1864 ..	90,32,405	18,18,132	108,50,537
1865 ..	88,10,425	16,16,143	104,26,568
1866 ..	107,90,035	9,14,427	117,04,462
Maunds ..	746,03,809	90,72,744	836,76,553
or in tons..	2,737,754	332,944	3,070,699

Making a total consumption supplied for Bengal alone of more than three millions of tons, of which 332,994 tons, or about one-ninth of the whole, were imported.

Looking down these columns it will be seen that there have been curious fluctuations in the amount required to meet the demand, nor do these appear to follow any ordinary law of increase or decrease. We do not find that the amount imported varies inversely with the local supply, so that the amount thus imported would seem to depend on other considerations, than any question of demand, or as tending to make up for a deficient supply. From the facts stated in preceding pages, as to the average quality of Indian coals, there will always be a certain and considerable demand for coal of a superior quality for purposes requiring a better class of fuel. But beyond this, it is obvious that the amount of coal imported into Calcutta depends much more on questions of freight, dead-weight, and of general trade, than on any mere question of the demand for and supply of fuel at that place.

The local demand again, from the very fact of its being local, must vary materially from year to year. For instance during the earlier three or four of those years for which returns are here given, there was a large, but very local demand for coal, even of inferior quality, for the works of construction on the East Indian line of railway, which almost entirely ceased in 1860. In that year more than an eighth part of the entire out-turn of Indian coal was raised for such purposes *alone*, independently of other supplies, and a reference to the figures will show that in the following year the out-turn diminished by nearly one-fourth of the whole amount it had previously attained.

Subsequently, although the demand for works of construction diminished, the line of railway itself was gradually opened up, and the extension of communication led to greater demands for fuel. These demands have continued to increase at a rapid rate until

last year, 1866, in consequence of the extension of the use of coal instead of wood to the upper section of the line (the opening of the Jumna bridge at Allahabad enabling this to be carried out) nearly doubled the demands of the previous year. The amounts supplied for the use of the locomotive department alone on the East Indian Railway independently altogether of coal used for other purposes have been during these years as follows:—

1861	..	..	9,91,215	1864	..	..	26,96,442
1862	..	..	12,29,709	1865	..	..	28,27,953
1863	..	..	18,37,717	1866	..	..	50,79,612

We have taken the East Indian Railway* here as being by far the largest single consumer of Indian coal. But similar results precisely would follow from a consideration of the consumption on other lines of railway also.

If we exclude the consideration of this special increase in consumption, we will arrive at a fairer view of the general trade in coal, and we will find as shown below that the amount of coal raised in Bengal (independently of what was required for railway use alone) greatly diminished last year, and that the trade in coal as well as in everything else felt all the depressing influences which so largely curtailed the general commerce of the country.

		Amount of Coal raised in Bengal.		Amount of coal used on East Indian Railway.	Balance.
1861	..	78,06,252	less	9,91,215	68,15,037
1862	..	86,43,843	..	12,29,709	73,14,134
1863	..	95,12,174	..	18,37,717	76,74,457
1864	..	90,46,147	..	26,96,442	63,49,705
1865	..	88,37,953	..	28,27,953	60,10,000
1866	..	108,34,551	..	50,79,612	57,54,939

Independently of the enormous development of this one source of demand for railway consumption alone, it will be seen further that the amount raised in Bengal has steadily decreased for the last four years.

I should greatly have wished to trace out more fully the distribution of the coal used in this country, and to have arrived at more satisfactory details as to the relative consumption of "country" and English or other coals for certain purposes, but considering that our information regarding the fundamental facts of how much has been raised in this country is still defective, the above statements may be sufficient to show in a general way.

That during the last eight years there has been an aggregate consumption of coal supplied for Bengal alone, and the port of

* We are indebted to the kindness of Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy-Agent, for the figures.

Calcutta, of more than 3,000,000 tons, of which about eight-ninths was raised in India, and about one-ninth imported ;

That there has on the whole been but little increase in the demand for coal during that period, while there have also been very great fluctuations in the quantities from year to year ;

That these fluctuations do not appear to have followed any simple law of increase or decrease, but to have depended on various causes, *not local* ;

That the demand for general purposes would appear to have been diminishing very considerably for the last four years, but,

That the consumption for railway purposes alone has increased enormously, and even now amounts to more than one-half of the total quantity of coal raised in India.

I would only add that all these statements refer solely to the consumption in Bengal, and for those railways having their termini at Calcutta. The large consumption of Bombay and Madras has hitherto been almost entirely supplied by imported coal.

T. OLDHAM.

Calcutta, March , 1867.
